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Tower Views

by Clearway

Franco-British Aftermath

Definitions of Democracy

Congress Goes Economic

¶ **Franco-British Echoes**—Bowing from the middle, and with the afterglow of an historic conference as well as of a dull November day casting prophetic shadows, French and British officials repeat a conventional "Au revoir" in London's Victoria Station and the rumble of the Continental Express drowns parting comments as space lengthens between the two groups. But the Britons who remain and the Gauls who depart have succeeded in weaving from the uncertain skeins of diplomacy a fabric which nor time nor space is expected speedily to rend. • Their hope may be too sanguine in this, but their mutuality of understanding stands today as a potent factor in the European equation.

¶ **Conference Aftermath**—With Lord Halifax's report of his friendly visit with Reich officials adding to the data of demands accumulating from dissatisfied nations, the Franco-British conferees were able to survey the world scene with realistic eyes. Their paramount conclusion, therefrom, coincides with logic. The demands of the "have not" nations are to be considered not in the light of temporary expediency, but rather in their bearing on permanent stability. • For the good of all Europeans all must make some sacrifices.

¶ **Therefores**—Therefore, Germany's colonial demands are to receive careful consideration, not so much on a bargaining basis as on an international basis—a basis arrived at after conversations with other colonial states, such as South Africa, Belgium, Portugal. Therefore, Germany and Italy will be expected to contribute their share towards a general appeasement. Therefore, the claims and the needs of racial minorities in central Europe may be considered. Therefore, the negotiations toward European stability are expected to follow along after the Anglo-French talks, like the tail to a kite, with disarmament well toward the top and calm adjudication of the colonial question close by. Therefore, while neither Berlin nor Rome waxes enthusiastic, there is a general sentiment abroad in the land that the main European maneuvers this winter will be diplomatic rather than military. • Therefore, gratitude, but gratitude strengthened by watchfulness lest reactionary forces reverse a worthy intention.

¶ **American Revolution**—Revolutions may symbolize a progressive type of democracy as well as "red communism" or "black fascism," according to Colombia's President Lopez. The annual message to Congress, assembled in Bogota, expounds the interesting views of this leader of a distinctly leftist government. Says he, referring to rightist dictatorships: "The new totalitarian type of state offers no guarantee of previous rights or charters. It reserves all privileges for its exclusive use. It is bellicose and nationalistic, for war and nationalism are the greatest justification for dictatorship." Signor Lopez concludes his message with a warning to sister democracies to protect their rights of popular suffrage and political representation. Democracy, says he, means defense and protection of the weak. It detests force as a power. • He might have added that democracy, if true to its ideals, upholds the force of righteousness.

¶ **Economic Washington**—America's capital grows suddenly active with politico-economic concerns. The $16,000,000,000 housing proposal demands the attention of a House committee with favorable action indicated; the question of government competition in the private utilities field rumbles through the conversational hopper with a conciliatory proposal from the president of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, adding a color to the hope that peace between the New Deal and private utilities is not an impossible objective; in the field of labor, announcement that C. I. O. Lewis and A. F. of L. Green proposed to face each other across a peace table in Washington is interpreted as the most important promising development so far seen in the repeatedly dead-locked negotiations between the two organizations. • Wherefore, new hope of an increasing influence of organized labor and consequent strengthening of responsible bargaining authority.

¶ **Elements of Revolt**—All is not rosy, however, in the politico-economic field, for Washington sees a revolt against budget balancing in the Senate which may seriously handicap the President's recovery program by putting sand in the oil of Administrative aids to recovery. The wages and hours bill was waylaid in the Rules Committee—but this may serve as a temporary encouragement to business. The Administration reverses itself in furthering lower costs and budget balancing, rather than pump priming, while vested interests in Congress produce obstacles threatening to upset the economy drive. • But in so far as the normal laws of economics are allowed to function unhampered either by political or business greeds, they continue to build up potentialities for prosperity.

In the Boston Section:

New England antibetting protests mount in wake of Revere scandal.

New microscope of improved design reported at Harvard.

State acquisition of Boston waterfront property urged.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

League Report Favors Better Food in World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A call to world statesmanship to establish conditions in which "large sections of mankind" shall no longer be "badly fed or definitely under-nourished" is contained in a report submitted by the Second Committee to the League Assembly.

Although it finds that conditions have improved, the Second Committee urged Governments to stimulate "still further action for the improvement of nutritional standards throughout the world among all classes of the population both urban and rural." It called special attention to the report on this subject drawn up recently by the Mixed Committee on Nutrition which it suggests should be translated "into languages other than those in which it was published."

The Mixed Committee calls upon statesmanship to work for increased efficiency in the production of foodstuffs which it declares should be varied to meet the needs of correct nutrition.

Aid for Farmers

In certain countries, its report goes on, farmers should be assisted by efficient systems of agricultural credit and by the co-operative societies.

Suggestions are also made by the Mixed Committee in the field of general economic policy. States, it says, cannot disregard the vital importance to the population of obtaining protective foods at a reasonable price. Everything which tends to maintain foodstuffs at prices both within reach of the consumer's purse and affording a reasonable return to producers must be taken into consideration. Attention must also be paid to the improvement of markets and of distribution.

In the social sphere, the Mixed Committee contends that minimum wage laws should be enacted so as to adapt the resources of the masses to their requirements.

All to Same Purpose

Family allowances, unemployment relief, the feeding of school children, it adds, all contribute to the same purpose.

In order to promote these objects and to co-ordinate the work done in individual countries to improve nutritional standards, the Assembly Second Committee further urged that meetings of National Nutrition Committees should be arranged annually under League auspices. The report finally adopted by the Assembly accepted all these proposals of the Second Committee and called for reports to be submitted by Governments each year on the action taken by them to study the state of national nutrition and to improve nutritional standards.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Japan Faces Decision: Truce or Chinese 'War'

Choice of Course Seen Between Moderates and Extremists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—Concern over the Far Eastern situation increased here today as reports that Japan is about to declare formal war on China coincided with ominous indications that the predicted process of squeezing Western powers out of China's markets has already started.

One possible source of complication involving the United States is apparently removed with the return of an American-owned small ship in Shanghai by Japanese naval forces, which had appropriated it. The State Department appears to be satisfied with return of the ship and apologies from Japanese authorities. There is no desire to prolong or magnify the incident.

But far more important in the long run are the reports from Tientsin which sound very much to Washington ears like the knell of the Open Door in the process of being closed. The reports are to the effect that Japan has reduced drastically the tariffs on Japanese goods entering China through Tientsin, but upheld the old tariffs against trade of all other nationalities.

No Official Information

Secretary of State Cordell Hull stated publicly today that his department had not yet received any official word regarding the reports. He did not indicate that they are being carefully investigated. Even if not true at this time, it is the type of development which Far Eastern experts expect momentarily. And it is the type of development which causes the greatest concern here since preferential tariffs for Japan in Chinese markets mean the end of the Open Door.

Equally disturbing are the persistent reports of a formal declaration of war. It is difficult to evaluate these reports accurately. But their persistence in circles close to the Japanese Embassy makes them impressive.

The assumption in the best informed circles is that Japan is apparently in the process of deciding between two courses of action. One would be to liquidate the Chinese adventure at this point with the existing degree of conquest. This course would lead to a truce, instead of formal war, presumably followed by establishment of another semi-autonomous puppet state in North China.

Further Conquest Open

The alternative course would be to press the conquest to a much more conclusive stage looking to the outright acquisition of a large amount of Chinese territory. If the decision is to pursue this second course a declaration of war is expected on the assumption that the formal status of belligerency would open the way to a degree of conquest impossible on the present informal basis.

Japan is obviously weighing the respective merits and demerits of a declaration of war. On the side of the formal declaration is that it would then be possible under international law to shut off the flow of munitions from neutral nations to China through the British port of Hong Kong. Further, it would improve the Japanese diplomatic position in respect to such incidents as the seizure of the American-owned vessel at Shanghai. On the question of outright land conquest, under in-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

French Cruisers Sent to Far East

By the Associated Press

Paris, Dec. 1

France sent a division of her most modern cruisers to the Far East today following reports from Tokyo that Japan might attempt to take control of the French Concession in Shanghai.

Officially the navy ministry said the ships were off "on an endurance cruise" to Saigon, French Indo-China port, but officials left no doubt that the cruisers were ordered to stand ready for action if they were needed in the war zone.

A navy ministry spokesman pointed to a recent announcement of Marius Moutet, minister of colonies, that the Cabinet had appropriated "large sums" to reinforce France's Far Eastern military defenses as an additional explanation as to why the warships were sent to Indo-China.

China Is Warned To Bid for Peace By Duce's Paper

MILAN, Dec. 1 (AP)—In an editorial believed to have been written by Premier Mussolini, his newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia contended today that China can expect no help from other powers acting collectively and counselled China, therefore, to ask Japan for peace terms.

The editorial referred pointedly to the recent inconclusive Brussels conference on the Far Eastern conflict and to American participation after President Roosevelt's Chicago speech against agressor nations.

"If China still believes in any assistance of a collective character," the newspaper said in part, "this means it is destined to suicide.

"It may displease the humanitarians but public opinion now holds that the cannon roaring in the Far East will be heard louder and louder in the present and future meetings at Geneva and elsewhere."

Informed persons saw in the suggestion that China seek peace terms a possible hint of Premier Mussolini's willingness to mediate the far eastern war.

"Collective action having failed once more, it remains only for China to demand Japan's peace conditions," Il Popolo d'Italia said. "These conditions may not be as severe as one might think.

"But one thing is certain—Japan is changing the geographical map in the Far East and anyone who thinks differently has taken the wrong bearings."

The article, written in the sharp style that marks Premier Mussolini's own editorials, said, "Now the first American participation in a European conference for collective action for which participation the Chicago speech had ignited such flames of hope has had a sequel unhappier than ever.

"Norman Davis (the United States' representative at Brussels) henceforth will be convinced there is never any need of convoking conferences the futility of which would be clear to a baby.

"A little knowledge of history, geography and the forces in play are sufficient to convince one that nothing may be done against Japan. What can the United States, alone or Great Britain do separately against Japan, or together? Japan is invulnerable."

Stricter Rule Over Liquors Trend in U.S.

Curbs on Both Sale and Use Extended in Many of States in 1937

Minors Shielded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—Scattered signs that the struggle to control the liquor traffic is winning recruits appear in a review of state legislation in this field during 1937, made by The Christian Science Monitor from material gathered by its staff, by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Council of State Governments.

On the whole, legislation is tending in the direction of stricter regulation by the states, although there are a number of cases to show that liquor lobbies succeeded in getting concessions. In a number of states powers of liquor control commissions have been strengthened, regulations regarding management of and sale to minors tightened, and penalties for drunken automobile driving made more severe. Moreover, the old saloon-day evil of financial control of retail outlets by liquor manufacturers has largely been outlawed.

On the other hand, there are indications that the repeal movement has not yet spent itself. Alabama, forty-third state to join the wet column, adopted its first alcoholic beverage control act, setting up state liquor stores, with local option provisions. Kansas, although still classified as a prohibition state, legalized 3.2 per cent beer, and North Carolina, also technically dry, permitted counties to establish their own official liquor stores if the majority in the county voted for them.

Old Systems Cling

For the most part, states showed a marked tendency to keep whatever system they adopted after repeal. The 23 states that went back to the old system of licensing the private retail liquor trade are sticking to that system, while 13 states that chose monopoly, with its system of state stores for the sale of package liquor only, are continuing under this arrangement. Alabama now making the fourteenth in this group. Mississippi, Oklahoma and Tennessee made no changes in their state prohibition laws, which permit the sale of beer of low alcoholic content. Other states, with slight variations of these systems, are retaining their peculiar modes of regulation.

In an effort to make their systems work better, five states—California, Maine, Minnesota, Ohio, and Texas—increased the regulatory power of their liquor control commissions. Four states—Alabama, California, Delaware, and Indiana—joined the ranks of those that forbid what is called "interlocking ownership," or the acquiring of a financial interest in saloons and other retail sales places by brewers or distillers. Rhode Island, which passed such a law in a previous session of its legislature, made one concession to the liquor interests by extending the period of time set before making the ruling effective. New Jersey has also extended the time limit for such dissolution.

Laws on Minors Tightened

Many states tightened up their laws regarding the employment of women and young people in saloons. Nine states either passed laws forbidding employment of minors, or raised the age limit for employment. Seven states made stronger regulations prohibiting sale of liquor to minors and habitual drunkards. Arkansas, Indiana and Nebraska established more severe penalties for persons convicted of drunken driving, and New Hampshire passed a law making it an offense to drive a boat while intoxicated. No state was reported as easing up in any way in its treatment of the drunken driver.

Several states—Connecticut, Indiana and Maine—set aside or increased the dry area around schools and churches. North Dakota passed

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

French Reforms Aimed At Unrest in North Africa

Cabinet Approves System of Public Works and Native Farm Relief

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

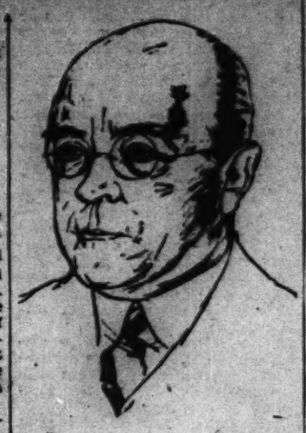
PARIS, Dec. 1—France's elaborate program for co-ordination of its activities in North Africa is considered assured by the unanimous approval it has received from the Cabinet. The program, which is mainly the work of Albert Sarraut, Director of French North African Affairs, is designed to cope with the unrest that for some time has been giving the authorities concern in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco.

Since much of the unrest is considered to be due to hostile propaganda against French rule from various foreign sources, the new program will inaugurate a vigorous campaign to stamp out this propaganda. At the same time steps will be taken to stay the unrest by numerous social and economic reforms calculated to improve the conditions of the local population.

Steps are to be taken to provide credits for the benefit of the unemployed and a more comprehensive system of relief for the needy. Moreover, funds will be made available to provide necessary capital for native agricultural development.

Further projects include a system of public works, with new reservoirs and hydraulic plants for irrigation in drought-ridden areas. When these measures be added to far-reaching reforms in law court procedure, for the benefit of the natives and the opening of a number of civil service posts to natives, the comprehensive nature of the Sarraut reforms will be evident.

Measures such as these are counted on to offset somewhat the gains made by Premier Mussolini in the Arab world, which were exemplified recently in reports of a close accord between Italy and the Yemen in South Arabia, a territory in which Italy has long been effecting a kind of peaceful penetration.



Drawn by Erna Plachte

Albert Sarraut
Director of French Affairs in North Africa

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In connection with recent disturbances in French North Africa we are frequently hearing the term "Pan-Arabism. The following appraisal of the prospects of Pan-Arabism in North Africa is based on a quarter of a century's residence among the Arabs of that region:

First as to Arabia—the home of the Arabs, who are considered to be the purest of Semitic peoples. Their land is a peninsula of deserts, unsurpassed for heat, with a thin fringe of fertile lands around most of its coast line. Its little known history, from the days of the Queen of Sheba on down, shows short fitful periods of importance. The population of Arabia is estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000. About twice that number should include all authentic Arabs scattered in other countries, an approximate total of 16,000,000.

The Arabic language has spread much more than Arab blood. Possibly 50,000,000 persons use it as their mother tongue.

Affected by Modernism

Moreover, there are 230,000,000 Moslems in the world to whom the Arabic Koran and Mecca are very sacred. With that number of adherents, Pan-Islamism could imaginably be a very serious movement in the world. Or it might have been before "modernism" crept in.

Turkey especially would be rather a "broken reed" for Islam to rely on today. There the Caliphate, for centuries vested entirely in the Turkish Sultan, was just dropped overboard in 1924—and it sank. Other Moslem peoples have considered fishing it up again, but the chances of such action are becoming increasingly remote. Turkey also officially dethroned the Arabic language. Today the nationalistic spirit everywhere is riding across religious landmarks, and in other ways modern ideas have so worked that Pan-Islamism can no longer

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'Little Tammany' Facing Poll Test In Kansas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With a new election board composed of business men believed intent upon an honest and efficient administration, and a Governor at odds with the Pendergast machine, the citizens of Kansas City look forward to March, 1938, for the first city election in many years free from fraud.

The present encouraging situation is the result of a series of developments which began last spring, when the Missouri Legislature passed a permanent registration law for Kansas City. The second development came last summer when Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, on a western tour, stopped to confer with T. J. Pendergast, who was in Colorado Springs on a vacation.

In that conference Mr. Pendergast, head of the Democratic machine in Kansas City, is reported to have asked the reappointment of the two Democratic members of the old election board. These men, with two Republican commissioners, were in charge of the general election in November, 1936, out of which have grown 28 Federal indictments accusing 181 persons of fraud, and the investigation is not yet ended.

Governor Stark, elected with the aid of the Pendergast organization, replied that he must have a free hand in selecting the four new election commissioners. He further asserted his independence of the machine by refusing to reappoint R. E. O'Malley of Kansas City as State Superintendent of Insurance, agreeing only to retain Mr. O'Malley a year if the superintendent would comply with his wishes in matters of policy.

One Democrat

The truce regarding Mr. O'Malley lasted only a few weeks. Then the Governor summarily dismissed him. A few days later the governor appointed an election board which drew from Mr. Pendergast the remark that it included only one Democrat. That Democrat, he said, was J. E. Woodmansee, president of a wholesale hardware company and a former president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, whom the Governor designated as chairman of the board.

The other Democratic member, whose party affiliation Mr. Pendergast questioned, is Edgar Shook, a lawyer and lifelong Democrat. In the city election in 1934, Mr. Shook worked in the Fusion movement, which elected two members to the City Council, before that unanimously in the hands of the Pendergast machine. The Republican members are D. Bruce Forrester, retiring president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, and Lewis

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Senators Face Showdown On Civil Service

Patronage Is Charged in Move to Block Bill in Committee

Spoils Fight On

Civic Groups Aroused After Merit System Measure Passes House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—The onus for blocking civil service reform in the Senate is going to be placed squarely on patronage-loving Senators in a showdown vote, toward which the fight to put over the long-delayed merit system in Post Office appointments is suddenly shaping.

The "patronage Senators" won yesterday in the Senate Post Office Committee, in which they reported favorably by a 9 to 4 vote, the discredited McKellar spoils bill which was roundly denounced by the National Civil Service Reform League. The league declared that "passage of this bill would perpetuate what has been for many years a discredited system of selecting postmasters primarily on the basis of political acceptability rather than business capacity."

McKellar Defends System

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Post Office Committee, is an old-time, frank exponent of the patronage system in connection with public office. He makes no apologies for his viewpoint, and insists that congressional control over post offices (namely, patronage) is the method of securing the best appointee. Reform organizations have attacked this theory and Senator McKellar for years, and a recent poll of public opinion shows the nation overwhelmingly in favor of abolishing spoils in public office.

Now, for almost the first time, the whole big issue is moving swiftly to a clear-cut vote in the Senate in which the 96 individual members must declare themselves, on the record, for or against the popularly demanded reform. This event comes from the fact that the House already has passed overwhelmingly the Ramspeck bill putting first, second and third class postmasters under civil service, and that Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, leading the reform forces in the Senate, is driving for a showdown vote in the upper chamber on the same issue.

Dozen on Record

The vote in the Senate Post Office Committee already has put a dozen Senators on record. The defeat of Senator O'Mahoney's bill, and the acceptance of the McKellar patronage bill was a disappointment to reform elements, of which the League of Women Voters and similar organizations are leaders, because of its size. This is how the senators divided:

For the McKellar ("discredited") bill:

Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee.
Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona.
Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina.
William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota.
James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina.
Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire.
James E. Murray (D) of Montana.
Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota.
William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey.

Against the McKellar bill:

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.
M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky.
Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin.
H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire.

Absent:

Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico.
Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia.
Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana.
Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont.
Ernest Lundeen (F.-L.) of Minnesota.

10 Attend Meeting

Actually, only 10 senators attended the committee meetings. Three absentee votes for the McKellar bill were cast by the chairman, those of Senators Bailey, Byrnes and Smathers. Some surprise

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

British Air Probe Excludes Members Of Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 1—The British custom which prevents civil service employees from serving on investigating commissions has resulted in a change of the personnel in the group appointed to investigate British civil aviation. The inquiry is the aftermath of charges on inefficiency recently directed against Imperial Airways, Ltd.

In response to objections in the Commons, Prime Minister Chamberlain agreed to change three of the four members of the inquiry body. It is an unwritten law in Britain that members of Parliament, some of whom are to give evidence, shall not be examined by members of the civil service.

The committee's hearings will be private and will cover a wide range of subjects including labor conditions, government mail contracts and possibly the organization of collective bargaining.

Economics in the News

Trade Agreements—American Procedure Explained in Refutation of Charge of Secrecy—Everything Out in the Open

By H. B. E.

So many people still believe that Secretary Hull settles trade agreement procedure in the dark that the State Department would be well advised to keep on explaining that procedure whenever any of its officials are invited to make speeches on the subject. For the charge, which was made during the last election campaign and which is still repeated by opponents of the trade agreement policy, is false.

Three opportunities are given to the interested public to explain its views to the State Department before any agreement is concluded. The first takes the form of a public notice that negotiations are about to begin. The notice at the same time invites private persons to suggest the products which in their opinion should be dealt with. Presumably the persons who attend these hearings are exporters who wish to obtain reductions in the tariffs of the country with which the State Department is negotiating. The hearings take place in the offices of the Tariff Commission and the vice-chairman of that commission presides over them.

¶ ¶ ¶

The second opportunity is opportunity is afforded when the Secretary of State publicly issues a list of commodites as to which the grant of concessions will be considered. This is really a six weeks' notice to everybody having a stake in those commodities to present briefs. Such a list is expected to be issued soon in respect of the negotiations with Great Britain. Those who write briefs on such an invitation include manufacturers who might conceive themselves to be injured by any downward change in the American tariff on one of the mentioned commodities.

The State Department always emphasizes, incidentally, that the listing of commodities does not necessarily mean that tariff changes are contemplated in all of them. The notice is really a labor-saving device. By listing commodities in this way the State Department saves trouble for manufacturers who might otherwise present briefs about commodities which will not figure in the negotiations.

¶ ¶ ¶

The third opportunity is provided by more hearings—this time by those who having presented briefs, wish to reinforce them orally.

At the last election the phrase of "star chamberism" was bandied about to characterize this trade agreement procedure. A star chamber is a court meeting behind closed doors to hand down decisions without any hearings. Clearly nothing of this sort occurs in trade agreement policy-making. Private individuals interested in tariff adjustment have more of an opportunity than ever before to present their cases. These are carefully digested for the negotiators, and Secretary Hull's reputation as a good trader is sufficient guarantee that the cases are thoroughly weighed and analyzed before an agreement is concluded.

It was the old tariff-making procedure that merited condemnation as a dark procedure. For tariff making under that system was largely the product of lobbying. And lobbying is not only dark but devious. What happened under the old system, moreover, was tariff readjustment without regard to the interests of the nation as a whole. Those interests now constitute the governing principle of the Hull kind of tariff adjustment.

Of All Things . . .

'Tasting' by Foot

BERLIN (AP)—One is so much accustomed to take it for granted that every creature tastes with its mouth and hears with its ears that the discoveries of Professor von Frisch may come as a great surprise to the average man.

This well-known Munich zoologist is reported to have discovered that many butterflies have their organs of taste in their feet. Thus has nature given them the chance to sample and, if necessary, to reject things which might prove harmful if tasted at closer quarters.

Crickets and grasshoppers are also said to have organs of hearing in different parts of their bodies, including the legs, while some insects, such as ants, have no auditory organs but are compensated through the vibration on hairs on certain parts of their bodies which serve the same purpose.

Gaelic Enters School

SYDNEY, N. S. (CP)—Classes in Gaelic, believed to be the first public instruction in that language offered in Canada, are being taught at Sydney Academy today by James McNeil.

In addition to the high school students enrolled in the class, three Sydney school teachers also are taking the subject. Gaelic was placed on the Nova Scotia high school curriculum some time ago but was not taught until this term.

Modern Shepherdess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A large Australian sheep station may not be thought the most natural business for a woman to undertake. But it is all in a day's work for Joan Borthwick, who for more than a year has been general overseer of a property of 4500 acres, 26 miles out from the main town of the far West Coast.

While the station is not large compared with some Australian sheep stations, yet it is sizable, and it has 1500 sheep and other stock. Apart from directing operations, Miss Borthwick does odd jobs around the place with an efficiency and method that is well known among the pastoralists of the district.

She takes part in sheep mustering, tends the cows and horses and finds time to cultivate a beautiful garden in a wilderness of scrub.

52 Years in Mid-Air

NEW YORK (AP)—George A. Lobb, who has driven New York City elevated trains a distance equal to four round trips from the earth to the moon, was retired today at 73.

In 52 years' service on the "El," Mr. Lobb, an employee of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, said he never had taken a drink of liquor or been late to work.

He began as an engine wiper in 1885 and within a year was a fireman on the coal-burning locomotives of that day.

In recent years he piloted Sixth Avenue "El" trains more than 100 miles a day.

Would You Eat it or Wear It?

NEW YORK (AP)—Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, Parisian designer, let out one secret today of where a fashion authority gets her inspiration. Her latest hat "creation," she admitted, was modeled after a lamb chop.

"I like to amuse myself, so I do so through some of my creations," she said.

High Speed Song Writing

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Irving Berlin went to Phoenix, Ariz., to write seven songs for the next Ginger Rogers-Fred Astaire screen musical. He intended to stay seven weeks. But he was back home today—having dashed off the songs in seven days.

Rich New Yorkers Put Fortunes in Diamonds

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—An astonishing rise in diamond sales—up 23.8 per cent over 1936 figures for October—disclosed today that many of the nation's wealthy families are sinking their dollars in cashable brilliance. Some New York dealers ascribed the wave of buying to fear that the dollar might be cheapened.

"We have had calls from retailers for especially large and valuable stones lately—stones of three and one-half to 15 carats, worth $7000 to $25,000 apiece," said L. H. Stern, partner in a Fifth Avenue diamond brokerage firm. "The idea," he added, "would be to have them as a backlog."

Saving Our Schools

Fiftieth of 52 Articles

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B'way at Liberty St.

NLRB Cites Ford As 'Unfair' In St. Louis Plant

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint today charging the Ford Motor Company with unfair labor practices in its St. Louis assembly plant. A hearing was set for Dec. 16.

Charges against the company were filed with the board Oct. 25 by the United Automobile Workers of America, which called a strike at the plant a week ago, alleging discrimination against its members.

Milton N. Johnson, plant manager, served with the complaint by Miss Dorothea de Schweinitz, NLRB regional director, specifically denied each of the union's charges.

The complaint alleged that the company has "interfered with, restrained and coerced its employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization" by:

1. Threatening to discharge employees who wore union buttons in the plant or displayed other evidence of union membership.

2. Threatening to discharge employees who refused to sign a statement that they were satisfied with working conditions and the company's labor policy.

3. Preparing and disseminating "loyalty pledges" and urging and compelling employees to sign them.

4. Threatening to close the plant and move it to another city unless employees halted labor activity and dropped any union affiliations.

5. Keeping all union and organizational activities under "strict surveillance."

6. Employing armed guards for the intimidation of employees seeking to exercise the rights of self-organization.

7. Distributing anti-union propaganda and fostering and financing the "Ford Service Workers" and the "Ford Loyalty Group."

8. Laying off and refusing to rehire certain workers because of their union membership.

Russia to Exhibit at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Contracts have been signed by representatives of the governments of Soviet Russia and Hungary for participation in the New York World's Fair of 1939, Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, has announced. The Russian government has contracted to use 110,000 square feet of space, while Hungary will use 36,000 square feet.

'This Is How We Will Trap Volcanic Gases'

Courtesy Pan Pacific Press Bureau

Miss Irma Linneman — Dr. Stanley Ballard — Model of Volcano

Dr. Ballard, instructor in physics and research associate of the Kilauea Laboratory in Honolulu, demonstrates a new device for collecting gases that escape from molten lava. The device consists of a four-inch bulb with a slender [illegible] tube attached. It is fitted with stopcocks [illegible] and to let gases in. The object is to trap fresh gases as they burst out of the seething lava and speed the containers to a laboratory in Honolulu and there analyze the imprisoned gases. Dr. Ballard plans to make tests at both Mauna Loa and Kilauea, in Hawaii.

Move for Arms Limitation Hinted in London Peace Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 1—Whether a certain measure of arms limitation—particularly in the air—may be one of the outcomes of the Anglo-French conversations here this week, is being asked as the result of a cautious reference to disarmament in the official communiqué.

The statement drafted following the talks declares that "the problems of Europe as a whole and the future prospects of appeasement and disarmament came under review." The reference to disarmament is the first to be contained in an important international diplomatic document of this kind since the arms rate began to gain high speed some two years ago. Thus it is clear that any arms limitation must involve an extremely slow and delicate process.

Increasing appropriations for rearmament, and for the mechanization of armies, have been the rule in recent days. It is apparent, however, that some hope has been revived of establishing something of an upper level in the armament figures.

Meanwhile a thorough examination of the colonial problem by France and Britain is to proceed. It is betraying no secret to say that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was surprised at the extent of Germany's colonial demands as revealed to Viscount Halifax. The effect of these demands undoubtedly has been to increase Anglo-French Solidarity, not only as regards colonies but also vis-à-vis Central Europe.

There are authenticated reports that Germany's demands for colonies went beyond restoration of those which were taken from the Reich at the end of the World War. Germany is reported to have indicated that she would like to have Portuguese Angola and the Belgian Congo transferred from their present owners to international control, under conditions which would permit heavy German participation in their exploitation.

While it is believed to be, in the highest degree unlikely that Germany's colonial demands can be fully satisfied it is hoped that the Anglo-French consultations, doves tailed into the talks with other colonial states, notably South Africa, Belgium and perhaps Portugal, may result in a scheme being worked out which will fit into the general European settlement the French and British statesmen have in view.

It is emphasized here, however, that not only Germany but also Italy must take contributions to this settlement—mainly in sphere of arms limitation and political appeasement in Central and Eastern Europe.

Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos is expected to obtain the views of France's friends in this part of the world during his official visit which begins Friday. At the same time he will inform these countries of the results of the Franco-British talks.

Meanwhile it is revealed from a high source that in addition to the subjects mentioned in yesterday's communiqué, the statesmen dealt with Soviet affairs and the position in North Africa. It is believed that the French succeeded in satisfying the British as to the innocuousness of the Franco-Soviet pact and Britain is not expected to demand its abandonment, as has been stated in some quarters.

As regards North Africa, there is serious unrest in French possessions there arising out of a kind of pan-Arab movement which it is believed is being fostered by Italian propaganda, both in the air and by local agents. France's problem in that part of the world links up therefore with Britain's problem in Palestine, particularly as the French are still in Syria, and it is hoped to co-ordinate counter measures.

Altogether there is general feeling that the Franco-British talks are the most successful that have been held for years. First repercussions from Berlin are also unexpectedly favorable, while Rome, though disappointed that there is no direct reference to Italy in the official communiqué, is understood to be not seriously critical.

One feature of the communiqué which is specially commented on is the reference at the end to the League. The Geneva institution is not mentioned by name but the communiqué declares that the two countries "while in no way departing from their previously expressed conception of international collaboration" are nevertheless ready to "co-operate with all countries in the common task of promoting international appeasement by methods of free and peaceful negotiations."

Portions of Two States Covered By Station WROK

With Monitor Newscasters

ROCKFORD, Ill.—In the heart of the rich Rock river valley, Station WROK serves an area comprising ten northern Illinois and four southern Wisconsin counties.

WROK lays claim to being a pioneer station, for as KFLV, it began operation in October, 1923, under the private ownership of the Rev. A. T. Prickman, pastor of the Swedish Mission Tabernacle Church. The operating power was only 10 watts.

WROK is now owned by Rockford Broadcasters, Inc., a local organization, and operates on 1000 watts until local sunset and on 500 watts at night. It is complete with modern technical equipment from microphone to vertical radiator mast at the transmitter plant, located four miles from the studios in the Rockford News tower.

Heading the WROK organization as president and general manager is Lloyd C. Thomas, who has been associated with the radio industry for many years. Since 1923 he has been active in the management of radio stations in the Middle West and the East. As general manager of the Westinghouse chain of stations, KDKA, Pittsburgh; WBZ, Boston; WBZA, Springfield, Mass., and KFKX at Hastings, Neb., he was responsible for much of the pioneering in the industry. He resigned as manager of National Broadcasting Company-owned and operated stations to take over the reins at WROK. Program director of the station is John C. McCloy, who came to WROK from KDKA, Pittsburgh.

Call letters of the station were adopted in 1933, the last three being significant of the name of the home city, Rockford.

Community service is the watchword of WROK. An independent station without network affiliations, WROK attempts to serve all the people in the large coverage area which surveys show it can rightfully claim. There are more than 100,000 homes in the area which the station reaches regularly.

"The Monitor Views the News" is radiocast every Sunday at 2:30 o'clock by Bill Traum, staff announcer, and, according to the management, has proven one of WROK's popular programs promoting a definite listener response by mail and telephone.

Recently WROK added to its equipment a mobile unit housed in a palatial automobile trailer towed by a large sedan. The trailer carries a 40-watt medium wave transmitter and also a two-watt short wave pack set. The 40-watt set has the call WAAR, and the pack set, W9ZQV. This mobile unit, painted in silver, is used for remote program radiocasts from distances up to 35 miles from the studio. It is also used as a public address system for various community gatherings whose programs are not radiocast.

WROK operates on a frequency of 1410 kilocycles.

This is article number 139 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Dec. 3.

Will Lewis-Green Meeting Restore Unity of Labor?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—John L. Lewis and William Green will meet formally and officially around the labor peace table here tomorrow.

This piece of information, made public last night, is recognized as the most important development which has taken place during the protracted and repeatedly deadlocked negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. spokesmen. It immediately started general speculation on the possibility of an early reunion of the two great rival labor organizations.

Not only are labor circles excited over the prospect of achieving unity in the American labor movement again, but political circles are fascinated by the political implications. Would Mr. Lewis be less of a political factor if he headed merely a division of the A. F. of L. instead of his independent Committee for Industrial Organization? Or would the return of Mr. Lewis to the home fold give that entire labor movement a more political complexion than the old federation has ever before had?

Prophets Stirred Up

No one pretends to know the answer yet, but the various possibilities are sufficient to send many an old line politician into shivering contemplation and prophets of a new political order for the United States into further predictions of impending 'party realignments. Labor disunited made sufficient showing during the recent local elections to provide impressive evidence of what it might do if it were reunited.

All such speculation is, of course, somewhat premature today. It hinges on what will happen when two men sit down together around a table in a Washington hotel room tomorrow. The bitter remarks both have been making about each other during the two years since Mr. Lewis and the great industrial unions out of the Federation will not make the reconciliation easy.

But the fact that they will meet and talk is a tribute to the persistence and determination of the small groups on each side of the fence which have diligently kept on trying for a basis of negotiation, a least common denominator, between two labor doctrines—and two men.

Agenda Came First

The formal conciliation committees paved the way for a meeting yesterday by reaching agreement on a five-point agenda as a basis for continued discussion. They expected to begin discussions on features of the agenda this morning. But late last night the principals in the labor drama decided that the time had come for them to get together themselves. George M. Harrison and Philip Murray, chairmen respectively of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. negotiating committees, will wait outside the room—on call but not in on what may prove the crucial point in the peace efforts.

The program of the intermediaries who are seeking reconciliation is now clear. They expect the A. F. of L. to readmit the individual C. I. O. unions on the assumption that they were never legally expelled. The C. I. O. as a separate agency would disappear. But the jurisdiction of its component unions in certain industries would be outlined and recognized. It is further possible that an industrial union division would be set up within the federation framework, with Mr. Lewis still at its helm.

Final Word in Convention

The terms and machinery of all this would be worked out here in Washington. It would be consummated by a convention which the C. I. O. unions would attend on the assumption that they are still members of the A. F. of L.

A C. I. O. condition would be some curtailment of the authority of the Federation's Executive Committee. It was action by this committee which forced the C. I. O. unions out of the Federation, not initial action by the Federation in convention. Curtailment would inevitably mean a lessening of the influence of the old craft unions which have always dominated A. F. of L. policy.

But it may never happen. Relations between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green have been badly strained. And behind Mr. Green are several Federation leaders who have opposed Mr. Lewis and his industrial union concepts even more violently than Mr. Green—in fact, are believed by many to have forced Mr. Green against his own inclinations. But at least the issue has been narrowed to the point where the principals can talk terms.

Twenty Are Held On Drugs Charge

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Seized in simultaneous raids by 60 federal agents, 20 alleged members of an international narcotics-smuggling syndicate operating out of Shanghai, China, were held in bail totaling $335,000 by Federal Judge Vincent L. Leibell yesterday. They included five women. All pleaded innocent.

In addition to those arrested, a sealed grand jury indictment named on three counts 11 others involved in the alleged conspiracy—violation of the Tariff Act, violation of the Narcotics Law and bribing public officials.

Gardner Chase Anthony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 1—Gardner Chase Anthony, author, engineer and educator, who passed on Tuesday, was widely known as a leader in the movement to advance the study of English in technical schools, and for other distinguished contributions to education. He was an honorary life trustee of The Principia School at St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Anthony was associated with Tufts College for 33 years as professor of graphics and dean of the Bromfield Pearson School. He became dean of the Engineering School in 1903, and was named trustee of The Principia School in November, 1924.

Dr. Anthony resigned from Tufts to associate himself with The Principia in June, 1926, when final plans were taking form to expand The Principia curriculum to include a four-year college of liberal arts. Until his retirement in June, 1935, when he was made an honorary life member of the Board of Trustees, Dr. Anthony was actively engaged in work for The Principia, assisting in the formulation of senior college curriculum, planning the new campus, and as speaker at numerous meetings of Principia's friends and alumni at which the financial needs of the institution were set forth.

Active both as engineer and educator, Dr. Anthony was a charter member of the American Association of University Professors and served the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education as vice-president, making notable contributions on engineering education.

Dr. Anthony was widely known as the author of scientific articles in technical magazines and the following textbooks: "Elements of Mechanical Drawing," "Machine Drawing," "Essentials of Gearing," "Descriptive Geometry," "An Introduction to the Graphic Language," and a text in descriptive geometry. Dr. Anthony is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emma T. Anthony, and a son, Charles T. Anthony, the well-known concert pianist.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Mexican Labor Sees Fascism In Brazilian Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Immediate antagonism to the recent change in the government of Brazil following the corporative state maneuver by President Vargas has been expressed by left wing groups in Mexico.

The powerful Confederation of Mexican Labor directed telegrams to all of its affiliates in the labor movement throughout Latin America urging them to "combat the fascist dictatorship in Brazil."

The telegram pointed out the "grave consequences which the implantation of this fascist dictatorship may have for all of the American people" and urged the calling of a congress as early as possible to organize the American proletariat against fascism.

The Brazilian situation was also the subject of much comment by Mexican Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies.

"The eruption of fascism upon the American continent is to be lamented," said one Deputy. "America has been the haven of peace and democracy and we do not want the introduction of tyranny, violence and war which are now raging in Europe and Asia. This present overthrow should be a token to all of the Americas to treasure their peace and settle their differences, adopting common means to avoid the spreading of the Brazilian movement."

Speed Ahead, Doodle Boats!

Acme

Serve at Seaplane Bases of Imperial Airways
Pilots Try Them Out in Race

Another example of curious nomenclature comes to light in the term doodle boat, given to small British vessels which are to be used to police aircraft landing areas. They will also tow flying boats to and from moorings. A recent test in Southampton water is shown in view.

Colombia Declared Symbol Of 'American' Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—The republic of Colombia today symbolizes a revolution that is neither communist red nor fascist black, but purely American. That was the essence of the claim by President Lopez, in his annual message to Congress assembled here. He gave the impression of a prosperous democracy making progress in public administration without falling into any totalitarian or continental dictatorial trap.

After referring to the "liberal labor" of the Colombian government during the last four years, the leader of a distinctly leftist government had hard words for rightist dictatorship:

"The new totalitarian type of state offers no guarantee of previous rights or charters. It reserves all privileges for its exclusive use. It is bellicose and nationalistic, for war and nationalism are the greatest justification for dictatorship.

"The capitalists that finance its installation and the middle classes that take refuge in it like a fortress very soon yearn for the liberal state, because they soon discern that it is impossible to say which of these twin brothers, communism and fascism, is more avid in its impositions, more dictatorial in its procedure or more inhuman in its objects."

Democracies Warned

The presidential message developed into a veritable democratic catechism as Senor Lopez expatiated on the "true political destiny" merited by the nations and on the "indifference" of all peoples, especially those on the American continent, toward recent international events. There was a warning to sister democracies to be on the alert:

"Owing to its lack of educational facilities during a long period, the only defense of our people resides in the dexterity of their instinct, the clarity of their intelligence and the firmness of their action in the most difficult hours. These qualities can only be expressed in popular suffrage and political representation. What ever system denies these, means the summary constitution of an uncontrolled oligarchy, more or less efficient, and its exploitation of the people. Democracy, both nationally and internationally, means this: defense and protection of the weak. It detests force as a power."

President Lopez was alarmed about the indifference, even the undisguised pleasure, he admitted, with which many South Americans regarded the fascist role in Spanish and Ethiopian adventures.

"It is both surprising and alarming," he said, "and apart from the political theses sustained by the two sides, I ask myself if we should not take up an attitude of reserve in face of the belligerent attitude adopted by some European powers who are taking part in a domestic struggle in such a way as to be compared almost with the incursions in the small Barbaric States of Medieval Europe? Take the case of Ethiopia and Spain: is this to be the international law of the future, to which weak nations and those stricken with civil war have to submit?"

Policy "Revolutionary"

Senor Lopez dealt frankly with Colombian social questions. He said he was pleased because governing policy had risen above the utopian mists which at one time threatened nothing but sterile controversy. His policy, which is that of the Liberal Party in power, was revolutionary, he said, without being Marxist or class-favoring, but in no circumstances did it close its eyes to existing social conditions.

Liberalism, according to President Lopez, does not conspire against capitalism, nor is it waiting for the opportunity to destroy private property and hand over factories to the workers and farming estates to the tenants. Much less does it deceive the capitalist and lure him into sleep in the illusion that it is possible to escape the social and economic struggle of this age. Senor Lopez and his regimen of Colombian liberalism are persuading the capitalist to adjust himself to the new world which has been born without his consent.

4000 Vocational Teachers Meet At Baltimore

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 1—Vocational leaders from all parts of the nation, nearly 4000 strong, gathered here today for the opening session of the thirty-first annual convention of the American Vocational Association.

At headquarters in the Lord Baltimore Hotel scores of new arrivals were being signed up hourly for the first general meeting this evening. Dr. David E. Wedlein, superintendent of public instruction for Baltimore, will preside.

One of the principal speakers at tonight's meeting will be Harold C. Moulton, director of the Brookings Institution in Washington, who will talk on "Raising living standards." This will inaugurate a week of sessions at which the problems of this field will be reviewed and explored in the general theme of "vocational education and progress—American style."

A feature of the convention is an exhibit of products of vocational schools in the Fifth Regiment Armory.

A preliminary to the national meeting was the convening of the state vocational directors at which 125 officials from states throughout the nation were present yesterday. George H. Fern of Lansing, Mich., was elected president of this group; O. D. Adams of Salem, Ore., vice-president, and Ralph H. Woods of Frankfort, Ky., secretary-treasurer. Members of the teachers' organization remained in Baltimore to attend the sessions of the American Vocational Association.

Today has been designated as "Baltimore Day" of the convention, and civic and business leaders have been invited to attend tonight's opening meeting, at which Mayor Howard W. Jackson will welcome the visiting educators.

A business meeting of the association's house of delegates will be held this afternoon, with another session Friday evening.

More State Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development has allotted $16,000 for additional advertising of the State, including $7000 for advertisements to interest industries, $1500 for the campaign to attract homeseekers, and $5560 to invite winter tourists.

Marine Painting Wins Popular Vote; 'Modernist' Art Gets Judges' Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1—For the fourth successive year, Frederick J. Waugh is the people's choice at the Carnegie International Art Exhibition. He won this year's popular award of $200 with his large marine painting, "Meridian," showing white-capped waves splashing against a rockbound coast.

The subject is a favorite one with this veteran American artist, and, likewise, apparently intrigues the throngs who visit the Carnegie galleries. The canvas hangs in the self-same spot his popular prize winner occupied last year. Perhaps the public is growing accustomed to looking for the winner in that position. Once more the award reveals that the public and the experts don't agree.

The international jury of award gave first prize to the modernistic "Yellow Cloth," by the French artist, Georges Braque. However, this painting was not without popular support, notwithstanding the fun poked at it by the man on the street. It received more votes than any other painting among the jury's selections.

Second place in the people's vote went to an American, Lauren Ford, for his canvas, "Country Doctor." Mr. Ford has caught the atmosphere of the typical rural hamlet and has presented it with a wealth of detail. The other runner-up was "A Game of Patience," by Meredith Frampton, a British painter. It portrays a young woman intent on a game of solitaire.

Other paintings which won some votes in the public balloting in order of preference were:

"Ophelia," by Gerald Brockhurst (English); "On the Brodhead," by Edward W. Redfield (American); "Portrait of Miss Jane Flaccus," by A. K. Lawrence (English); "Afternoon in March," by Jonas Lie (American); "Two Women Sleeping," by Jose de Togores (Spanish); "The Burial," by Czeslaw Wdosiszewski (Polish); and "Steel, Steam and Smoke," by Everett Warner of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Waugh, the fourth-time popular favorite, was born at Bordentown, N. J., in 1861. Ranked as one of the outstanding marine painters of this generation, he is represented in galleries here and abroad and has won many honors. He was made an associate of the National Academy in 1909 and a national academician in 1911.

Carnegie National will close on Dec. 5. Since it opened on Oct. 15, more than 115,000 have viewed the exhibit.

70,000 at Graduation

PASADENA, Calif.—Largest graduation pageant known to the board of education here, is the annual consolidated commencement program in the Rose Bowl, where last June more than 70,000 friends and relatives witnessed the award of certificates to nearly 5000 graduates of the city's junior college, and junior- and senior-high schools.

Rift Over Government Aid Widens in Medical Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The split between the American Medical Association and the committee of 430 prominent physicians of which Dr. Russell L. Cecil, of New York Hospital, is chairman, appeared appreciably widened yesterday following a statement which Prof. John P. Peters, of Yale University School of Medicine, handed out in reply to the attack the association's official journal made to the committee's four "principles" and nine "proposals" for changes in medical practice. Some of these would entail government support of certain aspects of materia medica.

The committee holds that "the health of the people is a direct concern of the government," whereas the American Medical Association view, voiced by its journal, is strongly against the proposals, holding that the government should not be permitted to influence through money grants medical practices or hospitalization.

Professor Peters, who is secretary of the committee, in a statement made public during the week end, revealed for the first time that the program of his body had been presented to President Roosevelt by a small group of physicians and that the President had "listened graciously and sympathetically," but had made no commitments.

To Continue Campaign

Dr. Peters at the same time made it clear that his committee would continue its campaign to "liberalize" the American Medical Association and challenged the stand by the association's journal that no member of the association should support the committee's program. He denied that the association had rejected the committee's proposals, adding that should this happen, it would still be the "privilege" and, indeed, the "duty," of members of the committee to try by every reasonable means within their power to influence not only the governing body, but all the component societies and individual members to join them in a purpose they consider "good and just."

Two articles, prepared by the committee and signed by Dr. Peters, appeared in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, the second largest medical journal in the United States. In one of them, the committee recites its history and in the other discusses the policies it advocates, saying it feels a discussion of its "principles" and "proposals" now before the medical profession is desirable and that through such a discussion would be found the most effective ways of preventing a misrepresentation of professional opinion.

Government Aid Opposed

Simultaneously, Dr. Eugene S. Kilgore of San Francisco came out strongly against the Government aid for materia medica proposed by the committee. Dr. Kilgore holds that while the health of the people is a concern of the Government, governmental intervention should consist chiefly in promoting the security of the people in the enjoyment of health opportunities and should involve the minimum complexity and size of governmental agencies, at the same time preserving the maximum individual freedom and private initiative consistent therewith.

Thus, he holds, Government agencies might well insure the sanitary safety of water, milk and other supplies; enforce quarantine, honest labeling, advertising of foods and chemist supplies and the licensing of medical men.

"Recognizing the need of medical service distribution for low-income groups" he says in a statement addressed "To Whom It May Interest," "Government should regard with sympathetic approval and, where necessary, aid by enabling legislation certain programs of insurance for medical care in sickness now functioning and others contemplated by many units of organized medicine in this country; and, mindful of the medical profession's ageless and fruitful tradition of self-sacrificing service and the American people's stake in personal freedom, Government should refrain from competing in or monopolizing the field of insurance, medicine and from compulsion of physicians in offering, or of the people in accepting, such insurance."

Lists Major Needs

Dr. Kilgore holds that "the preservation and advance of standards in medical education, medical practice and medical research are more important for the future quality of medical service than the present problem of distribution, however urgent it may appear to be."

"In conformity with this principle, since support by legislative appropriation inevitably favors political control and diminishes both the incentive and, through mounting taxation, the possibility for private support," he adds, "government should avoid any general extension of the policy of subsidizing medical institutions."

Chicago School Pay to Rise

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Chicago's 18,000 public school employees, 13,500 of whom are teachers, are in line for a $4,000,000-a-year salary increase. James B. McCahey, school board president, announced that the increases would be effective on Jan. 1, 1938, and represented restoration of one third of the 15 per cent cut made in 1932.

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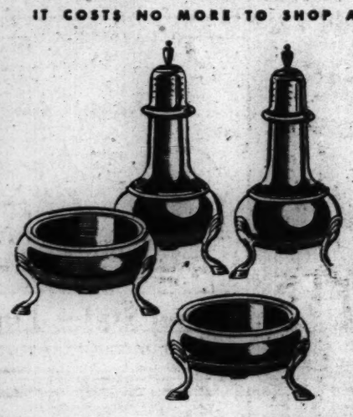

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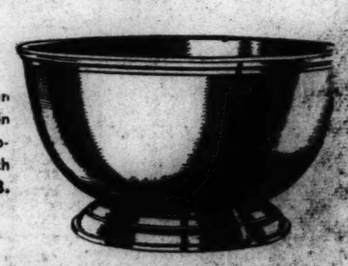

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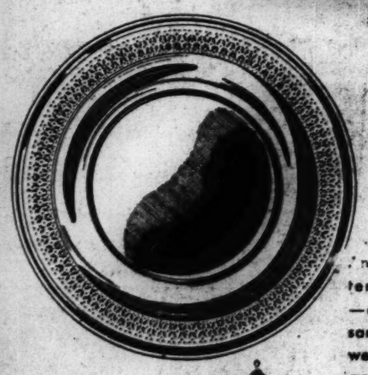

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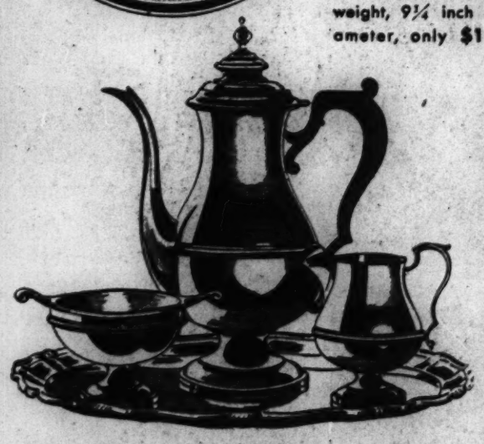

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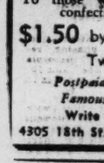
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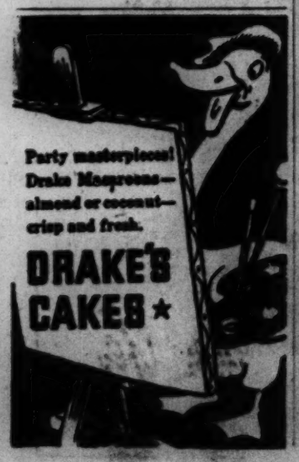
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Shorthorn Steer Wins First Award At Chicago Show

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Oklahoma A. and M. College's shorthorn steer Ashbourne Orange waddled out of the tanbark ring at the International Livestock Exposition yesterday with the exposition's premier award, a royal purple ribbon designating him as the grand champion steer, fluttering from one of his shiny horns.

Ashbourne Orange's triumph gives him the honor of leading the parade of livestock at the exposition the rest of the week—a parade that leads to the auction block and ordinarily to the butcher—unless some sympathetic person intervenes. There was such an intervention last year when G. Page, the college's grand champion Aberdeen-Angus, was bought by Charles Walgreen, whose wife thought the animal beautiful enough to keep.

William H. Curry of Tipton, Ind., successfully defended his corn king title, thereby putting himself in the exclusive class of being the only person ever to win the crown twice in succession.

Mr. Curry showed 10 ears of Yellow Dent corn, which he called Curry Yellow Dent, an improved Reid Yellow Dent, developed on his farm through years of selection.

"I knew from experience—why, I've been exhibiting here for 15 years—the kind of corn the judges were looking for, so I grew it," he said.

The grand champion barrow award went to a Poland-China weighing an even 300 pounds, shown by Arnold Moore, a Union City, Okla., youth.

Alexander Richie, manager of the royal farms of King George VI at Windsor, Eng., selected the grand champion steer.

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Liquor Control by States

A tendency toward stricter liquor control is shown in a survey of the United States just completed by The Christian Science Monitor, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Council of State Governments. In the accompanying tabulation, the term "monopoly" means that the state concerned is the dealer in packaged hard liquor. The term "license" means that private retailers are licensed to sell liquors by the drink. The situation by states is as follows:

State	State Law	What Last Legislative Session Did
Alabama	Monopoly	Enacted first liquor control act since state prohibition repeal. Forbade interlocking ownership, sale to minors, etc., in this act.
Arizona	License	No change in liquor laws reported.
Arkansas	License, Local Option	Passed temperance instruction law. Increased local option privileges. Tightened laws against drunken and sale to drunken persons. Raised liquor taxes.
California	License	Gave local authorities more power in liquor traffic regulation. Made stricter regulations regarding sale to minors and intoxicated persons. Banned women bar-tenders. Prohibited interlocking ownership. Reduced dry wine tax.
Colorado	License	No change reported.
Connecticut	License, Local Option	Prohibited women and minors from working in saloons. Established dry zone near schools. Legalized stand-up drinking in hotels, restaurants, clubs.
Delaware	License, Local Option	Raised from 18 to 21 age limit for purchase of beer. Prohibited interlocking ownership.
District of Columbia	License	No change reported.
Florida	License, Local Option	Raised liquor taxes.
Georgia	Limited License (beer and domestic wine only)	Raised taxes on beer and wine. Forbade Sunday sale. Removed restriction on alcoholic content of malt liquor, but proposal to legalize hard liquor was derailed in referendum.
Idaho	Monopoly	No change. Defeated two bills for sale of liquor by the drink.
Illinois	License Local Option	No change reported.
Indiana	License	Strengthened law against drunken driving. Increased dry zone around schools and churches. Forbade interlocking ownership. Forbade employment of minors in sale of liquor.
Iowa	Monopoly	No change reported.
Kansas	Prohibition except for 3.2 per cent beer	Legalized 3.2 per cent beer, prohibited sale to minors and intoxicated persons. No change reported.
Kentucky	License Local Option	No change reported.
Louisiana	License Local Option	No change reported.
Maine	Monopoly Local Option	Repealed "sit-down" drinking statute. Increased license fees. Gave police power to state liquor commission. Established dry zone around schools. Forbade employment of, sale to, persons under 18 in liquor stores.
Maryland	License, with county stores in four counties	Repealed "sit-down" drinking statute.
Massachusetts	License with supervision	Made regulation of retail sales more stringent. Forbade employment of minors. Made illegal sale to habitual drunkards, charity recipients and to women except when seated at tables in a restaurant or club.
Michigan	Monopoly Local option	Re-legalized bars Tightened law forbidding sale to minors. Permitted opening of 18 more state liquor stores. Made revocation of license mandatory upon complaint of local authorities. Gave localities right to decide on sale of beer by glass, but required four-year period between local option elections.
Minnesota	License Local option	Passed measures for better liquor law enforcement, providing for search and seizure.
Mississippi	Prohibition Local option on 4 per cent beer	Gave Governor $25,000 for enforcement where sheriffs are inactive.
Missouri	License	Repealed manufacture of beer with 2.75 per cent alcohol or less. Passed regulatory measure, taxing liquor imports from states taxing Missouri liquor products.
Montana	Monopoly Local option with limits	No report.
Nebraska	License Local Option	Prohibited sale to minors, the mentally incompetent and Indians who are wards of government. Established penalties for drunken driving. Raised liquor taxes.
Nevada	License	No change reported.
New Hampshire	Monopoly	Allowed sale to registered guests in hotel rooms. Prohibited employment of minors in saloons. Passed law to punish intoxicated boat drivers.
New Jersey	License Local Option	Permitted employment of citizens of other states in saloons. Extended moratorium for ending interlocking ownership.
New Mexico	License Local Option	Recodified law, including in it rule against sale to minors, Indians, habitual drunkards, and against employment of persons under 21 in saloons.
New York	License	No change reported.
North Carolina	Dry act with county dispensary provisions.	Permitted counties to vote on establishment of county liquor stores. Created state board of alcoholic control.
North Dakota	License (local)	Prohibited sale of liquor in or near dance halls.
Ohio	Monopoly	Empowered state liquor board to revoke licenses. Increased quantity of liquor permitted sold under prescription. Passed law for retaliatory taxes.
Oklahoma	Prohibition with 3.2 per cent beer	Reduced beer tax rate and retail license fees.
Oregon	Monopoly	Stiffened requirements for license applicants. Banned radio advertising of liquor.
Pennsylvania	Monopoly Local option	No change reported.
Rhode Island	License Local option	Banned women bartenders.
South Carolina	License, and counties may create boards to operate county liquor stores.	No change reported.
South Dakota	License and state stores.	Transferred duties of liquor control commission to Department of Agriculture. Raised tax on liquor 50 per cent. Permitted manufacture of liquor in towns of 1000 or more, instead of restricting it to towns of 5000 or more as formerly. Made liquor sale regulations apply to 3.2 per cent beer, formerly exempt.
Tennessee	Prohibition with 4 per cent beer.	Permitted counties, by vote of people, to legalize distilleries selling outside the state only.
Texas	License Local Option Hard liquor sold in packages only.	Increased powers of state liquor board, giving its inspectors police powers.
Utah	Monopoly No beer sale in restaurants. No local option, but local authorities can require prohibitive license fees.	No change reported.
Vermont	Monopoly Local Option	Reduced maximum alcoholic content of beer from 5 to 4 per cent. Doubled tax on beer and wine. Passed temperance instruction law.
Virginia	Monopoly	No legislative session this year.
Washington	Licenses, with state stores.	Reduced wholesale license fees.
West Virginia	Monopoly	Deleted beer licensing provision from state law.
Wisconsin	License, local option.	No change reported.
Wyoming	Wholesale monopoly, private retail sale.	No change reported.

Stricter Control of Liquor Seen as Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

a law that no liquor should be sold in or near dance halls.

On the question whether drinkers should be allowed to stand at the bar, pros and cons were about equal. For while Connecticut passed a "sit down" statute, requiring drinkers to imbibe their liquor at tables only, Maryland and Michigan repealed their "sitdown" rulings and made drinking at the bar legal once more.

In the field of temperance instruction, there were gains. Arkansas and Vermont passed laws requiring such instruction, and no state was reported as repealing its temperance instruction laws.

Tax Trend Upward

While the rate of liquor taxation is generally determined more by a state's financial needs than by considerations of the temperance cause, there is no question that the trend in liquor taxes is upward. Seven states hoisted their taxes on liquor or increased fees for licenses during 1937 — Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Nebraska, South Dakota and Vermont. On the opposite side of the scale are found only three states—California, which lowered its tax on dry wines, Washington, which cut wholesale liquor taxes, and Oklahoma. Three states established rules for retaliatory taxes to be imposed only on alcoholic imports from states imposing similar taxes on imports.

Alabama's new liquor control law, passed in the special session of 1936-37, follows the general lines of the acts of those states which have adopted the monopoly system. Its board consists of three persons appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The board appoints an administrator, who receives not more than $3000 a year.

This board is empowered to "buy, manufacture, and sell alcoholic beverages under the act, in territories of the state that do not have local prohibition." The number of state liquor stores is fixed at one for cities of 25,000 or under, and in larger cities the board determines the number. Stores cannot be located in exclusively residential neighborhoods, nor adjacent to schools and churches. All hard liquor sold in state stores must be in sealed packages and no drinking is permitted on the premises. Hotels, restaurants, and clubs are, however, permitted to sell hard liquor by the package, to be consumed on the premises, providing they comply with certain rules. But private retail sale of beer, under a license system, is permitted.

This act is fairly typical of the monopoly system existing in most states.

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Is Kitchen a Room? Housing Chief Puzzled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—When it comes to sizing up a house or apartment, should the bathroom and kitchen be counted as rooms?

Housing Administrator Nathan Straus wants to know, because the legislation under which he operates put a $1250-a-room construction limit on big city projects and $1000 elsewhere. Thus far, no one from the bill's authors down to the girl at the information desk has been able to decide.

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Not Candidate For President, Vandenberg Says

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is "not a candidate" for the Republican Presidential nomination and "should not be put in a false position," he wired friends here who today proposed a Vandenberg-for-President club.

E. Mont Reily, known as "the original Harding-for-President man," was among the leading Vandenberg boosters.

Leo Koehler, slated for presidency of the proposed Vandenberg club, said, "We know Senator Vandenberg is not a candidate. What we are trying to do is make him a candidate."

The text of Senator Vandenberg's telegram from Washington was announced as:

"Understand you are in touch with group purporting to organize a Presidential club for me. I am not a candidate and should not be put in a false position. Honestly feel that the Republican Party should be kept impersonal so as to avoid needless friction while we are rebuilding to victory."

Purge to Continue, Soviet Paper Says

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (AP)—The round-up of suspected enemies of the Soviet regime will continue, Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, declared today on the third anniversary of the assassination of Sergei Mironovich Kiroff.

The killing of Kiroff, chief aide of Joseph Stalin, started the purge.

More than 700 persons are known to have been executed in Russia in the last six months.

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP)—Eight persons, including one woman, were recently sentenced to prison for anti-Fascist activities. The convictions by the special tribunal brought to 109 the number sentenced for subversive action in the past few weeks.

All those sentenced were accused of Communist activity at Florence and Empoli. The woman was given three years in prison; the other sentences were from one to 12 years.

Mrs. Roosevelt Bans War Toys for Gifts

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt completed her Christmas shopping yesterday, buying toys for her grandchildren that avoid any suggestion of war or violence.

At a department store counter over which stretched a sign reading "no toys suggestive of war," she chose "peace toys"—stuffed animals, dolls and puzzles. The store president remarked that its policy had been suggested by her known views and the President's wife rejoined: "This should have been done long ago. I am glad you have taken the first step."

New Ford Strikes Loom

By the Associated Press

Labor briefs of the day:

St. Louis, Mo.—Leaders of the United Automobile Workers' strike against the Ford Motor Company in St. Louis were informed of the C. I. O. union's plans to extend the strike to Ford plants in Long Beach, Calif., and Kansas City. Delmond Garst, regional director of the union, said the strike calls would be made on complaints, similar to that of the St. Louis local, that the company discriminated against union members in rehiring workers after a seasonal layoff.

There was little change in the situation at the St. Louis plant, which has continued operating since the strike was called last Wednesday. Workers, coming and going in automobiles escorted by police cars, passed through a picket line without disturbance.

Washington: American Federation of Labor craft unions won two victories before the National Labor Relations Board.

In decisions involving the Shell Chemical Company and the Schick Dry Shaver Company, the board decided that skilled craft employees should vote by craft in forthcoming elections to determine their collective bargaining agents.

In each case, a C. I. O. union had asked the board to group all the employees in the plant into a single voting unit to determine whether the C. I. O. union represented a majority.

Guadalajara, Mex.: Two milkmen were killed in a clash between pickets and milkmen who defied a a solidarity strike called in support of electrical workers.

Glace Bay, N. S.: (CP)—D. W. Morrison, district president of the United Mine Workers, announced he had made formal application to Labor Minister Norman McL. Rogers for the appointment of a conciliation board to investigate the miners-operators dispute at Minto, N. B. The application followed a meeting of Glace Bay miners which went on record as requesting the Labor Minister "to use his good offices to see the miners of Minto be treated as free industrial citizens of Canada." In the six-week-old strike in the New Brunswick coal fields, workers are demanding union recognition.

Washington: Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, new head of the Senate Labor Committee, urged a system whereby labor organizations would register with some governmental agency. This, he said, would make labor "more responsible for its group action."

Police Retirements Pushed in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine continued his shake-up of the police department today, announcing he would ask the retirement on pension of 48 men who will be 63 by Jan. 1.

This group, added to the 66 whom he asked Monday to resign, raised to 114 the number of policemen, many of high rank, who will be let out.

Commissioner Valentine's order insured the enforced retirement of virtually all of the police commanders in power when the department was controlled by Tammany Hall.

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Special Contributions by Dorothy Canfield; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Dean Eastman, University of New Hampshire; G. Harold Noyes, U.S. Weather Bureau; Richard E. Danielson, editor, "Sportsman"; Dr. Arthur W. May, well-known veterinarian; and many others, expert in their fields.

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College for Younger Students Held Sound by Dr. Hutchins

Saving Our Schools
Fiftieth of 52 Articles

Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, has not only criticised higher education in the United States but has taken steps to meet the objections which he finds. He sets forth his position in an interview, the first part of which follows. The second part will be published tomorrow.

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American college education is frequently under fire today, sometimes because its graduates are found operating filling stations instead of gracing the learned professions, or, again, because its diploma bearers who do make their way into the professions and high posts of commerce are found not intelligent enough. People look at the impressive financial reports of heavily endowed institutions, note the high degrees carried by their faculty, peruse the varied curricula and wonder why the output is not better.

Educators offer various explanations. Some blame the influx of students in recent years, saying that colleges now must teach everybody's sons and daughters, whether they have the ability to do academic work or not, and that this has dragged down standards. This is all true, no doubt, but what shall be done about it?

Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, has come to occupy an unofficial position as critic-in-chief of American higher education because not only has he exposed what appear to be weaknesses in the higher learning of this country, but he has directed the course of a great university which has undertaken to do something about it.

Traditions Discarded

Since he assumed the presidency of the University of Chicago in 1929, that influential midwestern institution has thrown overboard many American academic traditions. The course-credit system, by which students amassed units toward graduations as a thrifty person piles up wealth in a savings account over a long period of years, has been abolished. Instead, students graduate whenever they are able to pass examinations designed to determine whether or not they measure up to the requirements for being an educated person.

This has required the university to decide what it takes to be educated, and from the effort to do this has come the new curriculum, embracing what the educators of this university consider four main divisions of learning. All this is an effort to practice what Dr. Hutchins preaches, what he talks about in meetings of scholars, and what he has written in a clear, unacademic style in his books, "The Higher Learning in America" and "No Friendly Voice."

But to read books is one thing. It is another to sit in a man's office, to ask him questions, and to hear him answer them spontaneously. That is why I asked Dr. Hutchins a question he has already answered:

"What do you think ought to be done to improve college education?"

Dr. Hutchins, who still looks unacademic despite his eight years as head of an important university, took the question eagerly, as a crack tennis player goes for a ball, and sent it in another direction. He suggested that we might talk about organization first.

The four-years-of-high school, four-years-of-college arrangement which has been traditional in American education is without sound reason, Dr. Hutchins holds. The first thing he would do would be to rearrange the years, combining the last two years of high school and the first two of college into a new four-year college and awarding the bachelor's degree at the end of this course. Moreover, in this earlier college he would do all the things the University of Chicago has done for seven years with its somewhat maturer students, and is now doing in its new experimental four-year college which combines the last two years of its own university high school with the two years of general education in the college.

While less than a hundred students are participating in this experiment, and the great majority of students, about 700 each year, still enter the college after completing the traditional four-year high school course, that pioneering group in the university high is getting college experience two years before the old graduation date.

No Course Credits

In this new four-year unit, course credits are abolished, students are permitted to proceed at their own rate of speed and to graduate whenever they are able to pass comprehensive examinations. And examinations are given not by the teachers who instruct the candidates in their college work, but by an impartial board of examiners who, it is assumed, will share with the teachers an understanding of what constitutes a college education.

Will It Work?

But to place so much responsibility for self-education on youngsters of high school age—juniors and seniors, who seem mere children to one who has been a long time out of high school! Will it work, I wondered, and I expressed my doubts out loud.

"Everything works earlier than we think," said Dr. Hutchins emphatically. "In England, everything in education starts four years earlier than here. It can't be because English youngsters are that much smarter than Americans. The difference is in the assumption of educators in the two countries as to how much young people can do."

Dr. Hutchins is well aware of the problem that most college educators are talking about these days, the problem of giving academic education to the great numbers of boys and girls now in college who appear to have no bent for higher education, who may be mechanically or artistically inclined, but who, as Dr. Hutchins puts it, "can't read." (He avoids educational jargon and never speaks of children being "motor-minded," or teaching them "skills"; he uses ordinary lay speech.)

But to return to the youngsters who "can't read." They are by no means incapable of profiting by a general education on the college level, he believes; but his own profession, he thinks, will have to find a different way to communicate it to them. If that method has not yet been found, it does not mean that it can't be discovered; and he counts on the "technological genius of America" to find it. Believing that the way can be found, he proceeds on the assumption that the same kind of general education is going to be useful to all, to the scholarly youth routed toward a Ph. D. degree and a research job as well as to the boy whose future is in the automobile factory; to the woman who is going to be a college professor as well as to her sister who is going to spend most of her time in kitchen and nursery.

Talking in the high-ceilinged, wide-spaced office that has been set aside for presidents of Chicago's university in a Gothic library building, Dr. Hutchins paused a moment in this interview to swing an antique and formidable mace that someone had left on his broad desk, joked about using it to intimidate professors and reporters, and then returned to the subject of the interview. To clarify his position, he took up a theory recently put forward by some educators with whom he does not agree. He referred to "a learned report recently put out by an expensive commission" which made some solemn recommendations for basic education. The mechanic, for example, should take a course in physical sciences, this commission advised, holding such study would help him to understand his future work and therefore to do it better. Dr. Hutchins thinks this reasoning is unsound. Perhaps the future mechanic should take the science course, he says, but not because it will make him a better mechanic.

A man may not be able to tell an atom from an ion, and still may be a successful $7 a day mechanic; a course in physics won't make him a better one, except as it contributes to his general education and helps him think more clearly. On the other hand, from a practical standpoint, this same mechanic may find the social sciences more useful than the physical sciences since in asserting his rights as a laborer he may find a need for an understanding of the organization of society and government.

Vocational Teaching

This led to the subject of vocational teaching in college. I had gathered from reading what Dr. Hutchins has written on this subject and hearing him talk that he was convinced that American colleges have made a serious mistake in trying to prepare their students for a variety of vocations—for teaching, journalism, farming, and the like. He clarified his stand on this issue. "I believe everybody ought to learn to earn a living," he said. "But to go through the motions of a specific vocation in the college classroom is not sound education."

The best vocational training a college can give, Dr. Hutchins believes, is to offer a general education so effective that the student is able to think his way in the vocation he takes up. Technical skill, he believes, can be quickly acquired, either on the job or in special trade schools or institutes; it need not and should not be acquired in a college whose function it is to give a general education. Demands of industries change rapidly, and even if a college attempts to give a technical education it may not be able to keep up with these changes. On the other hand, if it performs its special function of giving a general education well, its graduates should be able to adjust themselves readily to changes as they occur.

Tomorrow's article will run in the news pages.

Asks School Changes

Staff Artist
Robert Maynard Hutchins
President of the University of Chicago, Who Proposes College Courses Earlier in the Student's Career

Radio Is Accused Of Gauging Output To Child of 12

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—George Henry Payne, federal communications commissioner, said today radio "must be prevented from stopping the growth of the American mind." To accomplish this, Mr. Payne said in a prepared address before the Second National Conference on Educational Broadcasting, the point of view and the ideals of broadcasters must be changed even "at the risk of a severe jolt to these gentlemen." He continued:

"Like the moving pictures, the average program of the broadcasters is addressed to an intelligence possessed by a child of 12. It is important to raise this average to the adult age; otherwise, there is the danger that radio will perpetuate mental immaturity in the grown-up.

"There is the danger that radio and the movies will in time make us a nation of grown-up children. An intelligence which tests a child of 12 is a beautiful thing when found in a child of 12, but not in a child of 30."

He said he hoped the commission could establish higher standards under existing laws, but if it could not, "then further legislation may be necessary."

Plisnier Wins Award

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Goncourt Academy today awarded its literary prize of 1937 to Charles Plisnier for his volume of social science studies, "Faux Passeport." The prize is a cash award of 5000 francs (about $160).

Radio Difficulties in East Africa

News in Radio

The difficulties of maintaining a radio set, and an automobile as well, in Tanganyika, British East Africa, contrast sharply with the ease of maintenance in the United States and most of Europe.

William Reder, an automobile and radio dealer in Tanga, seaport of Tanganyika, recently at the Kingston radio factory in Cincinnati on a shopping tour for his firm, pointed out that battery sets are used almost exclusively in the three provinces of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. "There are only two towns in the three provinces with electrical current," he said. Sets must be built to give the utmost in service while using a minimum of current. In fact, automobile owners, he said, do not operate horns on their cars, because it uses up precious battery current.

Recharging batteries either for car or radio is not the simple job there that it is here, Mr. Reder said. His company, a German firm, has, for example, only seven branches and service stations, at Mombasa and Nairobi in Kenya, and Tanga, Moshi, Lindi, Dar-es-Salaam and Iringa in Tanganyika. Tanganyika alone is nine times the area of Ohio, consequently Mr. Reder's firm must have products that require a minimum of servicing.

A year's guarantee must be given with all radio sets that his firm sells, Mr. Reder said. He estimated that six out of every 10 sets in British East Africa were sold by his firm.

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Radio Handbook Out

Two new chapters, one on Workshop Practice and the other on Emergency and Portable Equipment, mark the new 1938 edition of the "Radio Amateur's Handbook," which has just been issued.

The workshop chapter aims at simplifying or elucidating methods of building transmitters and receivers, which should go far toward eliminating "hay-wire" construction. The equipment chapter presents designs of emergency gear, with special attention paid to power problems. This is, of course, an aftermath of the good work done by "hams" in the Ohio Valley flood, and it is intended to make the amateurs more alert to a situation which makes their "game" set more "solid" with governmental, municipal and charitable agencies. In fact, the amateur's experimental turn of mind has been recognized by the Radio Corporation of America, which is, in effect, asking the craft to popularize television experiment by making its picture tubes available.

The book has been rewritten to a great extent, with the approach and fundamental principles of the amateur communication art restated in more common terms for those who may be without electrical or radio training. In the chapters on circuits, receivers, transmitters and power supplies, many tricky or unproven ideas have been eliminated though, as the foreword states, there are numerous ways of accomplishing a given result in the "station"—"some good, some bad and many indifferent."

The chapters on ultra high frequency, the latest path of exploration for "hams," contain all the latest information that the American Radio Relay League has gathered through its own or other amateur experiments.

The new edition, which is also being published in Spanish in Buenos Aires, contains 584 pages, 600 illustrations, 73 charts and tables, and 111 practical equations and formulas. In the back is a 116-page catalog of amateur radio equipment.

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Television Progress

It is reported from London that owners of television sets there were able to see and hear recently the most ambitious attempt at televised drama yet made by the British Broadcasting Corporation. This was R. C. Sherriff's "Journey's End," the popular war-time play.

As televised, the pictures were said to be clear and the light and shade well modulated. It was difficult to see how the rather narrow angle of vision of the camera could be overcome. One had the sense that the actors must have been told that they must not step beyond a certain line or they would be out of the picture. But with all its limitations the play, which ran for an hour, was described as full of interest and well worth watching.

Good reception of television signals far outside the conservative limit of 30 miles first envisaged by the B. B. C. engineers has been reported from Oldham in Lancashire. Engineers of the Ferranti firm report good results with their standard televisor, using a normal aerial, this place being nearly 200 miles from the Alexandra Palace transmitter.

In the United States the Radio Corporation of America, through the National Broadcasting Company, its subsidiary, televised a Sherlock Holmes drama recently in a semi-public tryout. Live talent in the studio and film sequences were intermingled to produce the effect of scenes indoors and out. Three studio sets were required, while the cast contained four men and two women. So well was the production handled, and transmitted, said the Associated Press, that there was no way of telling when the switch was made to film.

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Radio Brevities

Ralph R. Beal, supervisor of television field tests for the Radio Corporation of America, has been made research director of the company. The position is a new one and will consist of co-ordinating activities in research.

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O. B. Hanson, William S. Hedges and Mark Woods, departmental heads of the National Broadcasting Company, were made vice-presidents at the regular monthly meeting of the NBC board of directors, it was announced by Lenox R. Lohr, president. All are veterans of radiocasting and each will continue in his present post. Mr. Hanson is chief engineer of the NBC, Mr. Hedges is director of station relations, and Mr. Woods is treasurer.

'Amos 'n' Andy' Are More Important To Many Than Politics, Smith Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Chiding the public for allegedly being more interested in "Amos 'n' Andy" than in the affairs of government, Alfred E. Smith sees this indifference to the official affairs of the nation as the chief thing that is wrong in the United States today.

Mr. Smith declared that in contracting for time on the radio in the 1932 national political campaign it was necessary to avoid interference with the "Amos 'n' Andy" radiocasts.

"A large part of the American people were more interested in the Kingfish, the Beauty Parlor and the Fresh Air Taxi Company than they were in the affairs of their own country," he told a meeting of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners at the Pennsylvania Hotel here yesterday.

This indifference, he said, lead to manifold evils, among which was the popular thought with regard to taxation. Persons who believed they were not footing government spending through taxation were utterly wrong, he declared.

"The trouble in this country today is that the people don't know they are paying the taxes," he continued. "The rank and file don't know what's going on, and they hear about 'soak the rich,' 'share the wealth,' capital gains taxes and undivided surplus tax and don't know those things are being passed on to them and are reflected in everything they buy."

Mr. Smith held that, save for food, fuel and clothing, the American people today pay a national sales tax in all the excise levies, and compared taxation to the gambling game of poker.

The Federal Government was growing in size and expense at the expense of the states, he declared, and urged that this tendency be halted.

So long as these conditions continue, there was no reason to expect any great flow of capital into industry, he added.

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French Reforms Aimed At Unrest in North Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

be considered as a serious possibility.

The use of the English language is not likely ever to make British of the 125,000,000 Americans. Still less is the use of a common language a bond strong enough to achieve any serious alliance among the 50,000,000 Arabic-speaking people, scattered, as they are, and separated by stronger opposing forces, nationalism, politics, and economics.

The blood bond is the least likely of all to produce any concerted action by all, or by any large group, of the 16,000,000 Arabs of the world. Pan-Arabism is, I feel, steadily decreasing as a possibility.

The Rise of Mohamed

The rise of Mohamed was the greatest epoch in the history of Arabia. Mohamed found his people utterly disorganized, separated into mutually hostile groups of tribes.

The Moslem era dates from the Hegira (the prophet's flight from Mecca to Medina) which took place in 622 A. D. The next 10 years saw Mohamed's recognition as a prophet; the establishment of his religion; the fusing of all the tribes into one people.

Then followed Arabia's golden age of 20-odd years. The new faith made the intense nature of the Arabs to glow with white heat and they went forth conquering Persia, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Egypt and Libya.

Islám had its Pope or Caliph (successor) who was its political and religious head, and, until 656, Mecca remained the capital of that mushroom Empire. Then the Caliphate moved to Mesopotamia, never to return to Arabia. Soon quarrels led to there being two Caliphs, the second one residing in Egypt.

In 670, the Egyptian Caliph sent Sidi Okba ben Nafi on a triumphal raid westward, and he carried the banner of Mohamed clear across the continent to the Atlantic, riding his horse impetuously into the sea and shaking his scimitar calling for other countries to conquer. He established his H. D. Q. at Kairouan in Tunisia. Doubtless some of his officials were Arabs and a few probably took root there, as in other centers. But not much real Arab blood came to those parts until some centuries later.

Cities Kept for Pilgrimages

After the loss of the Caliphate Arabia itself sunk gradually back and within 300 years was almost as disorganized as in pre-Islamic days, except that the holy cities Medina and Mecca, never lost their sacredness for pilgrims. In the eleventh century numerous tribes were roaming the whole desert section of Asia right up to Baghdad. They took to plundering the caravans of pilgrims going to Mecca.

The Caliph in Cairo, who nominally ruled Arabia at that time, deported thousands of the lawless Hilalian tribespeople to the Sudan and settled them on the east bank of the Nile, where they became almost more troublesome than before.

About this time (1049) the province of Africa (Tunisia), also under the Egyptian Caliph, rebelled and transferred its allegiance to the Caliph of Baghdad. Thinking to "kill two birds with one stone" the Egyptian ruler presented a gold piece to each Hilalian leader and sent them with their hordes across the Nile westward to punish the rebels. These first raided Libya from whence they sent back reports of such rich plunder to their hungry brethren in Arabia that fresh hordes started westward. So many there were that the Caliph reversed his method and began charging each family a gold piece for crossing the Nile, whereby he quickly regained more than his former gifts. This was the great invasion of North Africa by Arab blood.

Of a very low type of culture themselves, these Arabs had no use for cities, so they razed them. They were not even agriculturists. Reared nomads, they loved raiding, and for homes, tents out on the sandy stretches.

The province of Africa, 1500 miles from the Nile, was overwhelmed and the flood rolled on another 300 miles as far as Constantine in Algeria. Subsequently some Arab blood trickled still farther westward through the lowlands and along the confines of the desert. There is a tribe called the Benni Hilal in Morocco today.

Attended by Impoverishment

The ravages of these Arabs, plus their nomadic habits, brought permanent impoverishment to North Africa. Nor is the name "Arab" so honored there as some seem to suppose. From his long experience the writer would say that in the rural sections of the country the Berbers strongly resent being called Arabs. For such, they think, are the thriftless nomads, whole families of whom can be seen camped on the borders of their main highways, where they work for the government breaking stones.

Only those who know them closely can realize the profound difference between the outlook of nomads and that of all sedentary peoples. The former have no desire to economize their earnings for the acquisition of land or houses. They spend all on food, clothing, jewels, silks, tents, and a few camels.

The difference between these two types is quickly discovered by the large industrialists in France where a few of these "Arabs" go along with the thousands of their Berber brethren to work. The Berber-speaking ones are always preferred as being better, steadier workmen, quicker to learn how to use machinery.

In contradiction to the foregoing paragraphs the anomaly must be admitted that in the large cities of Algiers and Tunis, especially in literary circles, it seems to be aristocratic to boast of Arab descent and thus more surely avoid being thought of as "rough Berbers from the mountains."

But a recent painstaking survey made by French specialists showed that less than one tenth of the Algerian natives are of Arab blood. Yet religion and all learning having been in Arabic for so long, the sacred language has spread at the expense of the unwritten Berber tongues so that fully two thirds of the natives there use Arabic for their only language.

The French authorities know better than anyone else that everything Arabic, religion, language, customs, tends to unfit the Berbers for co-operation with Europeans so, while not opposing any of those things, they increasingly seek to avoid encouraging that which would Islamize or Arabize their North African subjects.

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They Write About America

Gladys Hasty Carroll — Julian R. Meade

Julian Meade Writes, Too, He Might Tell Inquirers

Author! Author!

Julian R. Meade is having a difficult time. So long as he is in Virginia his garden is a constant temptation to stop transferring words to paper and take to transplanting plants.

So he came to New York City to finish some manuscripts. People invite him out to dinner. Pleased with the attention, he goes, and then finds that he has been asked not for himself alone but in the hope that he can tell something about Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind" (Macmillan).

It happened again the other evening. They were such nice people, too, he mourned, but the very first thing they said was, "Now do sit down and tell us ALL about Margaret Mitchell."

Mr. Meade thinks that Margaret Mitchell is the least egocentric author he ever has known and he says that she is far more interested in hearing about other authors than in telling about herself.

Mr. Meade's "Adam's Profession and Its Conquest by Eve" (Longmans, Green) is doing very well in both American and English editions, which is something of a triumph for the author's point of view. He, it seems, was determined on reaching an English public with something that has a complimentary exposition of American life. His agent thought it couldn't be done. And so did the publisher, at first. But Longmans finally brought it out in London and the English reviews have been highly favorable.

Mr. Meade provoked his own part of the country last spring with a story which he says might have taken place in any mill town but, despite the prevailing opinion, happened only in his head. The book on which he is now working also has a mill setting and may not be liked in the South, but as Mr. Meade remarks, "After all, you just have to do the best you can and then stand on it."

* * *

Three Enthusiasms

Gladys Hasty Carroll tore herself away from her beloved Maine to spend a few days in New York City, regretting all the time that she had to miss a party at the South Berwick community center. She lives between two villages, as far from the one as she can get without approaching too close to the other. But the community center has attracted her in common with the rest of the population near by.

Each year the neighborhood puts on a play from Mrs. Carroll's "As the Earth Turns" (Macmillan), the proceeds going to a community project. This year's fund was devoted to taking electricity a few miles farther into the woods, which means that 12 families have been able to put aside kerosene lamps and wood-burning cookstoves. Mrs. Carroll's city friends charged her with destroying the "picturesqueness" of the countryside. Mrs. Carroll marvelled at their lack of understanding while she counted up the hours which must elapse before she could return to her three enthusiasms, her husband, her son, and Maine.

* * *

Collectors

Some people collect postage stamps or first editions. Lewis R. Freeman collects rivers. He began it years ago up in the Klondike on the day that Swiftwater Bill told him that "rivers are always your friends. They take you where you want to go. Don't ever be afraid to put your trust in water that's yearning to get home to its resting place in the sea." Since then 150,000 miles of rivers have carried him through the world. His latest book, "Many Rivers" (Dodd, Mead), tells not only about waters but the people who live along their banks.

Henry C. Beck is another collector, his hobby being the "forgotten towns" of southern New Jersey. Lots of people think they have to go far afield to discover interesting places, but Mr. Beck looked right around the corner from his home in Camden, visiting Double Trouble, Hog Wallow, Calico, High Bicycle Town, Mount Misery and a few other towns. And he had a book.

Recently he ran down kin of Abraham Lincoln near Varmintown, travelled from Bread and Cheese Run to Apple Pie Hill, took a look at the shin plasters and "shinnies" which business men in Chew Town used to issue, and located Buckingham, which is near Van Note Camp and not far from Gravel Switch. So he has another book, "More Forgotten Towns" (Dutton).

On his last tour he pursued Success down a road marked "Closed," "Don't Drive In," "Private Property," "Keep Out." Success, so hopefully named, never was more than a sawmill and two houses, and long since became a pile of ruins. Mr. Beck therefore is in the same position as many other folk who have gone to a lot of bother to achieve a nonexistent goal while the highroad was offering them opportunity in abundance. But he didn't waste much time. He turned right around and took another road which led him to Prospertown.

* * *

Advice From Mr. Crow

Carl Crow, recently returned from China and author of "400,000,000 Customers" (Harper), is busy with another manuscript for the same publishers, "I Speak for the Chinese." Mr. Crow is against ghost writing as "insincere" and he deplores the faking of local color as about the most reprehensible thing an author can do. For instance, he says, the sun in Mandalay does not come up "out of China 'cross the bay," but from the opposite direction. People do not go shopping on the Bund in Shanghai, there being no shops there. As for adventurous heroines being rescued by American marines in Foochow and put on the train for Peiping, the only thing the matter with that is that there are no American marines at Foochow, nor has it a railway.

Mr. Crow admonishes authors to write about things they know about, and to describe scenes with which they are familiar.

Marjorie Shuler

'Little Tammany' Is Facing Poll Test in Kansas City

(Continued from Page 1)

Ellis, an insurance man, who was private secretary to Henry S. Caulfield when Mr. Caulfield was Governor of Missouri.

Taking office early in November, the new commissioners faced the problem of registering all the city's voters on a triplicate card index, which is to replace the old precinct registration books. Supplies must be obtained, equipment installed and the registration complete by Feb. 12 for the city primary election March 8.

The board has made it clear that it will "clean house" throughout the election organization, from deputy commissioners to precinct judges and clerks. "Drafted" into office themselves by Governor Stark, with the demand that they give their services as a public duty, the commissioners already have made a start by summoning four assistants who had not sought office. They also have asked civic and religious groups to suggest methods of procedure and to submit names for appointments. The Lawyers' Association of Kansas City responded by calling upon each member to offer his services.

The new election board thus is moving to set up the first agency of government in Jackson County which selects its employees on the basis of ability and chafacter, rather than party regularity. At the city hall, it is charged, the city manager form of government has been used to build up a self-perpetuating political machine. The city manager charter adopted in 1926 provides a non-partisan ballot and civil service for all employees except directors of departments.

The concentration of administrative power in the hands of one man, H. F. McElroy, city manager, has served in Kansas City to centralize party control, it is claimed. Far from destroying patronage, it has put all the jobs into one basket, with a full-time city employee to watch the basket and barter its contents to the best advantage. The civil service law is of a standard type; but the leeway allowed in choosing an appointee from the highest three in an examination has been sufficient to keep the jobs going to loyal party workers. The non-partisan ballot has been only a small handicap. With only five councilmen and the mayor receiving votes from any one precinct, it has been easy, it is held, to instruct voters and party workers sufficiently to elect the men approved by the organization.

The Rewards

The rewards thus in prospect for outstanding party workers have kept the total of Democratic votes mounting steadily through the last eleven years. Zealous precinct workers pushed the figures to a new high point in the 1936 election for President Roosevelt and Governor Stark. Returns at times exceeding the population of a precinct have brought complaints of fraud in each election, and last January Maurice M. Milligan, United States District Attorney, started an inquiry.

The 28 indictments so far returned have accused 181 persons, chiefly precinct judges and clerks and Democratic workers, of conspiring to deprive voters of their franchise in the 1936 election. In nine trials, testimony has shown fraudulent counting of ballots; the erasure of marks from the Republican column and substitution of marks for the Democrats; votes cast in the names of nonexistent or deceased persons, and the intimidation and coercion of Republican party workers and poll officials.

Forty-six persons have been convicted, twelve have pleaded no contest, one has pleaded guilty and three await a new trial because the jury could not agree on their guilt. There has been no acquittal.

Appeals of defendants in the first five trials were heard early in October in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis. When the court reached a decision it upheld the conviction of twelve persons in four of the five cases. The five appellants in the fifth case were granted a new trial on the grounds of insufficient evidence. One appellant in one of the other cases also will receive a new trial, because of faulty procedure with regard to him in the original hearing.

The court also knocked out one count of the two contained in each indictment. That count charged the defendants conspired to defraud voters of their franchise in the choice of presidential electors. The appeals court ruled that presidential electors were state, rather than Federal officers; hence the Federal court had no jurisdiction. However, all the defendants were accused also of a similar offense in connection with the election of a representative in Congress, and the court upheld the validity of the indictment in that respect. The appellate judges also held that the two district judges who heard the cases, Merrill E. Otis and Albert L. Reeves, were within their powers in the stinging charges which they delivered to grand juries investigating vote fraud.

The decisions, upholding the government's contention on all points of law except in regard to presidential electors, open the way to continuance of the vote fraud inquiry by a new grand jury, and the resumption of trials in the district court, which have been delayed pending the outcome of the appeals.

Machine Is Frightened

The fraud convictions are a large factor in the hope for an honest count and the defeat of the Pendergast machine in the next city election. Workers for the organization are badly frightened. While no Federal office is to be filled in the spring voting, and consequently there can be no Federal inquiry, the party captains face the facts of a determined Election Board and an unfriendly Governor with the realization that Missouri statutes provide more grounds for prosecution than the federal laws, if agencies of the state government desire to act.

City employees also look back on their discouraging experience of the last eight years, in which salaries for three to six months of each fiscal year have been cut 25 per cent or more to keep an overloaded pay roll within tax revenues. The reduction, usually made in the months just preceding the end of the fiscal year, May 1, has come early this year. The employees now are on half pay, so the wage scale may be restored to normal before the city election in March.

With this accumulation of troubles, the Pendergast organization is approaching the first election in years that is not "in the bag" before the ballots are counted, it is believed. Meanwhile, Republican and independent groups are starting early in a campaign which they hope will oust the city's "little Tammany" from the newly-built city hall.

Kansas City Group Organizes for Reform

By the Associated Press

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1

One hundred thirty-five Democrats and Republicans, many of whom were active in the Fusionist National Youth movement which bitterly assailed T. J. Pendergast's Democratic organization in 1933, have organized the Citizens Charter Association here.

The association adopted a set of tenets demanding "restoration to the people of our city of their government; honest, non-political administration of municipal business; personal liberty over bossism, and civil service for city employees."

The Fusionists plan to sponsor an independent ticket in the spring city election. The National Youth Movement elected one Councilman in 1933.

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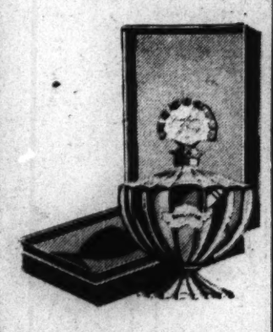

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Solace for an Exile

YOU wrote that you had never been in Scotland, although you had so often tramped in thought the heather hills with Alan Breck and John Splendid. You said that once you stood upon a high hill in England and looked towards the North, where in blue haze, far away, you could see it, the land of your longing.

Was it the coast of Dumfriesshire you saw, the wide rolling fields of Ayrshire, or the smoke-stacks of the noisy Clyde?—Ah no, I know it was not. The land that put the longing upon you lies beyond all that. Tir-nan-og is its name, and northward and westward it lies surely; but not all who come over the Clyde can find it. It lies beyond, did I say?—it was behind I meant. They say it is a lost land where all the good that has not been shall be; but it is not always lost, often and often you find it just behind the commonplace.

♪ ♪ ♪

I FOUND IT once on a Saturday night in a little Highland town filled with trippers from Glasgow, when the pipers had come out to play on the green. The drummers whirled their sticks and beat an arresting tattoo that set the pipes off into an old and over-familiar tune; and I sat among the noisy crowd impatient with their chatter and with the pipers' choice, when suddenly its notes took on a new meaning—a rarer sound—and I saw the scene transformed. The swinging kilts of the pipers, the brave glitter of their silver ornaments, the waving of their feathers, and, beyond, blue islands, receding and growing deeper and deeper purple in a sea of golden fire, the splendid Hebridean sunset vibrating violently in the sky. It was a rhythmic exhilarating world I saw—the beauty of the universe brought suddenly to light.

Tir-nan-og is in your heart, exile, is it not? Does not sometimes the echo of a name, the fragrance of a moor, the fragment of a tune, set a flame running through your Highland blood like the call of the fiery cross, and turn you about with astonishment to find that all around you is Tir-nan-og?

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT HOW SAD a thing it seemed to me that you had never seen the Highlands, and I wanted then and there to rise up and bid you come, forgetting that I, too, am now an exile. In fancy I saw you crossing the border, coming through the moors and mountains, or by the defiant coastal castles of the Lothians and spending your first evening in Edinburgh.

Then in the morning, while the castle crag, sun-touched, still floated above the early mists, I would drive you away northward, westward, towards the land of Alan Breck; through the sunlit lowlands we would hurry, until beyond the high rock of Stirling Castle we would see a mountain barrier barring the way before us. You have heard of the Highland Line? Did you not know that you could see it so clearly—see it and cross it like a bridge?

♪ ♪ ♪

TO THE FOOT of the rampart it looks impassable, and you wonder how can we get beyond it. "Turn right by the Bailie Nicol Jarvie" is the answer, and you look to see if it is not Rob, the Red Hero himself, pointing the way with a long and hairy arm. Up and up we climb swiftly; you clutch your hat and turn to take a last look at the Lowlands before we turn the corner and the Highlands are all your view. And now we sail down on winged tires, and you are silent. Did you expect it to be like this? Were you determined to find it beautiful? But now you are astonished at all this loveliness in actuality, at the sweet airs from the Trossachs blowing over shining lochs, at the delicate water-lilies, pink and white, on their bosoms, at sculptured mountains mirrored exactly in the waters at their feet—and at Bonnie Strathyre, where "we herded fine cattle" long ago?

Man, the half had not been told to you. And when we turn our faces due westward, there comes on the wind a keen sharp scent and a salt tang to our lips—oh! the joy of speeding towards the western sea.

"An if you're thinking in your inner heart,
That swank is in my step,
Sure, you've never smelt the tangle o' the isles."

Running beside a wide loch at the foot of a great mountain down whose purple sides small, merry cataracts foam and sparkle in the sunlight, you are delighted by the flowers—the pink ones—the blue, the white and yellow ones, and those that smell sweetly and rustle in the breeze. Swiftly through a dark defile and over a little humped-backed bridge, and on until at last the road is running beside Loch Etive, Bonnie Loch Etive, whose shores are edged with the orange weed that scents the air so far back on the road. Dear Loch Etive that was my home once—to which I would bring you were it my home now.

♪ ♪ ♪

WONDERFUL SCENES WOULD I show you—from the height of a steep brae you should look down through the shimmering air to the islands which float on Loch Awe, to Kilchurn Castle, black and small and sharp, between us and the giant Cruachan Ben; or, from a little hill I know of, you should look across at Mull's mysterious mountains and its shining sound—a gentle pathway that leads to the wild Atlantic, to the rocks where the seals play, and the booming hollow caves of Staffa.

Or we would descend through the fairy woods of Arayside, where brown cattle would gaze at us with liquid eyes beneath shaggy eyelashes. I would show you a stone round-tower and boldly say: "It is the doocote of Elrigmore." But, as we approached the town, John Splendid's town—I would be jealous for it. Would it seem pitifully small and mean to you that are used to the great cities of English shires? Here are no gates and flaunting walls like those of York, no vast cathedral like that of Durham; but at the edge of the wave, white like its own white foam, a few small houses edging the shore. "Town, what town?" you say. "This is the town," I say. "The white tenements, the black church and the cross on the green, so famous in the stories." And you wonder how history could have been made in these narrow confines. "So small," you will say and move on to the arches beneath which John Splendid rode one day. But not for long your disappointment, for somewhere in the surrounding woods a piper would blow up his bag and play a ranting tune for you and: "Sure enough," you'll say, then: "Here we are in Half Town that dwells in a wood," and look back to see if the Splendid himself has not come riding back along the shore-road.

♪ ♪ ♪

SO MUCH AND so grand would I show you, if I but lived once more in the house beside Loch Etive. But oh! I am resolved that one day, in Tir-nan-og, I will build a house beside some loch or sound, with a thatched roof pulled well down over its eyes, like Tom King's at Loch Ruigi, with a delft rack inside full of blue plates, a room beyond for guests, and a hearth wide enough for all the creatures that night, the Good Herdsman, might bring to it—and then, exiled one, you must come, too.

M. R.

CHEYNE WALK: *A Water-Colour Sketch by Richard Parkes Bonington*

From the Wallace Collection, Hertford House —© Tate Gallery, London

TO ACHIEVE a just appreciation of the work of this brilliant artist of the early nineteenth century, it is helpful to study a representative group of his paintings which may be seen in the Wallace Collection at Hertford House in London. His career was brief and his success sensational. When, at the age of fifteen, he left England with his family and settled in Calais, he began at once to study art, drawing and painting in water colour under Louis Francia. In the same year we find him moving on to Paris to study in the Louvre, subsequently to enter the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and the atelier of Baron Gros. From the age of eighteen, and during the rest of his life, he travelled almost constantly, painting wherever he went and covering a wide range of subjects. It was in the Salons of 1822 and 1824 that both he and Constable created a stir with their pictures. He is, no doubt, one of the most interesting links between the English and the French romantic schools.

This small water-colour sketch in the Tate Gallery, although small in size, is characteristic of the style of his larger landscapes. Style, before we have savored half the charm of the picture, its subject conjures up to the heart of the Londoner that bit of old Chelsea, which is so familiar and well loved. The old church, its memories bound up with the gifted Sir Thomas More, and built in the fourteenth century, rises in the centre background. Nearer we see the picturesque Queen Anne houses, each stately and individual of aspect. Surely no other street in London has a history so closely intertwined with that of many famous men and women, a number of them artists; but also others of equal fame: Maclise, Whistler, Rossetti, Turner, Carlyle, George Eliot, to name only a few at random.

But, even if it had no intimate human interest, no history of its own, Cheyne Walk would still hold the imagination. For it is easy to people these houses with figures of other days. Bonington has done justice to his subject. Note the delicacy of the drawing, every detail perfect in its turn. The tone of the picture is cool, the houses are done in a restful greenish grey, and there is a little warm golden brown in the foliage of the trees.

The Ideal Highway

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE characteristic and the names of highways are of perennial interest. The roads once cut by the ancients over every obstacle, the Syrian street called "Straight," lovingly remembered throughout the years, the modern highways linking ocean with ocean over a great continent, or "The Road of the Loving Heart," made in a South Sea Island, in acknowledgment of a white man's great kindness—these and other famous roads spring readily to thought.

The prophet Isaiah also speaks of a highway which for beauty, interest, and utility far excels all others. When describing the coming of the reign of the Messiah, that is, the unfolding in consciousness of the kingdom of God, he writes (Isaiah 35:8), "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those: the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein."

In the King James' Version of the Bible, used in the Christian Science church, the first part of the heading of this chapter is "The joyful flourishing of Christ's kingdom." The chapter contains a specially joyous and inspiring delineation of a state in which every inharmonious condition is overcome through the apprehension of the allness of Spirit, God. Throughout human history prophets and teachers have from time to time seen clearly that the way to attain to ideal conditions is to follow the way of Spirit. Those who have done most for men are those who have most clearly apprehended that the acceptance of spiritual ideals means the abandonment of alleged material values. Moses received the commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and Isaiah heard and voiced the Deific affirmation (Isaiah 43:11), "I, even I, am the Lord; and beside me there is no saviour."

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, said (Matthew 6:24): "No man can serve two masters: . . . ye cannot serve God and mammon;" and later, Paul declared carnal-mindedness to be death, and spiritual-mindedness to be life and peace.

No teacher, since the Way-shower, himself, has so clearly shown the reality of the spiritual and the consequent unreality of the material as has Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes (p. 322), "When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle."

Holiness expresses the nature of divine Mind, God. Man, being God's likeness, reflects Him, in wholeness, health, perfection. To express God, is to manifest His completeness, His perfection. In many instances today Christian Science has healed blindness, deafness, lameness, and dumbness through the revelation of man's wholeness as the perfect son of the perfect Father. When man is seen to be the expression of God, inward peace replaces sorrow and sighing, and everlasting happiness is seen to be his birthright.

If it be thought that this scientific discernment of God and of man's eternal relationship to Him as idea, is too abstruse, the prophet's words regarding those who follow this harmonious highway are enlightening. The lions of anger or contention do not roam in this spiritual path. The ravenous beasts of lust, hatred, resentment—or any material belief—cannot dwell there. But, the wayfaring man, gaining sufficient spirituality of thought to lay down his beliefs of life or intelligence in matter, may follow it, and "shall not err therein."

Faithful students of Christian Science spiritually discern that there is a quality, which, having no relationship to human skill, position, or learning, stands alone with God. It is called understanding. "Understanding," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 505), "is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." And after enlarging upon other aspects of the subject she continues, "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the center of all things brought to light." This is the spiritual path regarding which Thomas earnestly inquired, "How can we know the way?" to which question the Way-shower replied, "I am the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:5, 6).

Thus, spiritual understanding and purpose ever find the way, the way of Christ, Truth. Pure motives, right morals, teachableness, humility, the reflection of spiritual qualities, are the traveler's preparation and passport. To see man as the expression of God is to understand that he is incorporeal; that he reflects spiritual qualities, such as goodness, patience, purity, and love; that he has never been and cannot be material. This is to discern the way of holiness, the spiritual path to present health, supply, rest, peace, power, happiness—salvation, completeness.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

LA CALZADA IDEAL

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LAS características y los nombres de ciertos caminos y carreteras son de interés duradero. Las calzadas que los hombres de la antigüedad construyeron a través de toda clase de obstáculos, la calle en Siria llamada "Derecha" de recuerdo memorable a través de los años, la carretera moderna que une un mar con otro a través de un gran continente, o "El Camino de un corazón bondadoso" hecho en una isla del Mediodía para conmemorar la gran bondad de un hombre blanco,—estos y otros caminos vienen a nuestra memoria con facilidad.

Pero el profeta nos habla también de un camino real, que a causa de su belleza, su interés y su utilidad sobrepasa todos los demás. Describiendo la llegada del reino mesiánico, es decir, el desarrollo en la conciencia del reino de Dios, escribe (Isaías, 35:8): "Y habrá allí una calzada y camino, que será llamado camino de Santidad: no lo transitará el inmundo; sino que El mismo estará con ellos; el que anduviere en este camino, por torpe que sea, no se extraviará."

En la versión de la Biblia del Rey Jaime, que se usa en las iglesias de la Ciencia Cristiana de habla inglesa, la primera parte de este capítulo se designa en el título como "El florecimiento gozoso del reino de Cristo." El capítulo contiene una descripción especialmente feliz e inspirada de un estado en el cual toda condición inarmónica es vencida por la comprensión de la totalidad del Espíritu, Dios. Al través de toda la historia humana los profetas y los maestros han visto de vez en cuando bien claramente que el camino que nos lleva a aquella condición ideal, es el camino del Espíritu. Los que han hecho más por los hombres son aquellos que han visto más claramente que la aceptación de ideales espirituales significa el abandono de supuestos valores materiales. Moisés recibió el mandamiento (Exodo, 20:3): "No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí", e Isaías oyó y pronunció la afirmación divina (Isaías, 43:11): "¡Yo, yo soy Jehová, y fuera de mí no hay Salvador!"

Cristo Jesús, el gran Guía, dijo (San Mateo, 6:24): "Ninguno puede servir a dos señores, . . . no podéis servir a Dios y al Dinero", y más tarde San Pablo declaró que el ánimo carnal es muerte, mas el ánimo espiritual, vida y paz.

Ningún otro maestro, después del Guía mismo, ha visto tan claramente la realidad de lo espiritual y la consiguiente irrealidad de lo material como Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. En la página 322 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) escribe: "Cuando el entendimiento cambia los puntos de vista acerca de la vida y la inteligencia de una base material a una base espiritual, alcanzaremos la realidad de la Vida, el gobierno del Alma sobre los sentidos, y percibiremos el cristianismo o la Verdad en su Principio divino."

La santidad expresa la naturaleza de la Mente divina, Dios. El hombre, siendo la semejanza de Dios, Le refleja en salud, perfección y entereza. Expresar a Dios significa manifestar Su totalidad, Su perfección. En muchos casos la Ciencia Cristiana ha curado, hoy en día, a ciegos, sordos, cojos y mudos mediante la revelación de la entereza del hombre como hijo perfecto de un Padre perfecto. Cuando el hombre es reconocido como expresión de Dios, la paz interior sustituye a los suspiros y al dolor, y la felicidad perdurable se reconoce como patrimonio del hombre.

Si alguien pensara que esta percepción científica de Dios y de las relaciones eternas que unen al hombre con Dios, como idea Suya, es demasiado abstracta para él, las palabras del profeta respecto a los que andan por este camino armonioso son muy iluminadoras. Los leones de la ira y de la contienda no andan por esta senda espiritual. Las bestias feroces del sensualismo, del odio o del resentimiento —o de cualquier otra creencia material—no pueden alojarse allí. Pero el que anduviere por este camino, si alcanzara la suficiente espiritualización de pensamiento para abandonar sus creencias erróneas acerca de vida e inteligencia en la materia, "no se extraviará" en él.

Los discípulos leales de la Ciencia Cristiana comprenden espiritualmente que hay una cualidad que sin tener nada que ver con la habilidad humana, la posición o la erudición, está a solas con Dios. Se llama entendimiento. "Entendimiento", escribe Mary Baker Eddy (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 505), "es la línea de demarcación entre lo real y lo ficticio." Y después de tratar ampliamente otros aspectos de este tema, continúa: "Este entendimiento no es intelectual, no es el resultado de conocimientos eruditos; sino que es la realidad de todas las cosas revelada." Esta es la senda espiritual, respecto de la cual Tomás preguntaba tan sinceramente: "¿Cómo . . . podemos saber el camino?"—a lo cual el Guía replicó: "Yo soy el camino, y la verdad, y la vida" (San Juan, 14:5, 6).

Así es que el entendimiento espiritual y la mansedumbre siempre encuentran el camino, —el camino de Cristo, la Verdad. Motivos puros, moralidad, docilidad, humildad y la reflexión de cualidades espirituales, son la preparación y el pasaporte del caminante. Ver al hombre como expresión de Dios significa entender que es incorpóreo, que refleja cualidades espirituales tales como la bondad, la paciencia, la pureza y el amor, y que no ha sido nunca ni puede ser material. Esto significa reconocer el camino de la santidad, la senda espiritual que nos lleva a encontrar la salud, el abastecimiento, el descanso, la paz, el poder, la felicidad, presentes y actuales—en total: la salvación, la perfección.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

So Those Were Herons

"LOOK how that bird stays motionless in the air," called a voice from the veranda.

I wandered out, indifferently, and looked up at a small black object flying above the skyline of the steep Devon slope behind the cottage. Certainly I, as a town-dweller, had never seen a flight like that before.

The bird was darting from point to point, stopping to hang with intermittent fluttering in mid-air.

I got out my field-glasses. The black, shapeless speck suddenly became brown and startlingly distinct as it sped resolutely across the lens. It was no longer a mere "bird," but a creature of personality, its life full of stern purpose, with a grace and power of movement all its own.

I knew enough to recognise it as a kind of hawk. Its tail opened into a tartan fan as it sailed in the wind; its little head was hunched between its shoulders as it hung motionless.

♪ ♪ ♪

I CLIMBED THE SLOPE. It kindly posed for me on the bare branch of a shrub. I gingerly approached with my glasses until I could see the tiny hooked beak, the keen, oval eyes, the dark stripes crossing the low forehead and converging at the base of the beak.

This was a creature utterly different from gutter-snipe sparrows and fat, easy-going pigeons. A relentless outlaw of the countryside. Its plumage grey-brown like a winter landscape.

Suddenly there was a twittering of small birds in the afternoon stillness, and I realised that the branch was vacated. The hawk was nowhere to be seen. It had flown off silently as my thoughts wandered in search of similes.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEXT DAY I BOUGHT a pocket book on birds and identified him as a kestrel—"falco tinnunculus." His motionless suspension had the beautiful name of "wind-hover." I wished I had heard his "shrill clear cry of 'kee-kee-kee!'"

With that book, I learnt to walk through the country with my eyes and ears on the alert. Before this, most birds had been "brown birds" to me, and all small brown birds sparrows, and larger brown birds thrushes. Now I learnt that fieldfares, hen blackbirds, ring ouzels, nightingales, sedge warblers, bearded tits, wrens, meadow pipits, and many others were also mainly brown, and could be distinguished from thrushes and sparrows by fascinating characteristics of flight, song, gait, and manners.

♪ ♪ ♪

ONE DAY I was walking with a friend across the center of Exmoor, and came to a deep combe, down which bubbled a stream, forming wide pools in hollows. Out of the reeds surrounding one of these pools, there suddenly arose a pair of large birds. The pool was far below us, and the birds flew fast down the combe, so it was difficult at first to see their shape.

I called: "What are those?" My companion said: "Only crows." By now I had focused my glasses on the birds, which had alighted on the steep slope of the combe about two hundred yards below the pool. "Crows don't have long white snaky necks," I said.

"No, and they're much bigger," my companion agreed. "And their wings are edged with white," he added; for they had taken off again and, wagging their wings like great wet dish-cloths, were flying over the brow of the hill, growing smaller and smaller, until they were hidden. The stately departure of a royal vision.

♪ ♪ ♪

AFTER A REGRETFUL scanning of the sky in the direction in which their majesties had disappeared, hoping to catch a brief last glimpse of them, I put down my glasses and studied the bird-book. Unmistakably herons.

So those were herons. My first sight of the famous, ancient inhabitants of the English countryside. Perhaps, indeed, I had seen them before, but then they had only been "large birds."

The purchase of a small book, the cultivation of a little alertness, above all the desire to understand and appreciate the beauties of natural life, had given me a profound privilege: the acquaintance of a lady and gentleman, great in size and dignity, and of extreme exclusiveness, representatives of a noble race which had inhabited these islands long before man.

R. A. J.

When You Come to Our House

WHEN you come to our house, you turn off the Putney road and take a lane that runs a quarter mile through the woods and then reverses itself and climbs along the shoulder of a hillside meadow to the crooked locusts of our dooryard.

Beyond our dooryard, the land goes up in two long slopes that are the first and second mowings to where a fence and gate hold back more woods. If you tramp through these, you will pass the cellar-hole of the first owner's dwelling and, if your wind is better than most guests', you will reach at last our hill's bald crest. Rock ledges thrust themselves through the scant grass, and on summer days the wind that always blows here brings you infinite combinations of the sun distilled scents of tansy and catnip and pine.

You can see the white oblong of our house far down the slope to the south, and the river and the hills beyond. Eastward, Monadnock lifts like a soberer Fujiyama beyond the Connecticut. To the north are the uplands of eastern Vermont and far-away dusky hills, while in the west the mountains go up to the peaks of Haystack and Stratton, each succeeding range bluer than the last.

There is a forested valley at your feet. This is our forest too, and you may go down through its aromatic silence, past the nest of the red-tailed hawk, past the giant boulder crowned by a hemlock and a gray birch, to the brook that is wholly ours, since it is born on our land, and thence again to the turn in our road. By then, you will have seen most of our 180 acres and far views of portions of three states besides. . . . The dwelling we bought was an architectural synopsis of Vermont's history.

The front was prim mid-nineteenth century New England. Joined thereto was a square L almost a century older. In the 1700s, our farm's first owner had followed Vermont custom and had set his house on his hilltop.—From "A Home In The Country," by FREDERICK P. VAN DE WATER. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

Tree in December

UNFORGOTTEN, unforgetting,
What do your roots find?
Earth bound, soil encumbered,
What radiance in the dark
Tempts you to silence?
Your last wreath of leaves
Is cast away,
Gone on the winds of November,
Gone into the corners
Of the big and little winds.
Is there some lamp lit for you?
Out of the deep is there some echo,
That you stand now
Like a song sung with no music?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Low Train Fares Call Austrians to Mountains

Three-year plan advances electrification of railroads — Power supply developed on streams along highland routes —Rates scaled according to occupation.

Photo "Elin," Vienna — Electric Locomotive Drawing Up With Its Cars at Lake of Hallstatt. Locality Is in Upper Austria, Six Hours From Vienna.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A further step toward complete electrification of the Austrian railroad system is the adoption of a three-year plan for equipping 1100 miles of track, out of a total of 3900 miles for electric traction.

Lines leading to the Alpine resorts in Tyrol, Salzburg, the Salzkammergut as well as most mountain lines, including the one cutting through the Grossglockner Range, have already been electrified. But after the completion of the new scheme, it will be possible to travel by electric line from Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, to Linz, in the "Bruckner Land," that is about four-fifths of Austria's length.

The project is estimated to cost $14,000,000, and is to give employment to 6000 workers. As this country is rich in mountain rivers, which facilitate the erection of power supply works, the gradual electrification helps to cut down coal imports from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany.

A number of the steam-driven trains has been replaced by Diesel-motored one-car trains. These rail-cars mostly have 80 seats and a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour.

Various other measures have been devised to encourage railway traveling in an era of small incomes, when the most popular means of transportation seems to be the bicycle. Fare reductions up to 90 per cent are available for commuting workers, school children and employees, up to 75 per cent for students and members of hiking clubs, up to 50 per cent for weekenders and local trips, up to 40 per cent for vacationists and foreign tourists. Besides, families with children, musicians, artists, and theater-goers are granted certain reductions.

A long-cherished wish of parents associations has been met by the introduction of special school excursion trains, combining pleasure with instruction. These classroom trains—nicknamed also touring or truant schools—are fitted with loud-speakers, through which the teacher lectures on the passing sights.

It happened sometimes that the driver passed the wonderful sights too quickly, not heeding the excited passengers' shouts of "Stop a bit, please!" So the railway executive, the professor and the engine driver usually now sit down for a short round-table conference before taking off, and to the delight of the boys and girls, the train will actually slow down or even halt, when the countryside becomes "too interesting."

A radio and gramophone equipment is provided for the intervals between the sights. Strolls and sports form other items on the excursion programs.

A useful impulse is given to thrifty children and grownups by the issue of savings booklets. A few traveling stamps stuck into the booklet provide a ticket to some place at the end of the month.

"Surprise trains," taking people at minimum rates to unknown destinations and unexpected experiences, are often sold out long before the day of departure.

Sport trains are provided with lounges and inexpensive buffet cars for those who cannot afford to use dining or sleeping cars. Third-class compartments are gradually being fitted with leather-cushioned seats, as has been done in most other countries.

Poinsettia Yields Latex

The Christmas Poinsettia produces small quantities of latex from which rubber is made, but not enough to warrant hopes of commercial rubber production, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Australian Peace Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Evidence of growing Australian interest in international affairs was provided by the first Australian Peace Congress which was held here under the auspices of the International Peace Campaign and attended by delegates from every part of the Commonwealth. The final rally drew more than 4000 persons.

The four-point program agreed upon at the Brussels Peace Conference of 1936 was adopted by the Australian conference. There was approval of support for the reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement, and the abolition of profit from the manufacture of arms; the strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention and stopping of war by the more effective organization of collective security and mutual assistance; and the establishment, within the League, of effective machinery for remedying, by peaceful means, international conditions which might lead to war.

Boycott Against Aggressors

The Trades Union group differed from the others by refusing to accept the first of the four Brussels points . . . recognition of the sanctity of treaty obligations. It was contended that some treaties in existence were probably forced on weaker nations and that the whole "point" was therefore misleading.

The Trades Union commission called on congress to move, through the League of Nations, to have massacres of civilian populations in war outlawed, and those who carried them out treated as guilty of first-degree murder. Trade unionists could further the peace ideal, the commission believed, by clamping their own embargoes on the export of materials likely to be used for war purposes by aggressor nations; they could also use their organization to boycott goods produced by aggressors.

Must Organize for Peace

Arthur Henderson, British Labor M. P., who came here as chief congress speaker, said:

"Other nations are organizing for war. It is urgent that we should organize for peace. We must do more than say we detest war; I believe we can help public opinion build up a practical idealism which will eventually compel the governments of the world to accept their responsibilities in international affairs."

Mr. Henderson contended that Japan, Italy and Germany are "playing a game of bluff, thinking that the nations of the League are not prepared to fulfil their obligations under the Covenant. The fulfilment of these obligations is the only means of creating an international order based on the rule of law."

The growth of dictatorships, he added, was synonymous with the growth of aggressive nationalism; dictators and their supporters maintained that democracy was decadent and degenerate and that there could be no opposition to their dictatorial plans.

Archbishop Head told the Anglican Synod when it was debating the merits of the congress:

"At the Peace Congress there is no doubt a communistic element—but there is also a Christian element, and we must show the world that the communists are not altogether having their own way in the great work for peace. I am not a pacifist and never could be because I don't think the 1937 world is ready for it. But, as Christians, we must stand for peace. Yet the British Empire may at any time be called on to defend the weak and we must also stand for the right use of force which is still a very necessary element in civilization."

Italian Art Shown at Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—As yet another sign of German-Italian friendship, an interesting exhibition of Italian art has been held in the German capital.

This exhibition contains selections from the works of Italian artists and sculptors from 1800 to the present day, or, as it has been described here from Napoleon to Mussolini. The close connection between politics and art was evident from the outset. Col. Gen. Hermann Göring in opening the exhibition declared that the Rome-Berlin axis which was first welded in politics had now to show that it was renewed culturally through this exhibition, for did not Italy and Germany share the same ideals of freedom and culture?

Despite this fact, the great contrast between the development of art in Italy and in Germany since their respective revolutions was most marked. It was patent to anyone who had already visited the House of German Art in Munich, where an exhibition of works which are claimed to set the standard for all German art was opened last June, that National Socialism is opposed to all modern tendencies in art, whereas Italian fascism tolerates and even encourages them.

Entire Room for Futurism

At this Italian exhibition in Berlin futurism has a room all to itself, whereas at Munich it would be hard to imagine any futurist works having a place. The contrast is probably nowhere more realistically revealed than in the representations of Der Führer and of Il Duce in the Munich and Berlin exhibitions respectively. The former is shown in a painting as a white knight in shining armor mounted on a charger, very like St. George, whereas the Duce is represented by a steel visor.

The Italian exhibition, as a whole, is a fair representation of the various schools of painting since 1800. The neo-classicists, the romantics, the realists and the expressionists are all represented.

Features of Unusual Interest

Francesco Hayez, who is numbered among the great portraitists of nineteenth-century Europe, is here represented by five pictures. Romantic impressionism as influenced by the French School is to be seen in Telemaco Signorini's "Sumher Rain." Among the sculptures, Antonio Canova's statue of Venus and his bust of Napoleon attracted much attention.

The sculptures of Vincenzo Gemito of the Neapolitan School and of Augusto Rivalta of Alessandro received high praise, especially Gemito's bronze, "The Fisher Boy."

Most of the works here exhibited had been lent by the Italian government. The exhibition was excellently arranged and a helpful catalogue with short biographies of the artists made the inspection all the more instructive.

Fair Report of Suit Ruled Not Libelous

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 1 (AP)—Setting aside a $5000 judgment against the Paducah Sun-Democrat in a libel action growing out of the reporting of a court story, Kentucky's Court of Appeals laid down the rule yesterday that "a fair report of judicial proceedings without malice" is privileged for publication.

The suit was filed against Paducah Newspapers, Inc., by A. S. Bratcher, whom the court identified as an instructor in the commerce department of the State Teachers College at Murray. Mr. Bratcher filed the suit in Calloway Circuit Court after the Sun-Democrat, on Nov. 16, 1935, published the substance of charges made by Mrs. Bratcher in an answer to Mr. Bratcher's petition for custody of their two children.

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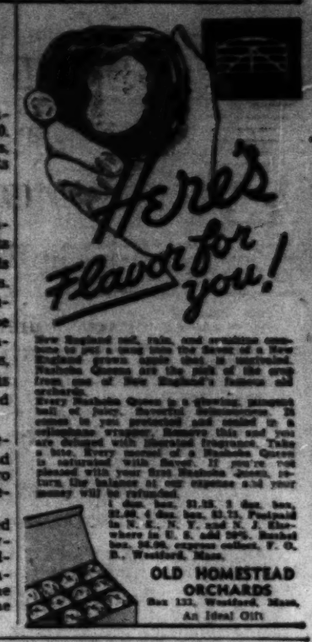

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Of particular interest is the superseam sewing and new type of slit binding which creates a faultless, threadless edge that's NEWS!

Peccary pigskin, buckskin . 5.00
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The HOWARD
10 PAY WAY
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...and it's an outstanding *lesson* in economy...because it permits you to select the Howard garment you prefer...you wear the garment and pay for it out of your income...in weekly or twice-monthly installments. The real economy is in the fact that you pay the one and only Howard *cash* price plus but a dollar service fee. Come in and let us explain to you how simple it is to open an account.

HOWARD SUITS..
Overcoats..Tuxedos
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One Price Only and Only One Price

HOWARD *Lampaka* OVERCOATS

The fabric is an exclusive material, woven from a special blending of fine fleeces ...so soft...so warm...so light and so right in price. Your unrestricted choice of many models ...all one price . . . $22.50

Give Him a Howard Gift Certificate for Christmas

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FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

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500 SEVENTH AVE..N.W. Cor. 37th St.
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149 E. 125th ST...Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST..Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE...Near 149th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD..Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST..Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST..N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY...Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST...Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE..Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE...Bet. Hersl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE..Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
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Peter Pan's *Lovely* Gift Package

3 CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN ONE! 3 THINGS EVERY CHILD WISHES FOR!

1. Something to Eat: Six glasses of DERBY'S delicious, improved PETER PAN PEANUT BUTTER—spreads like the finest creamery butter—never clings to the roof of the mouth.

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3. Something to Keep: The glasses are chip-proof, "Safedge," reusable fruit juice size, and each one bears a charming Peter Pan design in colors—all six designs are different.

PACKED IN A DECORATIVE BOX—PRICE $1.00

Remember your children and your friends' children with this charming unusual gift. Simply fill out the form below, enclosing $1.00 for each package you wish us to mail. An attractive card, bearing your name will be enclosed with each gift. They will be mailed to you or the person (or persons) you specify. (See coupon.) The price of $1.00 per gift package is for delivery anywhere in the United States.

DERBY FOODS, Inc., 3227 W. 47th Place, Chicago, Illinois
Please send postpaid.....Peter Pan Gift Packages at $1.00 each complete with coloring book, crayons and gift card. Find check (or money order) enclosed.
☐ Mail package(s) to me at the address below. My name and address: — OR — ☐ Mail package(s) to name and address appearing below. (Gift card to bear my name.)
Name..... Name.....
Street..... Street.....
City..... State..... City..... State.....
(If additional packages are to be mailed to separate persons please attach a slip bearing their names and addresses.)

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL DERBY FOODS ON GOOD THINGS TO EAT

"What 1938 Car has the most Revolutionary Features?"

IT'S A CLEAN SWEEP FOR NASH!

GET OUT OF THE "ALL THREE" CLASS!

Now there's practically no price difference between a big, precision-built Nash LaFayette and the "small cars"!

First car with CONDITIONED-AIR for winter driving
The First SUPER-THRIFT Engine
The First FATIGUE-PROOF Ride
The First Car With "SEA LEGS"
AUTOMATIC VACUUM GEAR-SHIFT
Biggest Cars in the Field NOW BIGGER
—83 New Improvements You Will Want To See And Try For Yourself!

"TAKE ANY ONE of these sensational new Nash features . . . and you'd have important news. But the wallop in *this* story is . . . you get SIX *basic, important improvements no other car can offer . . . plus seventy-seven more* that pile up the extra value NASH gives for your money. Then . . . there's ROOM and size and beauty . . . precision workmanship and brilliant engineering that save you so much money and trouble. And 1938 Nash prices make it *doubly* short-sighted to put up any longer with SMALL CAR comfort, SMALL CAR performance and SMALL CAR looks. Come in and see the tremendous lead NASH has for 1938—in things you want!"

You Can't Beat A NASH THE GREAT INDEFENDENT

COME IN—SEE THE THREE GREAT SERIES OF 1938 NASH CARS!

New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1937

28 Names Go To Council For Appointments

Callahan Retains Public Works Post, Moriarty Is Reappointed

Casey Is Judge

Hurley Nominates Sullivan as New Chairman of Utilities Board

A total of 28 names, including new nominations and a number of re-appointments, were submitted to the Executive Council today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. In the number appeared the name of William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, for reappointment, and that of Daniel W. Casey of Boston, to succeed Judge John Perrins, who resigned as justice of the Roxbury Court.

James T. Moriarty was appointed head of the State Labor Commission at $7500 a year.

Sullivan Nominated

Among the principal changes that were not generally expected was the nominating of J. Burke Sullivan, Boston attorney, to take the place of Leonard F. Hardy on the Department of Public Utilities. More surprising was the Governor's announcement that Mr. Sullivan would replace Abraham C. Webber as chairman of the utilities commission.

William F. Callahan of Newton, commissioner of the Department of Public Works (re-appointment); Joseph F. Higgins of Cambridge, State Board of Housing, taking the place of Henry J. Ryan; Thomas F. Cassidy, Cheshire, State Racing Commission (re-appointment); Mary E. Meehan of Boston, assistant commissioner, Department of Labor and Industries at $4000 (re-appointment); John L. Campos, Fall River, associate commissioner also at $4000 (re-appointment); Alexander Brin, Boston, advisory board Department of Education (re-appointment); Louis A. Piano, Somerville, Board of Registration of Barbers, in place of George F. Poulin; William F. Rogers, Braintree, Metropolitan District Commission at $2500 a year (re-appointment).

J. Vincent MacDonough, Watertown, board of examiners of plumbers (re-appointment); Charles V. Reynolds, Canton, trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital Schools, in place of William F. Fitzgerald; Charles E. Campbell, Beverly, board of registration in embalming, in place of Vincent Read; Charles D. Briggs of Princeton, Wachusett Mountain State Reservation Commission, in place of George R. Wallace; Michael F. Coughlin of Cambridge, executive messenger in place of Charles J. McDonald, resigned; William F. Donovan, of Boston, chief clerk, executive department, in place of Mr. Coughlin; Daniel W. Casey of Boston, justice of the Roxbury District Court, in place of John Perrins, who resigned.

Others Named

Others named were: Michael J. Daley, Longmeadow, chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission; Michael J. O'Donnell of Boston, Minimum Wage Commission; Clarence J. Biladeau, Pittsfield, State Planning Board (reappointment); Charles W. King of Chicopee, Board of Registration in Pharmacy (reappointment); Fred H. Kimball of Haverhill, State Superintendent of Buildings (reappointment); George F. Cobb, Brookline, commissioner on firemen's relief (reappointment); James O'Brien, Lee, Advisory Board of the Department of Agriculture (reappointment); John T. Goggin, Seekonk, advisory board, Department of Agriculture (reappointment); Stephen C. Garrity, Lowell, fire marshal (reappointment); George C. Parsons, Newbury, chief of inspection, Department of Public Safety; Frank A. Barid of Malden, associate commissioner of Department of Civil Service (reappointment).

The oath of office was administered by Governor Hurley to Judge Patrick J. Courtney of Springfield, as associate judge of the land court, and to Judge William C. Giles as associate justice of the superior court.

Judge Giles, who succeeds Judge Louis Cos — recently appointed to the supreme court bench—has been serving as Register of Deeds in Hampton County. Judge Courtney has been counsel for the county commissioners of Springfield.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Continued generally fair, without much temperature change, tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; gentle to moderate variable and westerly winds.

New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	22	Minneapolis	20	20
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	16	16	New York	34	34
Denver	36	22	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	22	22	Philadelphia	34	34
Kansas City	27	20	St. Louis	34	22
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	64	64	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 1.
B—Minimum, Nov. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:22 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 10:31 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Hood Appeals Ruling In Milk Pool Dispute

In Boston Today

Dealers Ordered To Pay $500,000

In the legal battle challenging federal regulations enacted under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, counsel for H. P. Hood and Sons today appealed the decree issued late yesterday by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney ordering 30 milk dealers of Greater Boston to pay more than $500,000 which the Government charges is due under provisions of the act.

The appeal was filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, which includes Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Judge Sweeney handed down a ruling two weeks ago but the actual decree was not signed until yesterday demanding compliance with the federal order which calls for establishment of an equalization pool for the benefit of milk producers.

Harbor Control Shift Opposed

Vigorous opposition to any change in the agency handling rivers, harbors, and flood control work—long under control of the army engineers—is expressed in a letter dispatched today by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to all New England Representatives and Senators in Washington, D. C.

"Our Maritime Association is apprehensive," said the letter, "that such proposals are merely subterfuges to take away control from the army engineers, or at least make the War Department, with respect to this work, subordinate to the conclusions of relatively inexperienced and possibly politically-minded regional planning boards.

"A recent report of the Brookings Institution suggested the transfer of rivers and harbors work to a civilian organization. Our view of this is that it would not be in the public interest to make any such change.

"For more than 150 years the present system of having this work carried out by the Corps of Engineers, subject to authorization by the Congress, has been a model of integrity and efficiency.

"Certainly the need of New England has been well cared for and the improvement in the harbors and waterways of this section that has been made by the Corps of Engineers has been a big factor in conserving and promoting our industrial activities and would prove invaluable in case of war."

Blind Sale Slated At Boston Store

One of the more successful attempts to help the blind to help themselves is the sale held each year under auspices of the Massachusetts Division of the Blind. The division's sale this year is scheduled to start Friday, Dec. 3. It will be held at Jays, Inc., Temple Place, Boston.

All money taken in during the sale is to be turned over to workers who made the articles, thus proving to them that they are doing something useful and giving them an income.

On the three Saturdays during the sale, Dec. 4, 11, and 18, volunteer workers will be in charge. Each day a demonstration of Braille will be given under direction of the Perkins Institute for the Blind. A wide selection of goods makes the sale a convenient place for purchasers of Christmas gifts to do their shopping.

Underpass to Open Early in January

The new underpass at Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues will be ready for service about Jan. 1 instead of April 1—as previously had been thought—according to the Boston Traffic Commission.

Although structural work is almost finished, a delay until the end of the year is necessary in order that material used in facing sides of the underpass may have time to solidify.

Iron fences are to be erected around edges of the underpass on Commonwealth avenue, and landscaping of the surrounding ground remains to be done.

The cost of the underpass is $553,000, of which the Federal Government is supplying $366,000.

Langone Moves Against Higgins

Impeachment of Chief Justice John P. Higgins of the Superior Court for permitting his name to be used in behalf of the candidacy of John F. Cotter, his secretary while in Congress and winner of the Republican nomination in yesterday's primary in the Eleventh Congressional District, will be sought by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. Mr. Langone trailed Mr. Cotter by 2106 votes and was third in a field of 18 seeking the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Langone said that he will file a bill in the State Senate demanding Justice Higgins' removal. He declared the former Congressman's endorsement of Mr. Cotter appeared on billboards and campaign literature.

In the primary, Thomas A. Flaherty of Cambridge won the Democratic nomination. In the special election on Dec. 14, to fill the vacancy caused by appointment of Justice Higgins to the bench, he will oppose Mr. Cotter.

Mr. Flaherty ran ahead of Mr. Cotter, who sought both Democratic and Republican nominations, by 2733 votes, totaling 15,302 in the Cambridge, Boston and Chelsea wards which make up the district.

Democratic nomination in this district, composed of wards 1, 2, 3, and nine precincts of ward 8, in Boston; ward 1 in Cambridge and the city of Chelsea, is regarded by political observers as insuring election.

Mr. Cotter obtained the Republican nomination with 178 votes to the 283 acquired by his nearest opponent, Herbert F. Goodwin.

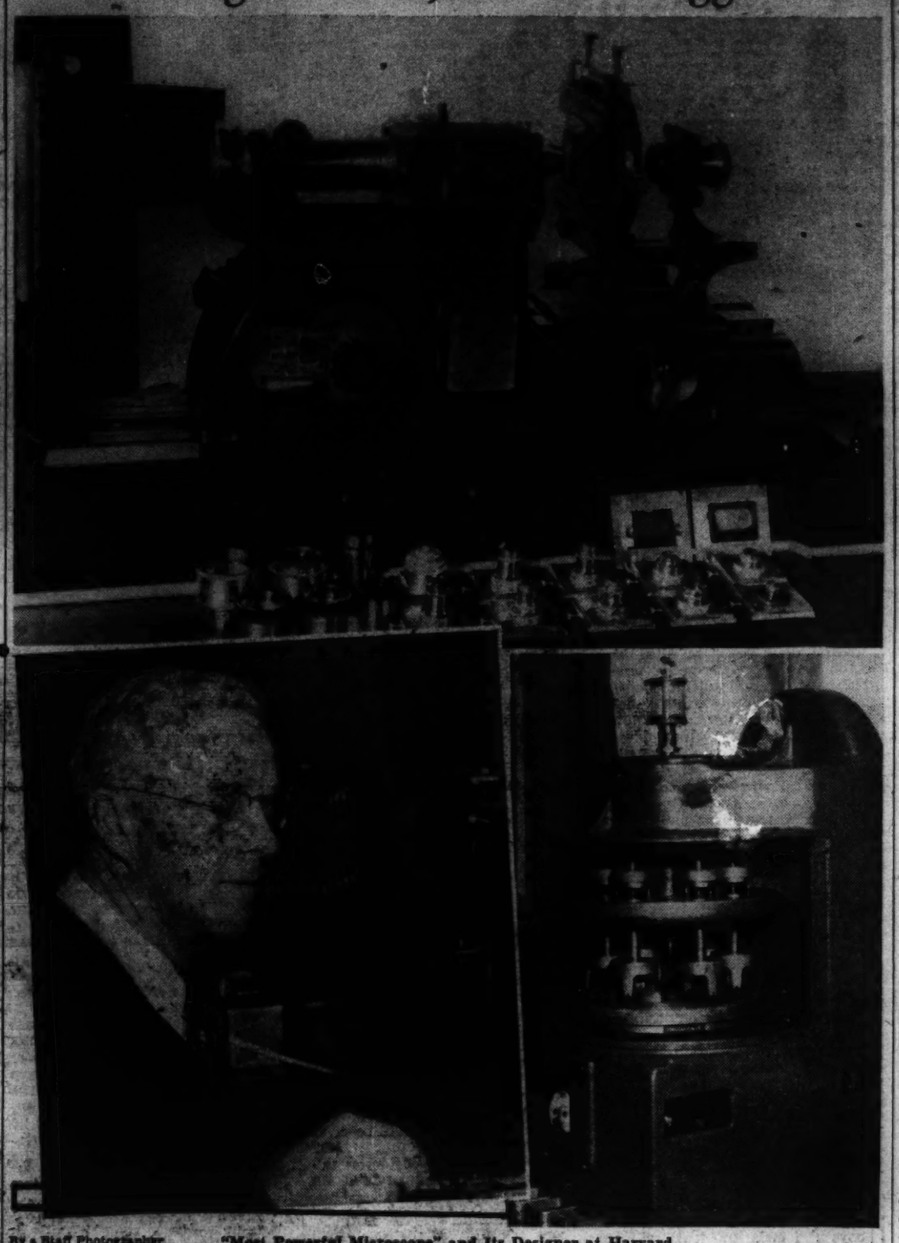
More than 40,000 votes were cast in the district, approximately 50 per cent of the registered vote. Of this number, the total Republican vote was 2678.

Tenure of Office Asked for Police

State Police officers would be exempted from civil service laws and would, instead, be given tenure of office under terms of a bill filed last night with the clerk of the House by Representative John E. Troy (D) of Boston.

Present regulations, Mr. Troy explained, permit dropping of State troopers at the end of enlistments or at the discretion of the Public Safety Commissioner. Under the new measure they would be given tenure of office on good behavior, thus doing away with the two-year enlistment plan.

Little Things Look 50,000 Times Bigger Here



By a Staff Photographer

"Most Powerful Microscope" and Its Designer at Harvard

Above—The Microscope, and, in the Foreground, Interchangeable Objective Lenses and Oculars and Two Specimens in Mounts Ready for Examination and Photography

Below—Prof. L. C. Graton, at Harvard, Who Planned the Instrument. Graton-Vanderwilt Polishing Machine, Which Gives a Mirror-like Surface to Specimens for Microscopic Examination

'Most Powerful' Microscope Magnifies 50,000 Times

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A new triumph in research equipment, promising to do for the extremely minute what astronomy's 100-inch telescope has done for the extremely distant, today gives natural science a microscope second to none in the world.

Designed by Prof. L. C. Graton with the assistance of Dr. E. B. Dane Jr., in Harvard's laboratory of mining geology, and built with consummate care by the Mann Instrument Company of Cambridge, now the Mico Instrument Company, it offers a new means of useful magnification far surpassing the supposed theoretical limit. This was set many decades ago at 1500 diameters by Ernst Abbé, expert once associated with Germany's renowned optical firm—Carl Zeiss.

Harvard's new microscope can take photographs at a magnification of 50,000 diameters, a size that would make the period at the end of this sentence appear 45 feet in diameter. However, Professor Graton explains, such figures lie in the range known as "empty magnification."

Such enlargement is like the "blowing up" of a negative from a miniature camera. It may make the detail easier to see, but actually discloses no more detail. Nevertheless, up to a range of 4000 to 6000 diameters, this new instrument gives a superb quality of useful magnification.

Only Two Instruments

Built without consideration for mass production, only two of these instruments are as yet in existence. One is in Professer Graton's laboratory, an antiquiated building in the shadow of Harvard's imposing new Law School, and the other, incorporating slight improvements which experience with the first model suggested, has recently been installed in the modern laboratory of the Canadian Department of Mines at Ottawa.

Intended especially for photography at extremely high powers, it is equally adaptable to all ranges of magnification and for all types of microscopic investigations, whether by transmitted or reflected light, so-called dark-field illumination, or in the ultra-violet range. The instrument departs widely from conventional design.

In outward appearance it resembles a complicated machinist's lathe more than it does the usual microscope. It is built to massive proportions to insure stability, freedom from vibration and absolute constancy of alignment. The complete instrument weighs about a ton. Various materials used in its construction were carefully selected for their respective purpose; gray cast iron, steel, bronze, and the like. Specially designed ball bearings are used wherever possible for parts that must move under precision control. Before the castings were machined to final shape they were allowed to season for months. The highest standards known in precision instrument-making were followed.

The heart of any microscope may be said to be its optical lens system. But to bring the object examined into sharpest focus, mechanical

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Auto Speed Rein Is Drawn Tighter In Three States

A tighter rein was drawn on automobile speeding in three New England States today.

Massachusetts—Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, announced he "probably" will reduce shortly his semi-official speed limit for wet roads at night from 45 to 40 miles an hour.

Connecticut—The State Traffic Commission fixed 40 miles an hour as the maximum for all night driving in this State.

Rhode Island—Traffic slowed down almost a snail's pace in Providence as a 25-mile-an-hour limit went into effect in Providence at the suggestion of Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

These steps were designed to reduce the hazards of motor vehicle operation in those states. All followed a conference of state motor

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Firm Steps Taken To Curb Growing Gambling Scandals

Fitchburg Judge Imposes Maximum Fines of $2000 in Bookmaking Case—Demand for Pari-Mutuel Repeal Gains

Court Withdraws Entire Edition Of O'Hara's Newspaper From Sale

Boston Police Squad Pushes Cleanup of Revere—Suspects Seized in Murder Case—Gun Is Reported Found

Race track gambling continued in the spotlight of New England interest today as police, prosecutors and the judiciary participated in dealing blows at conditions betting has brought this region.

Principal developments included:

1. Imposition by a judge in Fitchburg of a fine of $2000 against two accused bookies.
2. In Rhode Island the Superior Court ordered a whole edition of the Star-Tribune off the streets because it contained a certain statement made by its proprietor, Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of the Narragansett track.
3. Boston police, working under District Attorney William J. Foley of Suffolk County, progressed with their clean-up of Revere. They reported finding a gun believed to have been used in the murder of a bookmaker there a week ago.

Court Names Receiver For O'Hara Newspaper On Publisher's Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1—An entire edition of the Providence Star-Tribune was ordered withdrawn from sale today by Judge Jeremiah E. O'Connell, of the Superior Court, who had placed the paper in temporary receivership last night.

The jurist objected to a statement contained in the paper's first edition and signed by Walter E. O'Hara, publisher of the paper and managing director of Narragansett race track.

Judge O'Connell directed the receiver for the paper, Quinlan J. Shea, of Cranston, member of the Rhode Island Association of Credit Men, to publish no more "controversial" articles, stating that such articles might interfere with the rights and privileges of the creditors.

O'Hara's Statement

In the article which caused the first edition to be withdrawn from sale, Mr. O'Hara announced he was severing his connection with the paper today and asserted that "hostile interests" had forced him to do so. He also assailed the Internal Revenue Department, which yesterday filed income tax liens totaling $33,000 against himself and his wife.

At the office of the Star-Tribune, it was said that only 2400 papers had been run off the presses when the judge handed down his order, and that none of these reached the street. The newspaper office is just a block from the courthouse.

Spokesmen for Mr. O'Hara said he was withdrawing his statement entirely and would not issue it again in any capacity.

Asks Receivership

A petition for a voluntary receivership was filed by Mr. O'Hara last night, in which he said the paper was "unable to meet certain of its obligations as they become due and payable in the usual course of business, and that certain merchandising creditors have threatened to attach the estate and effects of the corporation. . . ."

The race track operator added in

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Heavy Fines Imposed By Fitchburg Judge In Gambling Case

New Englanders, aroused by recent disclosures of crime and political corruption following in the wake of legalized gambling, were taking strong measures today to stamp out both the crime and its cause.

One of the most effective steps was taken by Judge Thomas F. Gallagher, of Fitchburg, Mass., District Court, who imposed maximum fines of $2000 each on two men charged by Fitchburg police with being bookmakers for an illicit horse race gambling ring.

"Unless these men are punished severely, we will have conditions develop here such as have been disclosed in Revere recently," Capt. Daniel F. McKenna, of the Fitchburg police, told the court. "We don't want this city to be another Revere."

Judge Gallagher imposed the heaviest fines allowed by law upon the men, Myer Berman and Cecil Brough, who then appealed his decision to the Superior Court.

Other stern measures were being taken in Revere, where Capt. James T. Sheehan, heading a special squad of Boston police, continued his investigation of the city's police department and of crime conditions in general as uncovered following the murder of Louis Gaeta, a horse race bookmaker, in that city last week.

Suspects Seized

Having successfully rounded up five important suspects regarding the murder yesterday, Capt. Sheehan picked up a sixth man today and launched an intensive search for a seventh.

The man arrested was Michael Venecia Jr., of Revere, who was picked up by a member of Capt. Sheehan's squad, working with a patrolman of the Metropolitan District Commission. In order to avoid possible questions as to jurisdiction of Boston police in Revere, members of Capt. Sheehan's squad were accompanied on all trips either by officers of the M. D. C. or of the State police.

Reports that the seventh man sought in connection with the crime, James Preston, of Revere, had been arrested by Revere police last week and then released, were denied by Edward J. Tighe, chief of the Revere force. Garrett H. Byrne, assistant district attorney of Suffolk county, said he had "no knowledge" of such a development.

Officials of the Massachusetts motor vehicle division joined three federal agencies and numerous branches of the state government in the inquiry. Inspector Edward O'Hara came to Revere to examine the automobile in which two prisoners were captured yesterday after a chase through the city. He would not say why he wished to examine it.

Shortly after noon, a coal heaver, Morton Harvey, of Chelsea, found an automatic pistol on the lawn of a house on Nichols Street, Chelsea, which police believe may be the pistol used in the shooting. It will be turned over to Sergeant Siebolt, ballistics expert of the Boston police, for comparison with the bullets used in the crime, Revere officers said.

In the meantime, anti-gambling groups in Massachusetts and Rhode Island pressed plans to seek repeal of the pari-mutuel gambling laws in those states through referendums next year. A petition with 33,000 signatures has been filed with the Legislature of the Bay State, seeking repeal of both the horse and dog racing laws at the next session of the General Court.

The two men who were heavily fined in Fitchburg had been arrested by police in a cafe Nov. 18. The arrests were made by Capt. William J. Morris and Lieut. John P. Reardon, who said they found betting slips and a racing guide in their possession.

Judge Gallagher acted swiftly on the appeal of Captain McKenna for drastic punishment. He did not impose any prison sentence, however, although such is possible under the law. When the men filed an appeal to the higher court through their attorney, Paul Gearon, the judge released them in $1500 bail each.

"Judged by the rising tide of protest in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, many people who voted for the pari-mutuels three years ago are ready now to repeal their permissive betting laws," says an editorial today.

Roads and Ski Tows Are Ready For Snow Sport in White Hills

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1—New Hampshire is prepared for a great winter sports season. Already there has been a little skiing in scattered sections of the state. The State Planning and Development Commission has distributed thousands of posters for advertising purposes, but the new ski trail map of the state put out by the commission will prove to be the most interesting advertising as far as the enthusiasts themselves are concerned. Stands to seat several thousand spectators have been erected at the Gilford ski jump, where the Eastern Ski-jumping championships will be staged in February. Several new ski tows, including one at Deerfield and that at Gilford, will be opened this year. That at Gilford is of the most modern design, having seats instead of handles. Already the Highway Department is prepared to keep the roads of the state, including those through the mountains, in perfect condition, so that winter sports enthusiasts may get to their favorite spots with the least possible difficulty. As a matter of fact, most of the roads are kept in as good condition through the winter as in the summer.

Money From Trees

Evidence of the approach of Christmas may be found at Groveton, where more than 100,000 Christmas trees are being shipped to distant points by the farmer-owned cooperative, Forest Products Association. Actually the raising or harvesting of Christmas trees is an extra cash crop for the farmers of the section. But Frank Aaltonen, manager of the association, warns that steps must be taken by the farmers at once if they are to receive this revenue in the future. Acting not only as a marketing agency, but as an advisor as well, the association suggests that the farmers remove so-called "culls" and improve in general the conditions under which Christmas trees grow, so that the yield and the quality will be improved. The farmers have been re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Tomb Challenged as Fraud Back on Display in Museum

Museum Musings

"Mystery in the Museum" might well be the title of a classical trilogy, the second act of which calls the public to come and look and estimate for itself the Italian Renaissance tomb placed once more on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Part I occurred nine years ago when the tomb, purchased by the Museum as a fifteenth century marble, aroused sensational attacks from art critics and scholars, and was so generally denounced as a forgery that wisdom dictated its withdrawal from the galleries. In all good mystery dramas, however, the truth eventually works its way out.

At first, all the evidence appeared to support the critics. Attributed, as the piece was, to Mino da Fiesole who, in view of recent disclosures, probably had nothing to do with it, why the coat of arms of the Roman family of Savelli? As Dr. G. H. Edgell, director of the museum, said yesterday, when announcing the conclusions as to the sculpture's authenticity, what would an ancient Roman family be doing with a Florentine tomb?

Wax Present, Too

Then there was the heavy impregnation of wax, considered an unmistakable sign of the forger's hand. And the most incriminating "evidence" of all was that presented by the inscription. The Latin who worked it out "pulled a boner," for, instead of using epitaphic phraseology, the sculptor had copied from a fifteenth century legal document the unusual style employed in his "Obiit enim prefata Maria Catharina de Sabello . . ." which, being interpreted is, "For there died the aforementioned Catharina de Sabello." What more do you want, said the scholars, to prove that the whole thing is false?

Still the Museum experts fingered the marble, the smooth, satiny surface, and shook their heads. It felt right. In spite of the critics, in spite of the stylistic implications, hands that had grown accustomed to the touch of marbles of antiquity, lingered reluctantly on the chiseled folds of the exquisite carving.

At that time Dr. Edgell, an instruc-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

University—
"Lloyds of London," starring Tyrone Power. 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "Nobody's Fool," featuring Edward Everett Horton. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Big City," featuring Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. Also "There Goes the Groom," with Burgess Meredith.

Boston—

"Big Town Girl," featuring Claire Trevor. 11 a. m., 1:32, 5:02, 7:34, 10:29. Stage: Lamberti in "Mirthquakes." Marian Belett, English Brothers, Jack Williams, Gower and Jeannie. Tomorrow: "Danger Patrol," featuring Sally Eilers and John Beal. Stage: Nils T. Granlund with his "Broadway Midnight Follies," also the Three Sailors, Janice Andre, and Frances Grant.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Marked Woman" starring Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 3:40, 7:55. Also "Anthony Adverse," with Fredric March and Claude Rains. 1:38, 5:30, 9:45.

Radio Programs—Page 10

State and Orpheum—
"Double Wedding," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m. Both theaters: 12:52, 4:04, 7:16, 10:28. Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh. Both theaters: 11:28 a. m., 2:37, 5:49, 9:01.

Hub—
"Mr. Boggs Steps Out," 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Lost Horizon," featuring Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt and others. 11:30 a. m., 3:40, 6, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy. 2:20, 5, 7:30 10. Also "Crainquebille," 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 3:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Metropolitan—
"Ebb Tide," featuring Frances Farmer, Ray Milland and Oscar Homolka. 11 a. m. 1:54, 4:48, 7:35, 10:22. Stage: "Footloose Fancies," featuring Hal LeRoy, Disappearing Water Ballet, and Charioteers. Tomorrow: "Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. Stage: Lucky Millinder with Mills Blue Rhythm Band, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50 6:35, 9:30. Also "Hold 'Em Navy," with Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle and Benny Baker. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. Also "Wine, Women and Horses," featuring Ann Sheridan, Barton MacLane, Dick Purcell.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Lancer Spy," featuring Dolores Del Rio and Peter Lorre. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Eddie Cantor in "Ali Baba Goes to Town." Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks in "Dangerously Yours." Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: Kay Francis in "First Lady." Also "Partners in Crime," with Roscoe Karns and Lynne Overman.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 10:10 a. m., 1:17, 4:24, 7:13, 10:02. Also "Prescription for Romance," with Kent Taylor. 12:06, 3:15, 6:04, 8:52.

Tremont—
"Old Soak," starring Wallace Beery. 10:43 a. m., 1:41, 5:05, 8:13. Also "Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:12, 6:20, 9:44.

Exeter—
"Bad Guy," with Bruce Cabot and Virginia Gray. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. 3:18, 6:15, 9:10. Tomorrow: "Music for Madame," starring Nino Martini, and Joan Fontaine. Also "Lancer Spy," with Peter Lorre and Dolores Del Rio.

Coolidge Corner—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Jim Henry, Detective." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Yellowstone National Park," "Grocery Rackets," "Mickey Mouse," "The American Business," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. A. Buckingham Simeon, conductor. Lillian Arnold, Eleanor Sieber, Melvin Crowell and Bruce Norman, soloists. 8:15. Harvard University, Cambridge.

Wellesley College—
Fall concert by the Wellesley College Orchestra, Putnam Aldrich, lecturer at Princeton on the harpsichord, G. Wallace Woodworth, guest conductor. Houghton Memorial Chapel on the college campus. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
A Lithographic Exhibition under the guidance of Miss Elliott. 11.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

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John Whorf's Water Colors

The Arts in Boston

Currently there is to be seen at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, the annual exhibition of water colors by John Whorf. It generally takes three artists to fill the exhibiting space of these galleries, but Mr. Whorf works industriously, has a great deal to show for a yearly output, and he enjoys great popularity. Those little shiny stars which betoken a sale gleam in his exhibitions as they do rarely in others, and all in all there is a pleasing feeling of success, which is a rare accomplishment for a young painter.

It is not by Mr. Whorf's individual characteristics that people are drawn, so much as by his ability to emulate with uncanny ease and authenticity. It is a commonplace that his pictures remind one of this performer or that, but it is not just the imitative that attracts, it is the ability to be strong and impressive, to deliver the style—in this instance emphatically Winslow Homer—with even more conviction and "punch" than the originator. It is wearisome to speak repeatedly of this tendency in Mr. Whorf, but to have to do so is more disappointing, for such vivacity and tireless application and adroitness would be so much more valuable if they were the instrument of a more independent performer.

Moving from picture to picture, one observes how skillfully Mr. Whorf catches special qualities in the atmosphere, for he is absorbed less in moods than in textures, textures of buildings, of interiors, the texture of a storm-ridden sea, of a rent sky. It is an art of impression, the recording of what is seen in a well-accented manner.

Mr. Whorf is fearless in undertaking complex themes, and some of his views of the city capture the plainness and dustiness and tawdriness with depressing clarity. The realistic eye will not select, but includes everything within view, willing to surrender clarity and strength and beauty of color. Water color in the hands of such realistic performers is a means of expression often applied in hasty, haphazard manner to serve a visual statement rather than a decorative or aesthetic idea. The color in the water color loses one quality, that of luminous beauty, in its service to another, efficient recording in terms of light and shadow relations. D. A.

Ralph Lawton

Last night in Jordan Hall, Ralph Lawton, pianist, made his Boston début in a program which comprised the Mozart Sonata K. 330; Variations sérieuses, Mendelssohn; Intermezzi, Op. 119, Nos. 1 and 3, and the Rhapsodie No. 4 of the same opus by Brahms; the Scriabin Sonata No. 4; "Reflets dans l'eau" and "La Soirée dans Grenade" by Debussy, and "Evocation" and "El Albaicin" by Albeniz.

Mr. Lawton has a pleasant touch. He approaches his instrument with evident respect for its limitations, yet this very respect leads him into the pitfall of understatement. His Mozart was for the most part fluent if not especially distinguished, and during its performance, the listener had cause to question the reason for Mr. Lawton's errors in judging distance, which resulted in a seemingly muddy technique that did not match his evident musicality.

The Mendelssohn item, seldom heard these days, was performed with a better technique but with a somewhat monotonous display of touch. Of the Brahms group, the opening Intermezzo was the most interesting, and of the Scriabin, we found a personal preference for the Andante movement.

"Reflets dans l'eau" revealed Mr. Lawton in a more becoming mood throughout, with a wider choice of touch in evidence, although Bess also, one felt that he did not quite reach the pinnacle to which he aspired. "La Soirée dans Grenade" was plainly pedestrian, with far too slight contrast between moods. Mr. Lawton's sense of humor should have come to his rescue more often during the performance. As a matter of fact, he could easily improve his performance if he were to throw discretion to the wind, so to speak, and "let go," for there is a point beyond which certain types of refinement cease to charm. G. M. S.

Movement in the Theater

The importance of movement in acting was the theme of Theodore Komisarjevsky's lecture on "Expression in the Theater," given under the auspices of the Dramatic Department of Boston University in Jacob Sleeper Hall last night. And this movement, traced from the early history of drama to the present, was charmingly illustrated in pantomimic and dance form by the radiant young American dancer, Ernestine Stodelle.

Miss Stodelle has been dancing abroad for the last few years. She was formerly a member of the Humphrey-Weidman group, appearing in many of their stage and concert productions. That she is trained in both ballet and modern techniques was evident by her fluency in both mediums.

Mr. Komisarjevsky spoke most engagingly of his views on the theater arts, stressing always the value of dynamic emotional movement to convey the philosophical or artistic idea, the matching of outward rhythmic motion to the inner rhythms of emotion, in the symphonization of elements which eventuates in unity of impression. That unity is the ideal, a long time developing, and not always attained today.

Miss Stodelle, in brief interludes, showed the stiff "pas" and gesture of the early court dance, the stock patterns of emotional registration which resulted from the introduction of romanticism, the coy seductiveness of the music hall dancer—to phonograph accompaniments in descriptive antique or pre-modern style.

The delightful lecture-recital was concluded with a vibrant example of the modern dance that was longer than all the other dance sketches put together.

Glowing as it was to look at, and attractively costumed, one wondered how the new dance of today would be looked back upon by future lecturing directors and their audiences. Would they find it still baffling and incommunicative, or just another step, not wholly adequate and sometimes mistaken, toward the realization of a truly expressional movement? M. L.

Schumann's Lost Concerto Heard By Koussevitzky

Though it is to receive its American premiere next Monday in New York, Schumann's so-called "lost" concerto in D Minor had a private "premiere" in Boston last night when Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, played it to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at his home in Brookline. Mr. Menuhin's own accompanist played the original piano part written by Schumann himself. The violinist was in Boston today for one of the regular morning musicales held in the Statler Hotel.

Dr. Koussevitzky, enthusiastic after hearing the work, declared that "there are no mysteries to me about Joachim's will which refused to let the world have the concerto before a century had expired after the death of Schumann. Listening to the Schumann concerto one constantly hears the Brahms concerto ringing in one's ears."

Dr. Koussevitzky advised the young violinist to play the Schumann work alone, without comparisons.

The concerto which had lain neglected by other violinists in the Berlin State Library was composed by Schumann in 1853 for Joseph Joachim. For unexplainable reasons the premiere of the work was delayed by Joachim who held onto the manuscript and in his will directed that it should not be played until a century after Schumann's passing.

Moshe Menuhin, father of Yehudi, offered the opinion that it may have been Joachim's "unfortunate" predilection for the works of Brahms which delayed the premiere of the Schumann. The Koussevitzky statement as to similarity to the Brahms concerto throws additional light on another apparent reason for delay.

No one was more delighted than he, Yehudi Menuhin said this morning, to have his opinion of the lost Schumann concerto's relation to Brahms's concerto amplified by so great a musician as Dr. Koussevitzky. In fact, he wanted to tour the country presenting the "lost" Schumann and the popular Brahms work on the same concert to show the great debt of Brahms to Schumann. He decided to change these planned presentations of the Schumann concerto with Brahms work by playing it alone and, as Dr. Koussevitzky held, "let the public on its own accord draw immediately the obvious conclusion about the undying debt of Brahms to Schumann."

The Schumann work will be given its orchestral premier in St. Louis by Mr. Menuhin. The Boston orchestra engagements during which the Schumann work will be heard are on Feb. 4 and 5. At that time Dr. Koussevitzky plans to present it after the regular intermission as the sole item. Though Mr. Menuhin will play it before the subscribers of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra on Jan. 27 and 28 it will not be at one of the Sunday concerts which are radiocast. Therefore the general public will not be able to hear the work.

Solo Violinist

By a Staff Photographer
Yehudi Menuhin
Violinist Who Played Schumann's Concerto in D Minor in a Private Rendering to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky

American Foresters Check Elm Blight By Prompt Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Dec. 1—There is good reason to hope that most of the estimated billion elm trees in the United States will be preserved, although 3,471,693 have been removed in the effort to eradicate the Dutch elm blight, A. D. Nutting, University of Maine forestry specialist, declared today.

Mr. Nutting has received reports from Europe that after 18 years of effort in this direction all hope of saving the elms there has been abandoned because, it is said, the work was begun too late.

"The European experience," he said, however, "has saved us considerable time in our attack on the problem."

British Nature Photo Display

A famous British collection of nature photography, selected from a large international exhibition organized by Country Life (English) in conjunction with the British Museum and shown at that museum from October, 1935, to January, 1936, is to be displayed at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, Robinson Hall, beginning Dec. 3.

Speed

(Continued from Page 9)

vehicle commissioners in Providence a few weeks ago.

"At the Providence conference, a resolution was passed by the state commissioners that speeds over 40 miles an hour on wet streets at night were too fast," said Mr. Goodwin.

"Some time ago, I made a ruling that I would take away the license of any driver who went over 45 miles an hour on wet streets or at night. I haven't changed it yet.

"I'm going to see how it works out, but I probably will change it to 40 at night where the streets are wet."

Col. Michael A. Connor, secretary of the Connecticut Traffic Commission, said the new limit there is "to remedy an intolerable traffic accidents experience during dark hours."

The new 25-mile-an-hour maximum in Providence was ordered by the Bureau of Police and Fire after Governor Quinn said that the accident toll required such a limit in all cities of the State. Hitherto, there has been no specific figure in Rhode Island cities, the limit being whatever the authorities regard as "reasonable and proper" in each case.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, And Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon...	Easy to Remember: news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Dnans Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical programs	soloists; orch.; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Popular sketch	Organ; Revelers	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orchestra	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Radio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens: orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Variety"	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	"Sweet Music"
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family":	Laughing With Canada:	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica: sketch; music	Ray'o Dudnick's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Bid Sokolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	Operetta, Balfe's "The	String ensemble
8:45	anna Durbin; or-	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	Bohemian Girl"	"Success Story"
9:00	Ezio Pinza, bass;	Premiere of new NBC	Fred Allen in "Town	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:15	Kostelanetz's Or-	String Quartet	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:30	Rinehart's "Tish":	NBC String Quartet	land Players; Harry	"Let's Visit": informal	Dance orchestra
9:45	dramatic sketch	NBC vocal recital	Kay, sound man	home interview	Dance orchestra
10:00	Gang Busters: net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hit Parade":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15	work drama	Joan Brooks, songs	guest soloist; quartet;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Patti Chapin, songs	Talk, Daniel C. Roper,	soloists; orchestra	Melodies From the Skies:	Organ concert
10:45	Norman Thomas	Secretary of Commerce	Alistaire Cook, talk	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts: news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	E. Goodman's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Restless Bows"	lem": variety
11:30	Rimber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stein's Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Rimber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stein's Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	lem": variety

Thursday's Programs

	500kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go": music	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Organist, vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Music and the Muse"
9:15	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30	Song recital	"As You Like It"; news	Marimba melodies	Merry-Go-Round	Piano: Italian songs
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	John's Other Wife: sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Book reviews
10:30	Talk, Emily Post	"Melody Time"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Instrumentalists"	"Masteringers"	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital
11:15	Sketch and music	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Sweet Music"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hi, Boys": vocal	Hitmakers: orchestra	Bird program
11:45	Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commentator
12:00	"Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs: sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	reports; soloist; Home-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	steadgrs' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Marimba Melodies	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Zimbler string quartet	Talk; recorded music	"Music Room"
1:45	Hollywood comment	Serenade: music	"Girl From Maine"	Treasures in Melody	"Organ Concert"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vocal soloists; organ	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15	Vocal trio	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Sport matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30	School of the Air	"El Caballero"	Woman commentator	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45	School of the Air	Book talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
3:00	News Service	Vocal recital	Pepper Young's Family	Sport matinee	"Musical Notes"
3:15	Magazine of Air	Eastman Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Theater Matinee	Eastman Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45	Theater Matinee	Eastman Orchestra	"The O'Neills"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:00	Between Book Ends	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport matinee	"Music for You"
4:15	Community bulletin	Club Matinee	"The Guiding Light"	Sport matinee	Brusiloff's Orchestra
4:30	U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45	U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Jack Ward, soloist
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	"Golden Melodies"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	"Casey at the Mike"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Football Forecasts	Music; comment	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood news	Newsprt sketch	Vocal Variettes	Hawaiian orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"We, the People"	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
7:45	guests; orchestra	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Dance music
8:00	Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Valles Hour; guest solo-	Josef Cherniavasky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Command Ap-	Liedersingers; quartet	ists; comedy; dramatic	Orchestra; soloists	Organ recital
8:30	pearance"; com-	News dramatizations	sketch; popular orches-	Wayne King's Orchestra	Louise Farley, songs
8:45	edy; soloists; or-	News dramatizations	tra	Wayne King's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Rakov's Orchestra; vo-	"Good News of 1938":	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	calist; swing trio	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Unemployment talk
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; debate	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Popular songs
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	on government control	lists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00	"Buddy Clark En-	of agriculture; speak-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:15	tertains"; orch.	ers	Bob Burns; soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	"Tempo in Music";	NBC Jamboree	chorus; John Scott	Musical Revue; Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	concert orchestra	NBC Jamboree	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; ad-	"Today in Sports"
11:00	E. E. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	lolsts; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15	C. Galloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Theater Digest"; play	"Request Serenade"
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Chicago Civic Opera in	and novel drama	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or-	Music As You Desire It	"Faust"	B. Cummins's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

'Coin-Nitials' A Handy Gadget

We . . . along with oodles of other women . . . are definitely gadget-minded. Which is one of the reasons why we pounced on Nell Fulton's (she of the rag-curler fame, which by the way are found in Jordan's basement store, just in case you've been looking for them!) new Coin-Nitials . . . little Coin-Veniences we found at Filene's, right on the street floor. Because they're not only a gadget . . . but a decidedly useful one. And won't all the car-conductors, newspaper boys and bumen be happy when women realize how really helpful these items are!

Coin-Nitials look like pins, clips, or lockets (depending on whether or not they have a long chain with them) and are worn at your neckline, on your lapel, down on your coat cuff, or fastened on your bag. They're usually initialed, although you can get them all perfectly plain if you prefer, and the little case opens . . . and there inside you have room for the small change so necessary for tips, telephone calls, newspapers, subway fare, and all the other hundred and one things for which you need nickels, dimes and pennies. It holds 53 cents worth of change . . . all right where you can get at it the minute you need it; so there's no holding up a subway line while you poke around a well-cluttered pocketbook for elusive change! And you're even taken care of in the evening in the same way. By means of a bejeweled locket on a chain, or fastened onto your evening bag. There's a big round gold one, with many glittering stones in various colors, that we could do very nicely with ourself! This is $5 . . . but the others in plain silver or gold (color of course) are much less. Something entirely new in the way of a gift, and the chances are, that unless your friends get in town daily, that they'll be brand new to them . . . even by Christmas.

♣ ♣ ♣

Pocketbooks Equipped With Time

Notes picked up at random: Good-looking suede or leather pocketbooks at Slattery's all equipped with a watch right in the middle . . . for only $5. A red velvet evening bag at Shepard's gleams with little silver beads by way of trimming. The "boots, boots, boots" charm bracelet at Filene's is filled with nothing less than little silver rubber boots. Fur cloth mitts for evening wear may be found for $2.50 at Jordan's. Pure white, and awfully cute looking. Janet Trent.

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Many individual pieces at regular prices of $1 to $10. Many single dozen plates for $10 to $15. All, as well as glassware, dinner sets, and everything in the store—originals or faithful replicas—at the same generous discounts.

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New Farm Program Proposed In Congress by Tobey, N. H.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—An eight-point program for agriculture was proposed in the House today by Representative Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, who urged that "fallacious policies now being stressed" be discarded.

"I recognize that there are inequalities and injustices bearing down upon the farmers of this country, but I believe that we are adopting wrong methods to bring them real and lasting relief," Mr. Tobey told the House.

The program he outlined would include:

1. Restoration of business confidence by modification of the tax system, balancing of the budget and repeal of the Thomas Amendment under which Congress authorized the President to print $3,000,000,000 of paper money.
2. Elimination of the foreign trade deficit for agricultural products.
3. Encouragement of farm co-operatives.
4. Continuation and improvement of the Soil Conservation Act.
5. Strengthening of Farm Credit Administration resources.
6. Payment of subsidies to farmers who develop new crops of value.
7. Investigation and adjustment of anomalies and injustices of freight rates paid by farmers.
8. Correction of injustices bearing down upon the farmers of the country through monopolistic power and control.

Declaring that the farm bill now before the House "abounds in fallacies," Mr. Tobey criticized especially the compulsory control provision. "If this legislation becomes law and the full effects of powers granted thereunder are fully realized by the American farmer, I predict that they will hold us responsible for having surrendered the freedom of action and power of individual initiative which have always been their heritage," he declared.

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Labor Movement Hailed as Step In Social Progress

Recognition of the labor movement as a "natural outgrowth of industrial society and one of the powerful social forces to be used in building a better society" was urged last night in an address prepared by Dr. Ben M. Selekman and read by Roy M. Cushman, at the general session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Dr. Selekman, who is president of the conference, and executive director of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, Boston, asserted the insecurity of modern industrial society had made the whole wage-earning class the clients of social service. "This does not mean," he continued, "that we ourselves should become affiliated with trade unions. We are a professional group, and our loyalty is primarily to the community. But we must encourage change. We must not permit injustices to become crystallized. We must also move carefully lest the rate and the method of change itself bring catastrophe."

Co-operation Asked

Social workers should co-operate with union leaders in meeting social problems, was the opinion offered earlier in the day by Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, in his concluding lecture on the social worker and industrial relations.

"Labor unions and collective bargaining," he said, "are not an ultimate solution to anything. Persistent aggravated unemployment weakens labor organizations so they cannot continue to assist members. Rigid high wages, sharing of work, shortened hours, may result in inadequate income for all and in exaggeration of business depressions."

Intelligent union leadership, he stated, would recognize those facts and also the limitations of the environment in which they operated.

Director Speaks

The Rev. Bryan J. McEntegart, director of the division of children, (Roman) Catholic Charities, New York city, spoke on "religious forces affecting the philosophy of social work."

Dr. Richard C. Cabot spoke at a luncheon in honor of Francis Hardwell, who is retiring after 20 years of service to the Commonwealth. The latter has been superintendent of the bureau of old age assistance, Department of Public Welfare.

Bay State Apples And Eggs Share Food Show Honor

With Boston brown bread and Boston baked beans present at the Food Show in Mechanics Hall but hidden in the metal ramparts of pyramided cans, the star performers among typical New England foodstuffs—present and visible "in person" are Massachusetts apples and eggs.

The State Department of Agriculture, capitalizing on the present terpsichorean interest in "the big apple," has erected a giant reproduction of a McIntosh Red with miniature stage settings, viewed through windows in its rosy cheeks, showing different uses of apple products. To complete a formal introduction to the fruit the visitor is invited to go through the rite of quaffing a tiny draught of delicious sweet cider.

A giant Massachusetts egg has rather a surprising interior, too, when the curtains of another miniature stage setting are drawn aside periodically.

Adj.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, who toured the fair yesterday as official representative of Charles F. Hurley, lingered longer at these State exhibits than at any of the others, displaying especial interest in the cake-mixing activities of an attendant in the egg stand.

Although the number of free samples offered this year is not calculated to save visitors the cost of their next meal, the management has arranged to distribute each day to visitors 175 voluminous baskets filled with choice edibles in full sized packages—with a few sample packets thrown in.

New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

luctant to spend much effort in this work, for they feel that the reward is a long way off. But Mr. Aaltonen points out that if these improved methods are employed year in and year out, the farmers will have a constant yield of good quality Christmas trees and the accompanying annual financial return.

* * *

Registrations Rise

Automobile registrations in New Hampshire have, for the current fiscal year, established an all-time record. And the gas tax, or road toll, is running ahead of the same period of any previous year. The first is taken as an absolute indication that business within the State has improved. The second is taken as an indicator that Granite Staters and visitors are using more gasoline than ever before. The state Motor Vehicle Department reports that motor vehicle registrations for the current year have passed the 122,030 mark against last year's record of 120,649. This year's registrations include 98,935 pleasure cars and 23,095 commercial vehicles. Turning to the state Treasurer's report on the gas tax, we find that for the first nine months of the current calendar year the state's revenue from this source was $150,816 ahead of the same period last year. The smallest increase for any month this year over the same month of 1936 was registered for September, when the receipts were $338,667, as compared with $333,814 last year.

* * *

Employment

State relief officials report that the relief rolls in the State were swelled by 1163 cases in October, and the state Employment Service reports that in the same month it made 1348 placements. From the Relief Department's records we find that 484 of the new cases were attributed to the loss of employment in private industry, and that slightly more than 300 cases were closed due to the obtaining of employment in private industry. From the Employment Service's records it is found that of the 1348 placements made during October, 779 were in private industry, and 476 of these were classified as "permanent." The service reports that it has the names of 12,423 men and 3828 women in its active files.

Restored to Art's Favor

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Questioned Italian Tomb Back on Display in Boston Museum
Upper—The Tomb Over Which Controversy Has Raged Nine Years.
Lower Left—Bit of Modern Carrara Marble Found in Tomb. Enlarged 20 Diameters.
Lower Right—Bit Identified as From a Greek Statue. Enlarged 20 Diameters.

Tomb Defeats Challengers

(Continued from Page 9)

for in the Fine Arts Department at Harvard University, used to take his students to see the tomb because he thought it such a beautiful piece of work, though, being as he called himself, a "deferential sort of person," he bowed to the majority opinion. Years ago, when he took over the directorship of the Museum, two years ago, he planned to place the tomb in the exhibition again. For, [illegible] it was a beautiful piece [illegible] the [illegible] Museum, [illegible] the [illegible] Museum Quarterly.

And that developed Dr. Comstock's establishing, practically beyond a doubt of the fact that the marble is all ancient. Carrara accepts for the panels bearing the Savelli escutcheon and the two small capitals surmounting the supporting pilasters on either side of the recumbent figure.

It is a case where modern natural science proved what stylistic argument had denied. On the staff of the Boston Museum is a young man whose genius for tracing the history of ancient sculpture and ceramic art, and for restoring works originating even before the reign of Cleopatra, has won for him the admiration of curators all over the world. He is W. J. Young, who received his early training under his father, restorer of classical antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Permitted by the director to cut fragments from each of the 14 slabs of marble constituting the tomb, Mr. Young ground them to paper thinness, examined them under the microscope and identified them by use of a quarry finger-print system, based on an authenticated collection of specimens of marble.

The "Breathing" Test

Old marbles "breathe." There is an intake and expulsion of air which, after long years, leaves evidence in the form of dark bands on the surface, visible through the microscope. The penetration of acids causing the dark bands is something which, up to the present time, no forger has been known to succeed in imitating.

Evidence of the "breathing" of the marble through many centuries was discovered by Mr. Young over the entire surface of the tomb except in the area where the new inscription had been added by cutting away the old surface, the left-hand panel containing the Savelli coat of arms, and the small capitals. Only centuries of exposure to weathering and atmospheric gases could have caused the outer crystalline structure which the investigator found.

How account, therefore, for the Roman coat of arms, the modern panel of Carrara marble, the false inscription? The restorer of the tomb, possibly the late Alceo Dossena, known to have been responsible for many copies of ancient sculpture accepted as genuine, little dreamed that natural science would follow so quickly in his footsteps. Little did he think that it would discover his clever copying of the Savelli coat-of-arms to match the old one, cut from classical Greek marble, which he had daringly added to a Tuscan tomb.

Reason for the Attack

It was these inconsistent additions, together with the legalistic Latin and artificial "antiquing" of the modern fragments, which had led off the doubting critics in their excited attack. It could hardly have been the modest admission, reported at the time, of Dossena that he had carved the whole thing himself, for no one of artistic judgment would have credited him with such workmanship, and there are records of discoveries by a German expert of pieces actually proved to be genuine for which he had claimed authorship.

Part 3 of the trilogy is yet to be played. Will the scholars, as some experts believe, tenaciously cling to their guesswork in spite of scientific proof? Or will they seize their opportunity suggested by Dr. Edgell of lending their vast resources of stylistic research in the effort to discover who was the artist of this Renaissance sculpture?

Asks City Party System

Charging that Somerville's deplorable financial condition was the result of the non-partisan system of elections in use in the city for four years, Representative Edward T. Brady of that city yesterday filed a bill with the Legislature asking for repeal of the present arrangement and a return to party lines.

'Most Powerful' Microscope Magnifies 50,000 Times

(Continued From Page 9)

means must be depended on; and the finest possible lenses when out of focus ever so slightly, cannot yield their best results. In the conventional microscope, regulation of focus is accomplished by a screw or other simple device, operated by a knob, as in field glasses or a camera.

For work at highest magnification, however, no previous instrument possessed a focussing mechanism sufficiently accurate and under absolute control. The Graton microscope provides fine-focus control in an entirely novel way. The action is 100 times more sensitive than has ever been built into a stock instrument, and is in corresponding degree, more reliable and stable.

Such a gain in accuracy involved what seemed at first an inescapable disadvantage. Because one turn of the knob changes the focus ever so slightly, many hundreds of turns might be needed to bring the focus to highest sharpness. Changing the focus by one millimeter, for instance (about four hundredths of an inch) the knob would have to be turned as rapidly as possible by hand for about 25 minutes. Obviously this would not do.

Adjusted by Motor

So instead of sacrificing precision, the time of focussing was reduced by building inside the microscope frame a small electric motor to turn the focussing mechanism. The motor has two selective speeds and runs either forward or in reverse under the operator's control, through switches conveniently located. The exact position of the objective lens with respect to the object is indicated by a speedometer type of recorder, having a dial on which one unit represents a focussing distance of one to two and a half millionths of an inch.

The result affords a control of focus that Professor Graton believes never before equaled, thus making it possible to exact from the best American and European lenses a quality of performance previously unattainable.

Both the Harvard and the Ottawa instruments are used chiefly for the examination of ores. The metal-bearing components of these are opaque, and must be given a mirror polish for microscopical study by light reflected from them. Polished sections of suitable high quality have been peculiarly difficult to produce, chiefly because the various components differ so greatly in hardness that the soft minerals wear down faster than the hard ones, thus producing an uneven surface ill-suited to high powered microscopy.

So Professor Graton and his collaborators, including especially Dr. J. W. Vanderwilt, first perfected a means of mechanical polishing that produces surfaces far more nearly perfect than had previously been possible.

Preceded Microscope

It was not until the polishing had been improved that Professor Graton was willing to proceed with the design and building of the microscope. Now, the combination of the two permits truly remarkable results to be attained. For example, in the microscopical study of gold ores it is found that the soft gold is commonly present as tiny grains in other minerals that are very hard. By the older methods of polishing only the larger of these gold grains were disclosed and the presence of smaller ones never suspected.

For those who may be interested further in this unusual instrument, the full report of Professor Graton and Dr. Dane as given before the twentieth annual meeting of the Optical Society of America at a symposium on the "Microscope and Microscopy" has now been published in the November Journal of that society.

O'Hara

(Continued from Page 9)

the petition that he himself is the paper's creditor to the extent of $50,000.

United States Senator Peter G. Gerry (D), from whom Mr. O'Hara bought the old Providence News-Tribune earlier this year and merged it with the Pawtucket Star, had no comment as to what action he would take, when reached in Washington. He holds a mortgage of more than $200,000 on the property.

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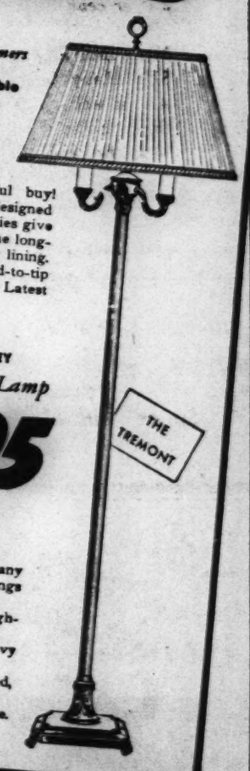

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*Lafayette	Dec. 4	Plymouth	Dec. 12	Dec. 3	8:00 pm	Dec. 4	8:00 am
Amer. Shipper	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Dec. 13	Dec. 3	8:00 pm	Dec. 4	8:00 am
†Rex	Dec. 6	Gibraltar	Dec. 16	Dec. 3	8:00 pm	Dec. 4	9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Francisco	Dec. 7		Dec. 2	4:00 pm	Dec. 2	7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Dec. 9		Dec. 4	4:00 pm	Dec. 4	7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22		Dec. 17	4:00 pm	Dec. 17	7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Dec. 11		Dec. 6	4:00 pm	Dec. 6	7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Dec. 18		Dec. 13	4:00 pm	Dec. 13	7:30 pm

*France only. †Italy and Mediterranean countries.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Ski Jumpers Frolic in Boston Garden Third Annual Indoor Winter Sports Pageant

World Famous Experts Display Skill Tonight

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There must be something to winter sports. Heavy expenditures to build ski trails, toboggan slides, winter facilities at mountain resorts and other attractions prove there must be something to this ski business. And now the Boston Garden opens its third annual winter sports exposition and ski tournaments indoors tonight.

Idling around the North Station sports arena late yesterday afternoon added further proof that there must be something to this skiing. Entering the arena itself we found a tremendous structure soaring from the cement floor over the southend balcony and up to the rafters, and if you have ever been in the Garden, those rafters are really up. Pine or fir trees decorated the surrounding wall space to provide a winter scene and truck after truck brought in blocks of ice out of which snow is manufactured.

Snow Packed on Jump

Of course the wooden structure is the ski jump and soon those blocks of ice were sprayed in a finely shaved form of snow over the jump. Snow shovelers busily packed the snow evenly over the surface and practically a 12-hour job was under way. After viewing the making of an indoor ski jump we found the exposition hall in the adjoining building another beehive of activity.

The exposition houses elaborately attractive booths and stalls of advertisers. There we could see all manner of clothing and equipment necessary to braving the invigorating atmosphere of the up-north climates. And attempting to outattract the other were alluring displays of resorts in New England and other parts of the world.

Ski Fans Take It Seriously

Skiing is no small part of the world of recreational sport today. These evidences in the Garden are too vivid and convincing. According to the busily employed decorators these ski addicts are no fadists, they truly go into this fun seriously.

Certainly the resort pictures cleverly presented, of the various booths do reveal wholesome fun to be had in beautiful parts of the world. And those costumers have devised real he-man clothes and equipment for the masculine fan with equally pleasing outfits for women. Maybe we have been missing some real entertainment.

Back to the arena and that ski slide has taken on a much whiter surface. Backgrounded by darkness the ski jump seems to have retreated upward to even greater heights and the top seems to disappear. It is more than steep, it simply vaults upward. And tonight "experts" are going to slide down at whizzing speed on those foot runners called skis!

It is getting cold inside the building between lowering atmosphere and the freezing cement covering the refrigeration pipes. Hum! Feels like winter is coming and squared shoulders warm one a little. Must be pretty good fun, this winter sport. But one more glance at that ski jump and the fun is gone. Give us the roller-coaster, we would rather rush through warm air.

Must Be Expert

Some of those "expert" ski men assured us that this sort of jump only comes after practice on trails and smaller jumps. The novice has equal fun on a much smaller scale in his own class along with pleasant fraternizing and what-not. That is much more encouraging because we do not hesitate to say that we do not even care to climb this thing, let alone slide down. But it sure is something to sit back and see someone else do it, and secretly imagine ourselves—being home!

The Garden doors open at six o'clock tonight and the arena show will get under way at 8:30. The arena performance will include skiing, skating, snowshoeing and dog-sledding. The winter sports pageant in the arena will surpass those of the first two annual shows in excellence and performers.

Opening the show will be introductory ski slides down the hill by representatives from the United States, Canada and Europe. Then there will be dog-sled racing and four skating features. The Eastern professional ski jumpers will go on next and then a feature cross-country ski race. Down-hill running and slaloming by world known professionals are part of the performance.

Snowshoers will stage a race which should be interesting and the Eastern pro skiers will wind up the arena performance with attempts at double and triple jumps followed by a torch jump and a somersault on skies with the grand finale a stream jumping act.

The exposition hall will be open daily from 1 to 11 p. m. and the arena shows will be at 2.30 and 8.30 daily.

Just a Few of the Snow Performers to Show Here

By a Staff Photographer
Left to Right—Bill Pulaski, Clarence Olesen and Clem Curtis

Norwood Cox

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter Sports in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—To the old-time New York or Boston boy, one of the most disappointing situations in the sport world is the departure from the cities of the old-time winter.

How well he recalls the watch for the first real snowstorm, gradually settling on Central Park or the Common, to get out his sled and dash off to his favorite slide, with practically every side slope filled to the brim with other boys, and then as the evening fell, with gay parties of men and women. He might even be invited to make a part of a bobsled party, as the pusher off, or to make weight, for it was notorious that the bob with the heaviest load went the furthest.

Even a street run of half a block was a joy; but it was the long sweeping coasts down side hills, one after another, trying to build the slide a bit further, as the snow settled down to pack under the tramping of those returning up the hill.

Of course, if away at school, the sport might come earlier, but still it was the home performances that really gave that [illegible] the watch for the first of the holidays, the challenges for special races for bobs, as some farmer lad came forward with a brand new outfit, bigger and better than the old one, ready to reverse the result of last year.

Sleighing Hills Eight Yonkers

Then the sleighing hills stir the enthusiasm of the city coasting, and as in the early years of the first snow to take a wild dash to a well-known resort, such as MacGowan's Pass in Central Park, might be rewarded if the first to come, and anyhow was sure to stir up plenty of talk of famous roadsters who had driven up there in the past.

But alas, the better heating, with many other features, have driven the snow from the streets, and now new methods of transportation, specially fitted to take the sport, so far as the outdoors is concerned, out into the wider spaces beyond the towns, bring the snow enthusiast whether on bobsled or ski, sleigh or automobile, train or boat, far away from home.

But nevertheless, New York at least does not intend to give up everything, and with Madison Square Garden already fitted with a complete ice-making plant, the enthusiast of skating, skiing, snowshoeing, mushing, will find his opportunity to improve his (as well as occasionally her) technique, under the instruction of some of the greatest experts in ski-jumping, the twisting, turning slalom, and the straight downhill slide, during the coming week, as the second annual Metropolitan Amateur Winter Sports show with more variations, if possible, than ever, [illegible] up into the uttermost rafters of the building, and for five whole days gives everybody, whether a devotee of clothes, athletics, or just a mere looker-on, as fine an eyeful of winter as the most blase lounger would be unable to resist.

Slide Main Attraction

Of course, the famous slide, swooping down seven actual stories, from the little platform way up at the west end, where the starters crouch as they launch their starts, with its central jumping platform, from which the jumpers launch forth into the air, while on each side and below, the snow-clad slopes furnish ideal fields for straight running and slalom, and the steps along the edges aid the performers in reaching the heights, is the main attraction.

Eighty-five feet high, with a slope that makes the total length of the run 152 feet, it fills the whole western end of the Garden, leaving barely enough space for the jumpers to find good landing before the crash into the eastern end of the arena, well padded with hay and soft dirt to break the final inevitable tumble. Occasionally, some skillful jumper lands upright, but the average, even among the experts, is in favor of a soft tumble.

But the slide, though most conspicuous, is by no means all of the show. Sweeping around the edge of the arena is a broad snow track for snowshoe racing, the driving of husky teams brought down from the broad reaches of Hudson's Bay or the Pacific Northwest for the exhibition, and the numerous other events for which snow is needed, while twin lakes of ice, tucked in where the big slide leaves a bit of space, show the art of the skater as well.

In the Basement

Down in the big basement there is also work to be done. Here the enthusiast hangs around the various booths, eagerly asking questions and studying charts of the various runs, slides, jumps and methods of travel to the thousands of winter centers with the officials of half a dozen states, clear up into the Laurentian Mountains of Canada. At the same time, railroad agents pore over the prospects of special launching of ski-trains to the particular resort they are interested in. Here, too, are the headquarters of the various schools, with their experts, famous instructors from Norway, Switzerland, Austria, and Canada, ready to take you in hand, be you novice or with enough foundation to start in on the higher forms of the sport.

Here, too, are the official headquarters of the fair sex, with every one of the big department stores vying with each other in the showing of every conceivable costume for the sport. Many of them have elaborate headquarters of their own, with small slides and expert instructors; but they find that a booth here is an added asset, and many of them stage a special show of their own for some afternoon, or evening, with their own experts supplementing the efforts of the regular contestants.

And what a group of experts these are. Many of them were the sensations last year, but the success of that occasion has attracted many more, and the financial advantages including engagements for instruction, the organization of schools, has drawn a picked crowd. Sverre Kolterud, the Norwegian star, who was the leading winner last year, has brought with him another Norwegian expert, Tomm Marstad, while another newcomer is a member of a royal family in South Tyrol, Count Walter Preisauff von Neudegg, who was not with the show last year, but coming over later, furnished one of the finest exhibitions of the sport when he established a new record for the One-and-three-quarter Nose Dive Trail down Mount Mansfield at Stowe, Vt., in 2m. 43⅘s., with its drop of 2400 feet and 32 per cent grade.

Plans Lecture Tour

He is the managing director of the Tyrol School of Skiing in this country, and will follow his appearance with an extensive lecture tour.

But the most sensational of the new arrivals is Johanne Kolstad of Nordireland, Norway, the Queen of Ski, as she is universally called. She came to this country a few years ago, after earning her reputation as a girl in Scandinavia, as Sonia Henie did in another line, and has since been touring New England and Pacific coast resorts, with her exhibition. But this is her first appearance here, and she proposes to compete against the pick of the men without any handicap.

A strong German team from the Tyrol is among the late arrivals. Hans Hauser, Roland Cossman, Max Hauser, Hans Pichler, and Heindrich Zehenther will stop over for the show on their way to Sun Valley, Idaho, while Karl Ringer, manager of the German Universities team, and Esko Jarvinen, the slalom and downhill expert, arrived last week end.

Many Rumors But No Trades Come Out of Meetings

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1 (AP)—Everything was ice cold as the baseball moguls stalled about tightly packed hotel lobbies waiting for bargains today.

Except for a few players transferred to minor league clubs, not a single deal of importance was revealed, though rumors of sales and trades popped from nearly one of countless huddles. Many of the clubs said they hoped to announce a "big deal" momentarily, but the general guess was it would take a week more of maneuvering before they were forthcoming.

Out of yesterday's shopping tour, during which such names as Van Mungo, Ducky Medwick, Dennis Galehouse and Harlond Clift were mentioned, only one actual major leaguer was sold. He was Eddie Madjeski, reserve catcher of the championship New York Giants, who was sold outright to Louisville of the American Association. The Giants, here to strengthen their Jersey City farm, also sold Joe Dwyer, Jersey City outfielder, who saw service with Cincinnati last season, to Little Rock.

The New York Yankees also yielded a bit of news by selling Outfielder George Stumpf of their new Kansas City farm to St. Paul.

Most of the trading and selling that will occur before the mart moves to Chicago next week was expected to be made by the American Leaguers, who have to worry about the Yankees' 154 games a year instead of just a world series. There was quite a duel going on between the Detroit Tigers, Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians for for players, with the St. Louis Browns holding bait in Harlond Clift, Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit all were after him, while the Brown officials played a waiting game.

Colonel William Terry of the Giants spent most of his time rebuffing photographers and denying rumors. In swift succession, he denied he had offered Lou Chiozza to Cincinnati and that Freddie Lindstrom, former Giant star, had been given a job in the Giant organization, although Lindy was seen in many huddles with him. The Colonel even drew Blondy Ryan, the "they can't beat us" hero of the 1933 world series, to his side to deny reports that Blondy would quit the Giants to succeed Ray Schalk as manager of Buffalo of the International League.

"Say it ain't so, Blondy," commanded the Colonel. And Blondy did.

The Chicago Cubs seemed hot in pursuit of Van Mungo, Brooklyn's truant fireball ace, and it appeared they had the inside track on the deal—if such a deal is made at all for the pitcher that left Flatbush in a huff last season. The St. Louis Cardinals, led by Field Marshal Branch Rickey, also were holding constant huddles with no news or inklings to give.

As a prelude to the opening of the biggest minor league convention in history today, 30 minor league presidents gave a testimonial dinner last night to Judge Willian Gibbs Bramham of Durham, N. C. The Judge, who took over the minor league commissionership five years ago when only 11 minor leagues were in operation and had 37 running full force last season, was signally honored.

The Judge was the only speaker and he reviewed the past season with great pride, calling attention to the fact that every league that started finished in the black.

Navy Elects Powell

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1 (AP)—Election of Midshipman Lucien C. Powell, Forester, Ark., as captain of the Navy's 1938 football team was announced yesterday by Commander Andrew C. McFall, graduate manager of athletics. Powell, who plays right end, was elected by the football squad on the return from the Army-Navy game. Powell has been a member of the varsity squad for two years and is a baseball letterman. Midshipman F. M. Bush, New Hebron, Miss., was elected manager of the football team.

Harwick Captains Drexel

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP)—William Harwick of Darby, Penna., varsity center, has been elected captain of next year's football team at Drexel.

Eskimos Have Their Ice Bowl Classic

By the Associated Press

King Island, Alaska, Dec. 1.

The Eskimos will have their New Year's football classic, or the ice bowl for the Arctic championship.

Coach Ken Chisholm showed the Islanders motion pictures of famous games in the United States. They took to the sport like a baby seal to water.

Both teams will use the Notre Dame system, which Chisholm played at Santa Clara University.

Panthers Place Three Grid Men On Star Eleven

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Eight good reasons why Pittsburgh and Fordham are rated the best football teams in the East this year are listed today in the eastern all-star football squad compiled by the Associated Press.

They are Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg, Albin Lesnusky and Tony Matisi, all first team choices, and Frank Souchak and Harold Stebbins on the second, representing Pitt; and Ed. Franco, Alex Wojciechowics and Al Babartsky of Fordham.

Clint Frank, Yale's latest immortal, is the only repeater on the first eleven. Brud Holland, Cornell's great Negro wingman, Matisi and Goldberg were promoted from last year's second eleven. The first and second teams:

First Team—Jerome H. Holland, Cornell, e; Edmund Franco, Fordham, t; Albin Lesnusky, Pittsburgh, g; Alexander Wojciechowics, Fordham, c; Gregory Ribrides, Dartmouth, g; Anthony Matisi, Pittsburgh, t; John Wysocki, Villanova, e; Clinton E. Frank, Yale, qb; Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh, hb; Sidney Luckman, Columbia, hb; William Osmanski, Holy Cross, fb.

Second Team—Frank Souchak, Pittsburgh, e; John Meilud, Villanova, t; Robert McNamara, Penn, g; Franklin Hartline, Army, c; Sid Roth, Cornell, g; Al Babartsky, Fordham, t; Merrill Davis, Dartmouth, e; Richard Riffle, Albright, qb; Robert McLeod, Dartmouth, hb; Harold Stebbins, Pittsburgh, hb; Vernon Shrock, Harvard, fb.

Frank Is Winner Of Heisman Trophy

Heisman Trophy Winners

1935—John J. Berwanger.....Chicago
1936—Lawrence M. Kelley.....Yale
1937—Clinton E. Frank.....Yale

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Clint Frank, Yale's captain and star back, yesterday was named as winner of the Heisman memorial trophy, given annually to the player judged the year's outstanding football star in the United States in a nation-wide poll of sports writers.

The trophy, awarded by the Downtown Athletic Club in memory of John W. Heisman, a famous football coach and later the club's athletic director, will be presented to Frank at a dinner Dec. 7.

In the voting of 600 sports writers, Frank polled 524 points. Byron (Whizzer) White of Colorado University was second with 284 points; Marshall Goldberg of Pittsburgh third with 211 and Alex Wojciechowicz of Fordham fourth with 85.

Frank led in the voting in every section except the Pacific coast, where he ran second to White with Sam Chapman of California third. In the South, Joe Kilgrow of Alabama was voted second best; Goldberg was rated second by eastern writers and Wojciechowicz third.

Hockey Results Nov. 30

By the Associated Press

National League
Montreal Maroons 1, Chicago 0.
American Association
St. Louis 5, Tulsa 4.
Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 0.
Exhibition Hockey
New York Rangers (National League) 7, Kansas City (American Association) 5.
Tonight's Schedule
International-American League
Providence at Syracuse.
Springfield at Cleveland.
American Association
Wichita at Minneapolis.

Perfect Soccer Record

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1 (AP)—Springfield won the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League title with a perfect record in a league schedule of five games, T. W. Taylor of Brown, league secretary-treasurer, announced last night. Brown finished second, followed by Amherst, Harvard, Yale, Mass. State, Williams, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, M. I. T., Tufts and Connecticut.

Willis of Amherst and Hammarstrom of Wesleyan were high scorers with nine goals each. Rodda of Massachusetts State followed with eight.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	Tied	To'l	Pts	P.C.
Springfield	5	0	0	10		1.000
Brown	6	0	2	14		.875
Amherst	5	1	0	10		.833
Harvard	4	2	1	9		.642
Yale	4	2	2	10		.625
Mass. State	3	2	1	7		.583
Williams	2	2	1	5		.500
Wesleyan	2	3	2	6		.428
Dartmouth	1	5	1	3		.214
M. I. T.	1	6	0	2		.142
Tufts	0	6	0	0		.000
Conn. State	0	4	0	0		.000

The first 20 goal scorers:

Willis, Amherst, 9; Hammarstrom, Wesleyan, 9; Rodda, Mass. State, 8; Harrington, Brown, 7; Munro, Springfield, 6; Erickson, Yale, 6; Jepson, Amherst, 5; Gurll, Brown, 5; Jackson, Brown, 5; Johansen, Harvard, 5; Page, Harvard, 4; Coley, Mass. State, 4; Carter, Yale, 4; Pond, Yale, 4; Coleman, Amherst, 3; Guest, Amherst, 3; Quinn, Brown, 3; Mendell, Harvard, 3; Silverman, Mass. State, 3; Mortensen, Springfield, 3; Smith, Amherst, 3.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Globe No. 1	38	12	14,846
Monitor No. 1	37	13	14,643
Record	30	14	15,029
Post No. 1	25	15	14,592
Post No. 2	21	19	14,592
Monitor No. 2	19	21	14,515
Transcript	18	22	14,362
American	18	22	13,949
Pilot	16	31	13,741
Globe No. 2	8	33	13,700

Results Nov. 30

Post (No. 1) 2; Globe (No. 1) 2.
Monitor (No. 1) 4; Globe (No. 2) 0.
Post (No. 2) 2, Monitor (No. 2) 2.
Record 2, Transcript 1.
American 3, Pilot 1.

Records

High Single—Swanson, Monitor No. 1, 146.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor No. 1, 368.
High Team Single—Transcript, 661.
High Team Total—Transcript, 1573.

Brown Eleven Elects Atwell

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1 (AP)—Lawrence A. "Chief" Atwell of Wakefield, Mass. was elected captain of the Brown Varsity football team last night. Atwell is a 190-pound halfback who spent his first year as an ineligible after transferring from the University of Minnesota. He won his letters in football and baseball last year and was a member of the varsity hockey squad, then reached regular status on the varsity eleven this fall. He is the son of Willard B. Atwell, Brown '03, superintendent of the Wakefield public schools. He prepared at Cochran-Bryan School and Wakefield high school where he starred in football, basketball, hockey and track. Brown failed to elect a captain last year.

Hawks Falter Losing Fourth Straight Game

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Boston	9	3	4	39	33	21
Rangers	8	1	4	35	34	17
Chicago	7	1	6	35	38	15
Detroit	7	1	6	35	39	15
Canadian Division						
Toronto	6	3	2	39	33	15
Americans	4	1	3	33	39	9
Montreal	4	1	4	34	30	9
Canadiens	1	3	3	17	17	5

Result Nov. 30
Montreal 1, Chicago 0.

By the Associated Press

A change in managers and an effort to shift over to open, offensive hockey from their own airtight defensive style doesn't seem to have helped the Chicago Black Hawks much.

When Bill Stewart took over the coaching reins this season, he declared in favor of more goals and a higher position in the American division of the National Hockey League. The prospects looked good for a while when the Hawks were rapping in goals at a three-a-game rate, but production has fallen off sharply while the defense hasn't tightened up noticeably.

With a chance to take second place by winning just once, the Hawks have lost four in a row and have been shut out twice in succession. They took a 1-to-0 defeat from the Montreal Maroons last night, but at least they never stopped trying.

The victory in the only game scheduled last night was highly profitable to the Maroons, advancing them from a third-place tie with the Montreal Canadiens to a second-place deadlock with the New York Americans in the international section. Their lone goal came in the middle of the second period when big Allan Shields made a solo rush and fired a 25-footer that bounced off a defenseman's ankle and went past Goalie Mike Karakas before he saw it.

With Mush March and Roger Jenkins missing, the Hawks had to stand back and let the Maroons, with Herb Cain in the van, do most of the rushing. They finally opened up in the last few minutes, putting in six forwards at the finish, and came so close that Pete Palangio poked the puck into the Maroon net a few seconds after the final whistle.

Alabama Accepts Bears' Invitation

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 1 (AP)—The University of Alabama accepted last night an invitation to play the Golden Bears of California in the New Year's Day Rose Bowl football classic at Pasadena.

Kenneth Priestley, graduate manager of the University of California, announced negotiations had been completed by telephone with Alabama officials.

Alabama, which has played in the Rose Bowl four times, finished its season undefeated and untied. The California Bears, Pacific Coast Conference champions, are unbeaten but once tied, by Washington.

Priestley did not comment after announcing the selection of Alabama. He did not say whether invitations had been offered any other colleges.

Fordham and Alabama had been considered about an even choice to receive the Rose Bowl plum following Pittsburgh's decision not to play any post-season games.

Harvard Grid Schedule Is Announced for 1939

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, has announced an eight-game varsity football schedule for 1939. There are three changes in the schedule from that which will be played by the Harvard team in 1938. Bates College will replace Brown, Pennsylvania will replace Cornell and New Hampshire will replace Virginia. The Harvard team will continue to oppose Army, Dartmouth, Princeton and Yale and will conclude a two-year series with Chicago. The 1939 schedule:

Oct. 7, Bates at Boston; 14, Chicago at Chicago; 21, Pennsylvania at Boston; 28, Dartmouth at Boston.
Nov. 4, Princeton at Princeton; 11, Army at Boston; 18, New Hampshire at Boston; 25, Yale at Boston.

Connie Mack Ready to Buy Players

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP)—Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, yesterday entered the baseball marts in a buying mood. Mack said he would be in Chicago next week to attend the annual big league meetings, and added he was going there to buy. "I am going to strengthen the team if I can do so," Mack asserted. "To be candid, I would rather buy than trade my players. I don't have very much trading material and the players I do have I want to keep. So any deals will likely be made with cash."

Detroit Farms Sorrel

DETROIT, Dec. 1 (AP)—Johnny Sorrel, a wingman, has been waived into minor league professional hockey tonight as a member of the Pittsburgh Hornets. Jack Adams manager of the Detroit Red Wings, announced that Sorrel was sent to the team's farm as soon as he was notified by Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, that the other clubs in the majors had waived on the wingman. Almost simultaneously Howie Mackie, speedy young right winger from the Pittsburgh club, arrived here to join Marty Barry and rookie Carl Liscombe on Detroit's front line.

Bowdoin Makes Awards

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Bowdoin College athletic department announced yesterday award of letters to 27 members of the football squad that brought the college its third successive state series title. Election of Arthur Chapman, Jr., Portland, as 1938 varsity manager and Roger Stower, Providence, R. I., as frosh manager, also was announced.

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Try "THE GATEWAY"

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Stratford Hall—Home of 'Servants of the People'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Why Not, Indeed! For Holiday Packages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the time comes for wrapping the Christmas gifts, why not do a little adventuring? The shops, of course, are filled to overflowing with fascinating novelties in paper, ribbon, and seals, but isn't it great fun sometimes to work one's way around such items of expense (for even small ones do count up, you know) by using some of the things right at hand and a few of our very own ideas?

II

Why not, for instance,

Experiment with wide bands of different colored paper—perhaps a blue going around crossways, a pink lengthwise. Cover the intersections with greeting cards that carry out the color scheme.

Use ribbons of crepe paper. Very lovely bows they make—not by tying in the usual way, but by making loops as a milliner does and then fasten with a piece knotted around the center. Ruffle the edges and leave long ends. Many a bow of many a kind has been ruined for life by having its ends chopped off unceremoniously, making a stubby, unattractive thing out of what should have been a fascinating decoration.

Place several shades of tissue, one inside the other—the palest one first, the deepest one on the outside. A small touch—a large result!

Wrap glasses of conserves or tins of cakes by placing them in the center of several squares of tissue, drawing the paper up into a top frill, and tying with a generous bow. By far the easiest way to wrap any round package, and wonderfully fetching!

Put two contrasting shades of paper on the two ends of the same package, dividing it either diagonally or straight across, and let a banding cover the seam. Not so difficult as it sounds and most unique!

Wrap each of "the little gifts" that go into the children's stockings separately, making them just as original and pretty as though they were really grown-up gifts. Not a bad way, perhaps, to instill a love of the niceties.

Use yarn of the heavier varieties for tying. Until you try this you have no idea what lovely bows it makes—fluffy loops and graceful trailing ends. Don't minimize the possibilities of your yarn bag!

From flowered organdie make wide ribbons, leaving the edges just as cut. Its dainty crispness makes delectable bows.

Arrange bandings of different colored papers, tissue or otherwise, in graduated widths, one on top of the other, the narrowest on top, of course. Fasten all with a single large star cut from whichever color you wish to emphasize. R. M. S.

Fancy Dress For Holiday Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Christmas holidays will bring their round of children's parties, and one of these is sure to call for fancy dress. "Elf" is an attractive costume that does not require anything elaborate. Long brown stockings and a tan tunic a shade or two lighter, with a very brief skirt cut into petals, are the essentials. The short sleeves are also petal-shaped. Gauzy wings can be made of any appropriate material and wired to keep the shape. The jaunty elf cap is of stockinette to match the stockings.

"Sunbonnet Sue" wears a frilled ankle-length dress in pretty dotted muslin with velvet ribbon bows. The skirt can be kept spread out by wearing a tarlatan petticoat or by attaching a wire to each frill. Ankle-length muslin drawers, strap shoes and a poke bonnet complete the picture.

"Samuel Pepys" — the famous diarist—makes an attractive costume for either a boy or

Four Drawings by Mulready, London

girl. (A boy, of course, would have to wear a wig of curls under the ostrich plumed cavalier's hat.) The short-sleeved coat is of velvet or satin, worn over a long waistcoat of a contrasting color. The knickers have knots of ribbon at the knees. The full bishop sleeves are of white, frilled at the wrist, and a full white ruffle falls from the throat. A sash is worn over the right shoulder and is fastened with a large bow at the left side. Light silk stockings and black buckled shoes complete this costume.

"Butterfly" is for the tiny. The little dress is a simple shape, with puff sleeves, to which the butterflies can be attached or, if a transfer is used, they can be worked in beads and sequins or pen painted. Two large butterflies are attached to the hoop for the hair.

Through the Editor's Window

Here Lived Men Who Studied Government

By Mildred Taylor

It may be because England's county Westmoreland so lies treasured in my heart that the very location in Tidewater Virginia's county by this name was reason enough. Or perhaps Burton Hendrick's presentation in his "Lees of Virginia" of the Lees of Revolutionary days as men who accepted as their natural responsibility the duty of preparing to serve in the government, was the real reason. Be what it may, Stratford Hall on the lower Potomac, County Westmoreland, ancestral home of the Lees of Virginia, had won me before I had even set eyes upon it.

It is neither so beautiful architecturally as many another old Virginia place nor so famous a restoration as near-by Williamsburg. But it swiftly grows dear, perhaps chiefly, for me, because the men who were boys in it in colonial times, secured from England book after book relating to government and made an earnest effort to master statesmanship and think out its true principles that they might serve their country as intelligent and useful citizens.

Built 200 years ago by one Thomas Lee, later colonial Governor of Virginia, it has been the birthplace of five distinguished men of the American Revolution: Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence, William and Arthur, both diplomats abroad, Philip Ludwell and Thomas Ludwell, both members of the Virginia House of Burgesses and active in other colonial capacities. In 1807, it was also the birthplace of Col. Robert E. Lee, whose quaint little cradle may be seen there when you go, and who, because of the love Americans of North and South hold for his beautiful character and selfless patriotism, is the chief cause of Stratford's restoration today.

* * *

It is a fine old mansion, built of brick in the form of the letter H, with a cluster of four immense chimneys to the right and to the left of the center. If the tale were true that colonial titles in Tidewater were sometimes founded on the number of the planters' chimneys—a major for two, a colonel for four—one marvels at the supreme title that should have been granted Thomas Lee of Stratford for his eight. The great house was flanked by dwelling buildings, most of them still standing, in which the varied activities of a southern plantation were carried on—such as spinning and weaving, smoking hams, drying herbs, cooking the meals in a capacious fireplace, a plantation store and an office.

Today Stratford is again a plantation. Colts whose sire is Man o' War, frisk across its fields. The little plantation store, where a fire burned brightly in the huge fireplace by way of greeting us, is far more authentic than a mere gift shop for tourists; it sells plantation produce as well. The fields are already raising colonial crops, some of which have been toted to market in a Ford truck and sold for useful modern American money. The boat-landing on the broad tidal Potomac, where British ships used to bring their cargoes and carry away the bales of tobacco, the old mill, the spring house and other plantation outbuildings will, as far as finances allow, be replaced on their original foundations. Thanks to the Garden Club of Virginia, which is doing a marvelous job here and elsewhere, the beautiful formal garden, with intricate paths edged, flanked and hidden by fragrant boxwood, has been carefully reproduced according to the original plan. Behind high brick walls enclosing the old smoke house, the kitchen garden, also replaced, is now filled with pungent herbs. Here is an active plantation, alive, looking toward a day when it may enable this memorial to be at least partially self-supporting.

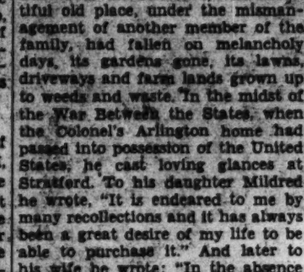
* * *

Burton Hendrick tells us that Col. Robert E. Lee showed in his letters a tender recollection for Stratford. In his time, the beautiful old place, under the mismanagement of another member of the family, had fallen on melancholy days, its gardens gone, its lawns, driveways and farm lands grown up to weeds and waste. In the midst of the War Between the States, when the Colonel's Arlington home had passed into possession of the United States, he cast loving glances at Stratford. To his daughter Mildred he wrote, "It is endeared to me by many recollections and it has always been a great desire of my life to be able to purchase it." And later to his wife he wrote: "In the absence of a home I wish I could purchase Stratford. That is the only other place that I could go to, now accessible to us, that would inspire me with feelings of pleasure and local love. You and the girls could remain there in quiet. It is a poor place, but we could make enough corn bread and bacon for our support, and the girls could weave us clothes."

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, organized in 1929, purchased Stratford to restore and preserve the estate as a national shrine. Here is no local or sectional project. Its president is a woman in Connecticut. Its treasurer is in a bank in New York City. Its board of directors represents 32 states. Quietly, simply, the work goes forward. Careful, authentic research and restoration is combined with a loyalty, gratitude and love that makes a visit to the old Hall far more than a tour through a historically interesting and distinctly beautiful place.

* * *

In the high-ceilinged central room I thought what significant talk those paneled library walls might report could they but have spoken. Here the sons of Stratford read, studied and discussed. Those were days testing the sincerity, intelligence and devotion of men who must face problems of government for the solving of which there were no precedents—even as now! Burton Hendrick, however, in his preface, says: "What could be more distant from

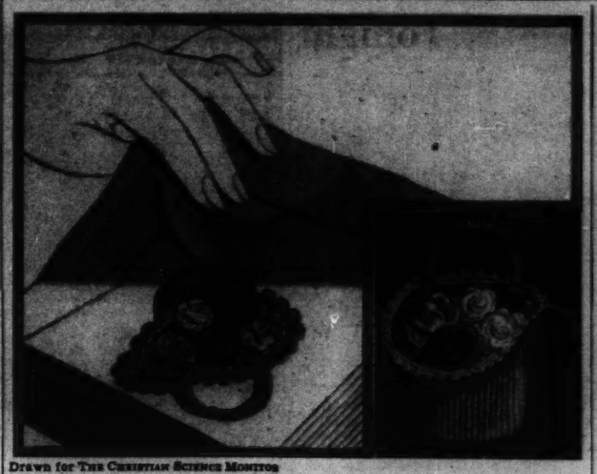


Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia

the present manner of American life than the public men who underwent careful self-education for their tasks—who, highly cultured in a general sense, spent years in the scholastic investigation of such a matter as government? Men of leisure, born with a sense of responsibility as citizens, looking to labor in legislative chambers as their birthright, accorded by popular will that high position which had become with them a family inheritance. . . . The mass of letters exchanged by the Lees with friends, not only in Virginia, but in all America, and at times with intellectual leaders in Europe, discussing particularly political topics and problems of government, is one of the most splendid legacies of that leisured time."

Must all this remain distant from present life? Dare we hope that men and women are waking to the need of studying the principles of government and preparing more definitely to serve? Stratford Hall, so lovingly restored, should not only show us moderns a historic plantation in action, but remind us that the study of government as self-education is a responsibility to be cherished by all "servants of the people."

(A Wednesday Column)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sachets That Add a Bit of Color and a Spicy Scent to Any Holiday Greeting. Directions for Making These Fragrant Little Flower Baskets Are Given in the Accompanying Article

Crocheted Basket Sachets

Make Dainty Greetings for the Holiday Season

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many times during the holiday season when we would like to send something in the nature of a small personal greeting rather than the conventional greeting card. The dainty little crocheted basket sachets done in pastel colors answer just such a need. As they are made with such a small expenditure of both time and money, they will also serve as larger gifts where several are sent, and will be welcomed by all ages. Distributed among handkerchiefs, dainty underwear, or used at the top of dress or coat hangers, they will prove universally acceptable, delightful and useful accessories.

Odds and ends of most any kind of crochet cotton may be utilized. A thin, mercerized thread—silkalene or brilliant—which comes in five-cent balls is most effective. Five balls in different pastel colors, pink, blue, lavender, yellow and green, were purchased at the same time. This made quite a few of the baskets and gave the different colors for the roses to fill the baskets. A few wads of cotton; some sachet powder and a number nine steel crochet hook were the only other requirements.

With any one of the colors start crocheting the basket by making a chain of 12 stitches. Chain one more and go in each stitch of the chain with a single crochet. Chain one, and go back the other side of the chain making a single crochet in each stitch. From now on the work is done in single crochet going round and round until the little basket measures 1½ inches.

Next row. Chain 2 and go in first stitch of basket with a double crochet stitch. Chain 1 and continue around with a double stitch in each single stitch of previous row, and a chain stitch between the doubles.

Next row. Make a single stitch in each stitch.

Next row. Chain 5, go in first stitch with a double crochet; chain 2, and go in next stitch with a double crochet. Continue around with a double crochet in each stitch and two chain stitches between each double stitch.

The finishing row is made with a single stitch; a picot (which is made with 4 chain stitches; and then a slip stitch in the first stitch of the chain); another single stitch in the same space. Repeat in each space. This completes the little basket.

Turn the whole thing inside out for the right side. Turn back one side of the fancy stitches against the basket. Stuff the basket with a small piece of cotton dipped in the sachet. Sew together at top.

For the little handle: Make a chain of 30 stitches. Go back and make a single crochet stitch in each chain stitch. Tie and break thread. Sew to basket where front is folded over.

For the roses: Chain 5. Join. Chain 4, slip stitch in loop. Repeat the 4 chain twice. In the first of the loops of the 4 chain, make a single stitch, then 5 doubles and a single crochet, making a shell design. Repeat in other 2 loops. Chain 4 and slip stitch in first stitch of first shell. Chain 4, and working on back of shells already made, slip stitch through spoke of next shell. Repeat two more times. This time make 1 single and 6 doubles for the shell stitch in each of the four loops. This makes four shells in bottom row and three in top row. Break thread and tie to center thread. Make one of these little roses in each of the five different colors. Sew next to each other to fill the space at the top of basket in two rows; three in the top row and the other two to fill in closely at the bottom. Edna Gugenheim

On the Edge of a Wood

I want to live
For the whole of a year,—
On the edge of a wood,
In a wee little house,
O, could you—I could!
Say you would, my dear,
Say you would, my dear,
Say you would!

I want to have
Old Staffordshire ware,
A Wag-at-the-Wall
And a Windsor chair;
Toby mugs in a row,
Luster jugs a-glow,
And to spare.

I want pictures
Stitched in silk;
A tea-set too
As white as milk,
With posies we
Think Billingsley—
Or of that ilk.

I want a sampler
By my bed,
A century old
With faded thread,
Signed "Ann—nine years"
Whose design endears
What is said.

I want flower-pots
Edged with rue,
Some with lavender,
Ramblers, too,
And a fuchsia in bloom
Our mullioned room
To look through.

I want redbreasts
Round our door;
Little blue wrens
And tits galore;
While the cat that we had
Would never be bad
Any more.

I want to live
On the edge of a wood;
In a wee little house,
O, could you—I could!
For the whole of a year—
Say you would, my dear,
Say you would, my dear,
Say you would.

—From "Harbour Jewels and Other Poems," by the Australian poet, Vere Latham Baillieu, and published by the Favil Press, 1936, London.

Apple Surprises

Fried Carrots and Apples

Slice equal amounts of
Carrots and
Apples. Place enough
Fat in heavy skillet to prevent burning and add apples and carrots. Season with
Salt and small amount of
Sugar. Cover and cook until tender, stirring frequently. Remove cover to permit browning.

Apples and Red Cabbage

Boil
1 three-pound red cabbage, shredded, in boiling
Salted water for 15 minutes. Drain. Melt
3 tablespoons butter in a heavy skillet, add
2 tablespoons flour and blend. Then add
½ cup brown sugar
¼ cup cold water and
⅓ cup vinegar, and stir until thick. Mix in cabbage and
1 cup chopped apple. Cover and let simmer for 45 minutes.
Serve at once.

Apple Cheese Cake

(Serves 10 to 12)

Sift together
3 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder and
½ teaspoon salt. Work in
4 tablespoons shortening as in making biscuit, then add
½ cup grated American cheese and mix lightly. Add
⅔ cup milk to
1 egg which has been beaten, and stir into the dry ingredients only until mixed but not smooth. Place in a deep layer-cake pan which has been oiled, and spread evenly. Pare and slice
3 apples and arrange over the cake with the slices overlapping each other. Sprinkle with,
½ cup sugar and
1 teaspoon cinnamon, dot with
Bits of butter, and bake in a hot oven (450°F.) for 10 minutes; then reduce the heat to 400°F. and bake until the apples are tender. Serve warm, cut into slices, and eat with butter; or serve with top milk as a pudding.

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Status of Women to Be Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friends:

My last letter to you, written from Geneva, told something about the business transacted by the first, or legal, committee of the League of Nations Assembly in regard to the status of women. How 50-odd delegates—lawyers, most of them, of international repute—advised the setting up of a Committee of Experts which should, in consultation with the members of the great international groups of women, organize a general "uncovering" of the place women hold in the social, civil and political life of the countries of the world.

Since I wrote that letter there have been two further developments which will interest you. The first of these took place when the Fourth, or Finance, Committee of the League voted the sum of 25,000 Swiss francs for the work of the Experts' Committee, specifying 20,000 francs for the expenses of two meetings.

* * *

The second came recently when the members of the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations met in London to draw up plans for a campaign which they propose to conduct during the period—it will be about two years—during which the Committee of Experts is at work.

The Liaison Committee, a body with the purpose of forming a link between the League of Nations and the major internationally organized societies of women, consists of the elected representatives of 11 different organizations: the International Council of Women, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Christian Association, the International Federation of University Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World Union of Women for International Concord, the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Equal Rights International, the International Federation of Women Magistrates and Lawyers—and it claims to represent some 40,000,000 women scattered in countries throughout the world. When it moves, it moves with authority.

* * *

At the recent London meeting, the main discussion centered upon the line of action which women should take pending the moment, two years hence, when the Committee of Experts set up by the League Assembly is due to report. These intervening two years will be of exceptional value and importance—so much appears to be at stake in regard to the right adjustment of women's place in the world, and so comparatively little is known of the precise nature of the conditions which at present cause friction between men and women in the various countries.

The women of the Liaison Committee, to begin with, decided to ask the members of each of the 11 co-operating societies to do all in their power to encourage public opinion favorable to the adjustment of equality of status between men and women. First, by securing wide publicity for the action of the League in instituting its expert inquiry, and, second, by making it plain to the general public that women suffer from certain social, civil and political disabilities which, in turn, affects the whole nation. Co-operating societies, they said, should also point out in what spheres the equal representation of men and women has operated for the common good.

It was proposed that the organized women of each country should set up study groups for the purpose of examining the status of the women of their own and other countries, and in this way fit themselves to explain the changes necessary to an improved status. Second, that organized women should examine the possibility of setting up panels of men and women lawyers who would advise in regard to the application of existing legislation as it affects women, and would watch any proposals for new laws or for the amendment of existing ones.

* * *

To you who live in America, such proposals may not suggest much in the way of difficulty. To the women of Europe, the difficulties appear extremely large. In Europe, research workers are confronted by the necessity of classifying conditions over a field which takes in the storm centers—if one may put it that way—of all the opposing forms of modern government with all their opposing ideas in regard to women. No governmental theories could, in their conception of woman, be more widely divergent than Communism, Fascism and democracy.

Also, there are countries in Europe, like France and Switzerland, where women are still denied the parliamentary franchise. There are others, like the countries of Scandinavia, where the fact that the vote was ever denied to women is almost forgotten in the interesting pursuit of settling economic conditions between the sexes. There are yet other countries where women—votes or no votes—are still almost asleep. Portugal, for instance, seemed fast asleep until a few months ago. Then the Portuguese Legion opened its ranks to women, admitting them even to important posts, and suggested that they might bestir themselves like the women of other countries.

* * *

In the researches to be made, such divergences will have to be considered. According to the members of the Liaison Committee, however, no small part will be played by those ordinary, everyday people who are willing to collect reliable information upon which the appointed members of the Committee of Experts can draw.

Yours very sincerely,
Phyllis M. Lovell

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Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 1,130,300
1937 vol. to date 382,669,915
1936 vol. to date 440,682,882

Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Buying interest failed the stock market today and leading issues slipped backward fractions to a point or more.

A few gold mining stocks resisted the trend but in general the adverse drift applied to all divisions. Trading was apathetic, with turnover at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, U. S. Gypsum, du Pont, Phillips Petroleum, Santa Fe and Loew's.

Up fractionally were Dome Mines, Alaska Juneau, Texas Corporation, Corn Products and American Woolen preferred.

Foreign markets inclined higher and there was some scattered European buying of American securities. Tax selling and switching and a moderate amount of in-and-out trading accounted for most of the activity.

Scanning the news, traders found stocks of new model automobiles in dealers' hands were reported lower than last year, while used car stocks were higher. There was mild demand for some rails on the belief that at least part of the requested increase in rates would be granted at the end of the present ICC hearings.

Advices from Washington, brokers said, continued to point toward governmental aid to business, but the brighter outlook was for the long-term trend, with little in prospect for the immediate future. Wall Street generally had abandoned hope for tax revision at the special session of Congress.

Unofficial estimates indicated department store inventories in the New York area were being worked down to a fair pre-holiday level, but sales were said to be continuing under 1936. With some exceptions, this was held true of the country at large.

A number of extra or increased dividends by large corporations were announced, but analysts said distribution from this source would be well under last year's figure.

Rail Bonds Slump

Selected carrier liens slumped as the bond market see-sawed idly today. U. S. government loans inched higher near the final hour while foreign dollar issues were marked by an upthrust in Italian loans.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s dropped nearly 2 points and Pennsylvania 4½s, Erie 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island 4s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s sagged fractions. Fractionally higher were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

In the foreign group Italy 7s jumped around 3½ points while Japanese loans improved fractions to a point.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Curb stocks tended to falter as the session went into the final hours today.

Aluminum Co., Newmont Mining and Sherwin Williams were down over a point. Pointing down fractions were Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric, Cord Corp., Gulf Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

A trifle higher were Pioneer Gold, Columbia Oil & Gasoline and Lake Shore Mines.

Values Rise Rapidly In Wheat Markets

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Rapid upturns of wheat prices today rushed the market up almost 4 cents a bushel in Chicago today and 5 cents at Winnipeg.

Spirited revival of export demand for United States wheat was largely responsible, together with pessimistic crop advices from Argentina and Australia. Germany, it was asserted, bought about 1,000,000 bushels of UUnited States wheat and Mexico took 500,000 bushels.

Despite late reactions on account of profit-taking, Chicago wheat futures at the close were 1⅝-3⅛ above yesterday's finish, December 92⅜-⅞, May 91⅞-¾, corn ¼-⅝ up, December 52⅛-¼, May 55⅞-58, and oats varied from ¼ decline to an equal advance.

Walworth to Pay Dividend In New Preferred Stock

BOSTON, (AP)—Stockholders of Walworth Company representing more than 68 per cent of the 81,310,-504 shares outstanding, unanimously approved at a special meeting a dividend plan providing for additional capital stock, W. B. Holton, Jr., president, announced.

Under the plan, the directors voted payment of a dividend consisting, at the option of the stockholders, of 25 cents a share in cash or 30 cents in par value of the new convertible preferred stock.

The newly-authorized issue will consist of 150,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of $10 par value and 150,000 shares of common stock. The new preferred will be convertible into common stock.

Lumber Production Lower; Above Orders, Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Production in the lumber industry for the week ended Nov. 20 was 20 per cent greater than new business booked and 22 per cent greater than reported shipments, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported.

Production, shipments and new orders were all slightly below the corresponding week of last year.

A total of 543 mills produced 181,-870,003 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined during the week ended Nov. 20. They shipped 149,067,-000 feet; booked orders of 141,187,-000 feet.

Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 568; production 186,819,000 feet; shipments 151,810,-000 feet; orders 147,856,000 feet.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.20a)	2	37	37	37	Nov 30
66	46	Adams Hat (4)	3	48½	48½	48½	— ½
29¾	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	4	9¾	8¾	9¾	— ⅛
30⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	19½	18½	18½	Nov 30
36	19½	Addressograph (1.40)	91	21½	21½	21½	
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
86½	66½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	69½	68½	68½	— ½
1¾	⅛	Air-Way H Ap	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	20	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	Allegheny	38	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
45½	16	Alleg pf xw	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 30
19¾	11	Alleg pf 600 xw	11	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
56	11	Alleg pf 640 xw	13	13½	13½	13½	Nov 30
68½	13	Allen pr pf	7	15	15	15	— ½
48⅝	13	Allen Ind (1.60)	7	15	14	14	— ⅝
27⅞	9½	Allen Indust (1)	2	9	9	9	Nov 30
216½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	30	186	184	185	— ½
17½	9	Allied Kid (1a)	1	9	9	9	Nov 27
33⅜	20	Allied Mills (2g)	19	12	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
31⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	15	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
55	40⅝	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	52½	52	52½	+1
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	25	46	43⅝	43⅝	— ¾
30⅝	9½	Alpha P Com (1)	5	14½	14	14	— ½
6⅝	1½	Amal Leather	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Nov 30
53½	29	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	19½	18½	19½	Nov 30
114⅝	81½	Amerada (3)	9	84½	83½	83½	— 2½
161½	83½	Am Ag Ch Del (8½g)	1	83	83	83	Nov 30
21⅛	13	Am Bank Note (2g)	9	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	38	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	33	33	33	— ½
131	79½	Am Can (4a)	9	87	86⅝	86⅝	—1½
174	161⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	163	161	163	Nov 30
71	18½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	13	33⅞	32½	33½	— ⅜
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	47	46	46	—1
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Chble (1½g)	10	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
130	86	Am Ch & Chble pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Nov 23
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	97	97	97	Nov 29
33⅝	8½	Am Colortype	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
30¾	8½	Am Comml Alcohol	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	13½	Am Crys Sug (2½g)	3	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	6½	6	6	— ⅜
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	Nov 30
13⅜	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	31½	30½	31½	Nov 30
68⅛	19	Am & For P $7 pf	2	34½	34½	34½	— ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	3	11	11	11	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	3	13	13	13	Nov 30
11¾	2½	Am Hide & Leather	4	3¾	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	34	34	34	Nov 30
82⅝	33½	Am Home Pr (2.60a)	1	37	37	37	+1⅛
4¾	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Nov 30
21⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	18	18	18	— ½
17⅝	4¾	Am International	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	17	20	19	19½	— ⅝
133	83	Am Loco pf (7a)	1	81	81	81	
39⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	1	15	15	15	
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.80)	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (1¼g)	8	30	29½	29½	
139½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Nov 27
16½	3	Am Power & Light	18	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅝
87⅝	31	Am P&L $6pf (5½k)	6	43½	42	42	—1½
73½	36	Am P&L$5pf(4.60k)	2	38	34½	36	—1
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	86	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
48¼	13½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	23	23	22½	22½	— ½
101¾	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	5	73½	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	7	18½	18	18	— ½
29	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	6	14	14	14	
106¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	46	46⅛	45¾	46	—2⅛
184	123	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	132	123	123	+1¾
67⅛	40	Am Snuff (5a)	4	48½	48	48½	Nov 30
73⅛	23½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	7	27¾	27	27¾	— ⅜
38⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
56⅞	28	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
143¾	104⅛	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	14	Am Sumatr Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	Nov 24
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	149	148⅛	148⅞	— ⅛
89	68⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	3	87	87	87	
90½	67⅝	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	88	88½	88⅝	
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	139	139	139	Nov 30
30½	4¼	Am Type Founders	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	18	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
87	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	+2
14⅝	3½	Am Woolen	14	6½	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
75	26½	Am Woolen pf (8k)	9	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
30	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	181	30½	29¾	29¾	—1
97	39	Anaconn W&C (4)	1	48½	48½	48½	—1
24¾	10	Ancher Cap (.80a)	3	16½	16	16	—1
37½	7	Andes Copper	3	13½	14¼	13½	Nov 30
10½	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
48	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Nov 30
13¾	4½	Armour Ill (.70r)	5	6½	6⅜	6½	
99½	64½	Armour Ill pf pf (6)	3	94½	94½	94½	Nov 24
127	94	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ½
70⅝	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	8	39¾	38½	39	
16¼	4½	Arnold Const (1g)	2	8	8	8	
7⅛	2⅜	Artloom	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
24¾	6⅝	Asso Dry Goods	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
135	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
51½	35	Associates Inv (3k)	1	42	42	42	Nov 18
94¾	33½	Atch T & S F (2g)	37	39½	37½	38	—1
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	2	73½	73	73	—1
65½	18	At Coast Line (1½g)	7	36¼	35¾	36¼	— ½
39	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 26
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	14	13¾	13¾	Nov 29
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	10	20¾	20½	20½	
116½	101½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	Nov 29
18½	7¼	Atlas Corp (.60)	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
33⅝	20¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	41	41	41	Nov 30
94	38	Atlas Powder (3½g)	3	43	43	43	+1
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (1½g)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
36¾	8¼	Auburn Auto	1	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9¼	3½	Aviation Corp	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
23⅝	5	Baldwin Loco st	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
46½	8½	Balt & Ohio	21	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
47⅝	10	Balt & Ohio pf	9	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (3½)	1	36	35	35	Nov 24
43⅝	10½	Barber Co (1g)	1	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
33	8½	Barker Bros	6	10⅞	10½	10½	Nov 30
38¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	18	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
39¼	9½	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Nov 27
38⅝	13½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
106⅝	82	Beech Cr pf xw (6)	1	93	93	93	Nov 30
114⅝	99¼	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	—3¾
15⅜	7⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	12	8¾	8½	8½	Nov 30
33⅜	24	Belg Ry pf (3.75g)	1	27	27	27	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	6	13½	12¾	13	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	16	15⅞	16	Nov 30
69¾	33	Best & Co (3½a)	1	36⅝	35	35	
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	86	51½	49½	49⅝	—1⅛
30	14	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	8	18	18	18	— ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	93⅜	92½	92½	— ⅛
40¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	3	23	23	23	Nov 29
28	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	8	15	14⅞	15	
20⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	7	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.60g)	9	24½	23¾	23½	— ⅜
48½	31	Bohn Alum (4g)	8	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
35	13⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	17	14½	14½	14½	Nov 30
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	31	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
60¾	34½	Borg Warner (2a)	14	28½	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
15⅝	3	Boston & Maine	5	4⅝	3¾	3¾	Nov 29
4½	½	Bower C M A	3	1	1	1	Nov 20
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2½g)	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgep Brass (¾g)	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
68¾	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	16	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
83½	39	BristolMyrat (3½g)	4	39	39	39	Nov 24
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	3	3¼	3½	3¼	Nov 29
38⅛	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	Nov 30
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	6	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
31¾	23½	Bklyn-M T pf (8)	9	33	32½	32½	— ¾
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.80)	5	21	20	20	—1½
50	36	Brown Shoe (3)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
34½	8	Bruns-Balke (½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
35¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	4	9¼	9	9¼	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	17	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	2	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	33	32½	32½	— ½
18⅝	7	Burlington Mills (1)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅝	4⅜	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	12	19	18	18	—1½
11⅜	1⅜	Bush Terminal	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18¼	8½	Butler Bros (.60)	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
38⅛	14½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	30⅝	30½	29½	— ½
9¼	2½	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	3½	3½	3½	
33¾	8	Byers Co	5	10½	9¾	9¾	—1½
34⅝	12¼	Byron Jackson (2a)	6	18½	18	18½	+1½
		C					
48½	20½	Calif Pack (1½g)	3	23	23	23	
85½	56	Calif Pack pf (5½)	1	80	80	80	Nov 19
6⅛	1	Callahan M-Ld	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
39½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	38	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
37⅝	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	4	15½	14½	15½	+ ½
38½	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	28	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	73	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (1½g)	4	31	31	31	
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	6½	6	6½	Nov 29
33⅝	13½	Carpenter St(1.85g)	4	16½	16	16	—1
9½	3½	Carriers & Gen(.10g)	3	4⅝	4	4	
101½	90	Case (J I)(6g)	2	89⅝	88½	89½	—3½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	7	47½	46⅞	47	
108¼	101⅛	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	Nov 30
41⅛	17	Celanese Corp (2½g)	1	19	18	19	— ⅛
118	86	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Nov 26
48½	21	Celotex (1.30g)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
38⅛	24	Cent Aguirre(3.30g)	1	29¾	29¼	29¼	Nov 29
106¾	41	Cent Hud G & E (5g)	46	86⅛	85¾	86	—2½
184	123	Cent Illinois Sec	2	132	123	123	+1¾
67⅛	40	Cent Leather (2a)	4	48½	48	48½	Nov 30
73¼	22½	Cent Soya (1.40)	7	27¾	27	27¼	— ⅜
38⅛	8½	Cent Stores	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
143¾	104⅛	Cent Vermont Ry	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
24⅜	14	Certain-teed	11	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
61¾	39½	Champ Pap & F (3)	3	50	50	50	
48	5	Checker Cab	3	8	8	8	Nov 27
46⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (2a)	20	36½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
109	89½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	Nov 19
90½	49	Ches Corp (3a)	1	63	63	63	— ½
4¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1½	1½	Nov 30
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3¾	3½	3½	Nov 30
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18½	3	Chi & N W pf	1	6	6	6	Nov 30
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1½	1½	1½	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	5	5½	5½	5½	
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13½	Nov 30
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	3	2	2	2	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
46	30	Chi Pneu T cv pf (5)	1	30½	30½	30½	Nov 30
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅞	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Nov 29
19½	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
37½	6½	Chi Tell Coh (1¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 27
22½	13	Chick Cos Oil	3	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
15½	3	Childs Co	6	5½	5	5	— ½
135½	62¼	Chrysler (10g)	197	67¼	66	66¾	— ⅝
31½	11	City Ice & F (2)	1	13	13	13	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	5	City Stores	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
68	22	Clark Equip (4.50g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Nov 20
46½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	8	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
37	24½	Climax Molyb (.20a)	14	29	28	28	—1
20⅝	13½	Clostt Peabody (1)	8	16	15	16	+ ⅛
170½	92¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	3	114⅛	113¼	113½	Nov 29
92	54½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Nov 30
85⅜	80¼	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	15	80½	80	80½	Nov 30
134⅝	86½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Nov 24
42⅝	20¼	Coll & Alk (5g)	9	24¾	24¾	24¾	—1
81½	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	14½	14½	15⅜	+ ⅛
32	10	Columb Br A (1.50g)	3	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.50g)	2	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
30⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.60e)	55	10¼	9½	9½	+ ⅛
166	60⅞	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
30½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	6	16¼	16¼	16½	Nov 30
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	31	31	31	Nov 27
135¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	73¼	72	72¼	— ¾
69½	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	13	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
116	84	Coml Credit pf (4½)	3	96	96	96	Nov 27
90½	38½	Comml Invest Tr (4)	6	44¾	43	43	—1¼
130	95	Comml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	90	90	90	—1
21⅝	8	Comml Solv (.60)	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
74⅝	34	Comwith & Sou	38	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
74⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (2)	4	44½	44	44	
18½	4½	Conde Nast	3	6⅝	6¾	6¾	Nov 24
48⅝	31	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	6	35	35	35	— ¼
19¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
18½	6⅝	Consol Cigar	3	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
40⅞	23	Consol Edison (2)	80	27	26¾	26¾	—1¼
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	7	98	96	96	+ ⅞
6¾	1	Consol Film	5	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4½	Consol Film pf	8	7	7	7	Nov 29
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	5	5	5	
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	48	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
105⅛	100¼	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
10⅝	2¾	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	3½	3½	—
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	2	½	½	½	Nov 30
13½	3	Consol Coal	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
43⅜	16	Consol Coal pf	2	19	19	19	Nov 30
93½	80¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Nov 30
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp(1.30)	18	14½	13¾	13¾	— ½
37¼	7½	Cont Baking A	8	12⅜	11¾	11¾	Nov 30
8¼	1	Cont Baking B	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
109⅝	88	Cont Baking pf (8)	10	98	95	95	Nov 27
69½	30¼	Cont Can (3)	14	43	41¾	43	— ¼
39⅝	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1½g)	8	6½	7⅛	7¾	— ⅛
49⅝	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ¼
3⅛	⅛	Cont Motors	18	1½	1¾	1⅞	
49	34	Cont Oil Del (1g)	35	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
38⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	2	15¼	14¾	15⅛	Nov 30
71¼	40½	Corn Products (3)	8	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	—1¼
171¼	143	Corn Products pf (7)	2	163	163	163	Nov 23
103⅜	3	Cosy	2	4½	3¾	4½	— ⅛
94½	38½	Crane Co (1g)	8	51¾	50¼	50¾	— ⅛
118	90	Crane Co cv pf (3)	3	91¾	91	91¾	+ ⅛
37	31	Cream of Wh (2g)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
38⅝	7	Crosley Radio	5	8½	8½	8½	Nov 30
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (3)	8	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	—1⅛
86⅛	37½	Crwn Ck pf ww (5½)

Business and Industry • **Business Stimulation Now Seen as Main Concern of Congress** • Commerce and Finance

Food Producers Ask Reduction Of Tax Burdens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Included in resolutions adopted at the closing business session of the 29th annual convention of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America were requests for immediate repeal of undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, amendment of the National Labor Relations Act to define and prohibit unfair labor practices as well as a suggestion that any revision of the Federal anti-trust laws be preceded by competent and impartial investigation.

The resolutions were patterned generally on points touched upon in speeches delivered during the day by Paul S. Willis, president of the organization, and Charles Wesley Dunn, its general counsel.

Legislation Discussed

At the annual dinner attended by more than 500 representatives of the industry last night, Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, described pending agricultural legislation. Its aims, he said, are to provide for continuing and strengthening the Soil Conservation Act, to provide loans on farm commodities, arrange for adjustment when supplies became excessive and to furnish means by which new markets at home and abroad can be developed. The last purpose, he held, is most important, since solution of the problem of production and distribution depends upon finding wider markets here and abroad for the products of the farm.

Mr. Dunn, general counsel, undertook to answer points made by Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, who told the grocers on Monday that a thoroughgoing revision of the anti-trust laws is imperative to prevent the growth of monopoly. Any revision, Mr. Dunn said, must be consistent with the American ideal of government, economically sound, approached objectively and undertaken only after complete investigation of the many difficult complex and major problems it presents.

Arguing that many points made by Mr. Cummings in explaining the need for anti-trust law revision are subject to several critical comments, Mr. Dunn held that even if undue concentration of wealth and economic control due to monopolistic practices is evident in this country, the anti-trust laws cannot be held responsible. The fault lies, he said, in enforcement and not in the statutes themselves. He added that the laws never were aimed at making mere bigness in business a crime.

Law's Public Policy

Representative Wright Patman, co-author of the Robinson-Patman Act, received an ovation from the manufacturers when he appeared at an executive session to discuss his anti-price discrimination law. He assured the producers that the law has become a permanent part of the federal statutes, that it is steadily gaining favor with consumers and producers alike and that agitation for its change or repeal will eventually die out.

The speaker revealed that he intends to wait until the regular session of Congress before introducing his much-discussed bill aimed at the restriction of retail outlets of mail-order concerns and chain units located outside their home states. Mr. Patman said that among those who should be actively behind the measure are independent bankers.

"Monopoly is gradually rearing its head in the banking business," he said, "and indepedent bankers are rapidly becoming convinced that their problem is the problem of the independent retail merchant."

Steel Employment In October 2.7 P. C. Below September

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel workers employed in October totaled 586,600, a dip of 2.7 per cent under the 602,700 September workers, but an increase of 10 per cent over the 531,400 with steel jobs in October, 1936, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

October steel pay rolls aggregated $76,191,000, a decline of 11.5 per cent under the $86,161,000 for September, but a gain of 7 per cent over the $71,110,000 for October last year.

From March, the 1937 peak steel production month, through October, ingot output fell 35 per cent, the report stated. Steel pay rolls dropped 16 per cent in that period and the number of employees 1.6 per cent, the institute said.

Standard Oil Cash Dividends Increase

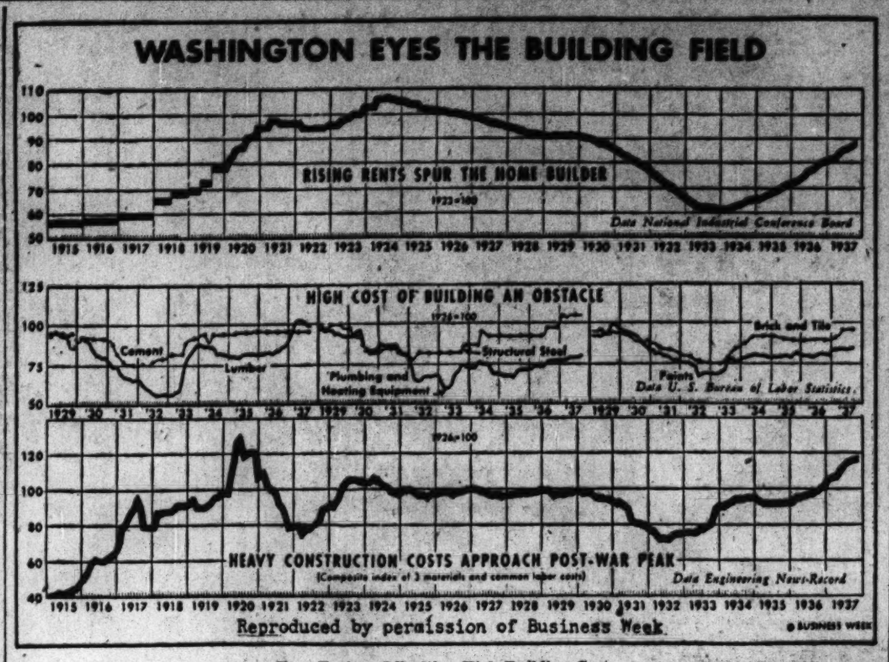
NEW YORK (AP)—Cash dividend payments this year by companies of the Standard Oil group increased approximately 15 per cent to $273,735,561 from $239,000,827 last year, the largest for any year with the exception of 1930, a compilation showed.

Fourth quarter disbursements this year were the largest for any quarterly period on record, aggregating $121,317,075 compared with $114,399,982 in the final quarter of 1936.

The figures, compiled by Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co., a stock exchange firm, show that among companies making larger payments during the year were Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of California, Humble Oil & Refining, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Ohio Oil Co., and South Penn Oil Co.

Failures in Week Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Nov. 24, which included the Thanksgiving holiday, were 184 compared with 206 the previous week and 129 in the comparable five-day period last year, Dun & Bradstreet stated.


WASHINGTON EYES THE BUILDING FIELD
RISING RENTS SPUR THE HOME BUILDER
1923=100
Data National Industrial Conference Board
HIGH COST OF BUILDING AN OBSTACLE
1926=100
Cement
Lumber
Plumbing and Heating Equipment
Structural Steel
Brick and Tile
Paints
Data U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
1926=100
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION COSTS APPROACH POST-WAR PEAK
(Composite index of 3 materials and common labor costs)
Data Engineering News-Record
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937

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Four Factors Offsetting High Building Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The prospective home builder is the man of the hour nowadays. Both private industry and governmental officials are exploring ways of bringing him out of the cyclone cellar into which he seems to have slipped.

In the chart above, the home-building future, the main obstacles to any residential building boom, and factors tending to offset these obstacles are indicated.

The stumbling blocks, according to the analysis by Business Week, are:

1. Inadequate income. Returns now coming to light from first-hand studies of family income indicate that around 85 per cent of native American families in 1935-1936 had incomes of less than $3000. These families are potential customers for homes costing less than $5000, and until very recently new homes in this price class have been practically nonexistent.

2. High costs. Until lately (see chart) construction material prices have been rising almost steadily since the depression low, with such items as brick, tile, steel, cement, and lumber topping their 1929 highs. Wage rates for both common and skilled construction labor are at new all-time highs. Financing costs, also, have been slow in coming down, and mortgage money at rates of 6 per cent or more are too high to permit the mass market to develop freely.

The factors tending to offset these obstacles are:

1. Rising rents tend to stimulate home building. Since the low in 1934, rents of wage earners have risen over 42 per cent.

2. Despite improvement in new home building since the lows of 1933 and 1934, there is still a substantial deficiency in construction. The current setback is only a minor hitch in the long-time building cycle.

3. A new interest in home building has been stimulated by governmental efforts to clear slums, provide other low-rent housing, and to aid in the financing of home purchases and home construction.

4. Private industry has taken hold of the low-cost home idea and has demonstrated its feasibility.

5. New materials and construction methods aimed at cutting cost and maintenance charges are being developed, and prices on ordinary construction materials are receding from recent high levels.

Many Doubtful Easier Money Will Solve Building Impasse

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Though the stock market has been strong following the President's housing message to Congress on Monday, a considerable body of opinion here is skeptical of the probable effectiveness of his building revival program. The feeling seems to be that (a) merely making money easier may not produce house-buyers and (b) if it does, it may not produce lenders; and (c) if it does produce both buyers and lenders, the resulting boom would be too speculative. The proposals are considered too risky.

The official program of making money easier for home-buyers or speculative builders merely continues and exaggerates a program which started about five years ago and which has included the Title I and Title II insurance provisions of the National Housing Act, the reinforcing of the building and loan societies with federal charters, with a reserve system in the form of the Federal Home Loan Bank system and with a deposit-guaranty in the form of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; and the substantial modification of the Federal Reserve Act and the National Banking Act through the Banking Act of 1935, which enlarged the powers of the national banks to loan on real estate and the powers of the Reserve banks to re-discount hitherto ineligible member bank paper.

Thus Congress has already done about everything that anybody could ask it to do to make money available to house borrowers with the single exception that it has not set up a national mortgage rediscount bank, which is now to be done, in effect, by the recommendation in the President's message that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation put up $50,000,000 for a mortgage corporation to put out its own debentures to the maximum of $1,000,000,000.

Financing Costs Already Low

The "easy money" theory of credit management has already been carried quite as far in the real estate field as it is carried in the general field of credit through the new powers granted in recent years to the Federal Reserve system. True, mortgage rates are still not as low as in England, but they are lower than they have ever been in this country.

As an illustrated brochure of the Federal Home Loan Bank system recently put the matter, "Interest rates on the proffered funds are lower, financing charges and servicing charges are less, the proportion of the loan to the appraised value of the property is higher, and the terms of the mortgage longer than at any previous period." This statement was made about a year ago and is truer now than then.

As if this were not enough, the Farm Credit Administration lends to finance reconstruction and reconditioning of farm homes, and refinances mortgages of distressed farmers; the RFC Mortgage Company finances construction of urban income-producing property such as apartment houses when other credit is not available; the WPA carries on work-relief projects of slum demolition in anticipation of housing projects; the Resettlement Administration has constructed model communities of low-cost houses; the PWA Housing Division has built and operated large-scale housing projects, and the Wagner-Steagall Act of 1937 is designed to get $500,000,000 of federal and local money into charity housing in the next few years.

Despite all the easy money supports to the building industry it still lags. Residential construction, it now appears, started on the down swing last March, having made its recovery peak in February, and although the headstart gained on 1936 in the early part of this year will still probably carry the 1937 total slightly above 1936 for residential construction, contracts are now running below last year and still dropping slowly. Hence the doubt whether by notching down interest rates and service charges a half per cent here and there and otherwise liberalizing its already unprecedentedly liberal insurance policies the Administration can bring building up to even the most modest of imaginary estimates of need with which all formal discussions of residential construction invariably start.

Is Building Revival Illusory?

Nor is the hope that building can be soon revived by a lowering of costs taken as seriously here as in Washington. Mortgage money is one of the largest items in building cost, and its reduction to unprecedented levels already offsets to some extent the high level of materials and wages, but apparently to little effect. There has been some reduction already in some building materials—lumber and copper, for instance.

Lumber prices and markets have in some places all but gone to pieces. Wages are holding more firmly than material prices, at per hour rates above 1929, but high wages in the building industry have always been a grievance. This correspondent can remember his father complaining about them 25 years ago. The paradox in the whole matter of building costs is that demand for housing generally reaches its cyclical peak about the same time that building costs also reach their peak.

Residential construction 10 years ago was nearly four times the volume of today with prices as high or higher than today, and the house of that day, for the same money, while not as inferior to today's house as the 1927 automobile was to that of 1937, was still an inferior product in respect to many comforts and conveniences. It simply looks as though either people don't want houses as much as they wanted them 10 and 15 years ago, or they want other things more than houses, or they pay out in taxes what they used to spend for building, or something of the sort.

Another reason given here for discounting the new program is that it may be "more bearish on rents than it is bullish on building." That is to say, the prospect of cheaper housing may drive rents down in existing houses, and so put a brake on new construction. Another possibility is that the wide publicity given to lower building costs may temporarily cause house prospects to hold off the market for a few months longer in the hope of lower prices—a perverse reaction of buyers to present or impending price-cuts which is really the essential cause of business depression and the joker in the conventional economists' argument that industry (and farmers?) should always lower prices until it can sell its capacity.

Means Greater Risks

Even if the program "takes" with buyers, however, it will be looked at askance by many lenders. Many here feel that a mortgage of 90 per cent of appraised value on a home makes the owner a shoe-string speculator and the loan a poor risk. Appraisal is an art and not a science, and 90 per cent of one firm's appraisal might be 100 per cent of another's. The foreclosure costs in many states would all but wipe out the $500 equity in a $5000 house. Once built and occupied, houses almost invariably depreciate, almost never appreciate in marketable value. They would be particularly liable to depreciate if building costs started on a long down-trend.

Legislation in most states governing mortgage loans on realty is far stricter than even the present 80 per cent FHA lending limit. In New York, for instance, banks may not lend more than 60 per cent and insurance companies more than 66 2-3 per cent, and even these limits proved high in the recent depression. It is ironic that government officials should at present reverse their attitude toward conservatism in real estate loans; for they took much pride a few years ago in scrapping the old style 5-year non-amortized mortgage for the now fashionable 20-year amortized lien.

This is the open season for proposals to revive building. A conference on local residential construction was held by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce on November 17, but it does not appear to have yielded much result. The fifth annual convention of the National Association of Housing Officials was recently held at Cleveland. The building material people are of course pleased at all this attention. The President's proposals are very similar to certain ones put forward by real estate people here in recent months.

Objections Seen Likely

However it is probable that some objections will soon be heard from interested parties in the mortgage loan field. The President's proposals relate almost entirely to the Federal Housing Administration. But competitive feeling within the business sometimes runs rather high between the FHA, the building and loan people, the savings banks, and the commercial banks. Moreover the President would revive Title I of the National Housing Act, for FHA-insured loans on household repairs and equipment. But this is right on the edge of the instalment credit field, and the consumer credit people, for the most part, either regarded the whole Title I loan program as a dangerously liberalizing influence on consumer credit, or were glad to have it wound up last April because the government's exit from their field left them with what part of the government's business they considered really sound.

Essentially the program leans on the one remaining credit means available to the government which does not seem to hurt the Treasury. It does not subsidize, which would increase the deficit; and it does not offer to guaranty mortgages, which would actually increase the guaranteed debt on which the Treasury is co-maker. But in so far as government credit, inferred in a mortgage insurance plan, helps to float the mortgage, it incurs an implied obligation, even though the obligation is merely to issue guaranteed mortgages in case the insured mortgages go sour. As critics warned when the program began, the temptation of Washington when it gets into business is just like everybody's temptation in business, to keep spreading out, as a lender, or, as a debtor or co-maker on a debt, to keep whittling away at the security behind a popular credit instrument until too late.

Refrigerator Sales Rise Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Electrical Refrigerator sales registered by manufacturers in October showed substantial gains over the like month of 1936, according to data released by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Sales in the domestic market totaled 63,111 units valued at $5,699,602 for the month, as compared with 40,386 units worth $3,314,733 for October, 1936.

For the first 10 months of the year total sales, both domestic and export, reached a value of $185,094,410, compared with $149,504,138 in the corresponding period last year.

Chicago Trading Plan Is Offered To Avoid 'Squeeze'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—If a 10-day period were established between the delivery date and the end of trading in expiring futures contracts, more orderly grain markets could be maintained in years of small crops, federal experts asserted in a hearing before the Department of Agriculture, at the Chicago Board of Trade.

Assistant chief of the Commodities Exchange Administration, J. M. Mehl, conducted the hearing. Dr. J. W. T Duvel, chief of the CEA, and J. W. Bain, member of the legal staff of the Department of Agriculture, were present. About 100 grain dealers, handlers, traders and processors attended.

Dr. Duvel at the beginning of the hearing asserted that the CEA favored the establishment of the 10-day period. He also said that the present one-day period between notice of delivery and actual delivery should be lengthened.

Urges 10-Day Period

Dr. W. Blair Stewart, Washington, head of the Analytical Survey Department of the CEA, urged the establishment of the 10-day period on the grounds that it would probably avoid the violent price fluctuations that frequently develop near the end of trading in an expiring future in years of lean crops.

Dr. Stewart said he believed that market "squeezes"—temporary maladjustments between supply and demand—might be avoided if the 10-day period were established because supplies of grains from country points could be obtained in time to fill contracts. He offered as exhibits a series of charts comparing price fluctuations during "squeezes" and in periods of normal supply.

Charles M. Fitz, assistant supervisor in charge of the CEA's offices in Chicago, also pointed out that supplies of grains could be brought into leading markets from more distant areas if more time were allowed. He said that rural interests who have supplies of cash grains could take advantage of enhanced values in the closing days of an expiring future if they received time to make shipments before the delivery date.

CHICAGO (AP)—Traders expressed opposition to proposed changes in rules governing delivery of grain at a commodity exchange commission hearing.

The testimony concerned the feasibility of prohibiting trading in an expiring grain future 10 days in advance of the final delivery date, instead of the three days now in effect, and requiring more than the current one-day notice of intent to deliver.

Frank P. Theis of Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, said his organization sympathized with Secretary Wallace's moves to prevent "squeezes" and preclude consequent fluctuations of prices, but it believed changes in regulations were likely to "bring about more unsettled conditions than exist at the present time."

He favored continuation of the present practice of barring trading in the last three days in grain for delivery in that month and opined no more than five days should be included in the period.

Mr. Theis contended a change to 10 days would bring about an "acute situation" and questioned whether it could prevent "squeezes."

But if such an order were issued, he said, it should be binding in all markets and affect all commodities sold on future contracts, and should not become effective until all present contracts were met—about September, 1938.

He held any change in the time for notice of delivery would create confusion.

Engineering Awards Up 45 P. C. Over '36

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards for the past week were the third highest of the year, totaling $72,481,000, a 45 per cent gain over the like week last year, the Engineering News-Record reported.

	Week Ended Nov. 23	Year ago
Private	$19,880,000	18,481,000
Federal	977,000	7,517,000
State-municipal	51,624,000	24,144,000
Total	72,481,000	50,142,000

Contracts awarded for the shafts of the West Branch Kensico tunnel of the Delaware aqueduct, amounting to $33,944,000, were instrumental in bringing up total awards.

Lead, Zinc Production Show Gains in October

NEW YORK, (AP)—Domestic refined lead production in October totaled 45,112 tons compared with 37,989 in September bringing total production for the first 10 months to 407,093 tons the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

World production amounted to 164,659 tons in October against 159,032 in September making a total production for the 10 months 1,533,040.

World zinc production in October totaled 162,322 tons compared with 151,357 in September and 145,123 in October last year. For the first 10 months production amounted to 1,530,680 tons against 1,202,127 in the like 1936 period.

Domestic zinc production in October totaled 52,645 tons compared with 50,027 in September bringing total output for the 10 months to 488,752 tons.

Columbia Pictures Corp.

NEW YORK—Columbia Pictures Corp. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 25, 1937, net profit of $147,311 after depreciation, amortization, estimated federal income taxes, but before surtax, equal after dividend requirements on $2.75 preferred stock to 27 cents a share on the 349,468 shares of common outstanding at the close of the period, against $129,258, or 26 cents a share on 296,649 common shares, for quarter ended Sept. 26, 1936.

Washington Hums in Drive For Economic Readjustment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—The National capital hummed today at a tempo unmatched for years in the general drive toward politico-economic readjustment. Hopeful factors and setbacks were mixed, with the balance rather strongly on the hopeful side, although—and partly because—Congress threatens to kick over the traces on several essential points of President Roosevelt's program.

In bird's-eye view, here is the complicated but important picture drawn by the day's events:

The Administration program to stimulate $16,000,000,000 in private housing expenditure was being carefully studied in hearings of a House committee with a broadly favorable reaction manifest.

New-Deal-Utility Peace

Peace between the New Deal and the private utilities seemed no unlikely final result to conciliatory proposals given the President last week by Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, but made public today for the first time.

But on Capitol hill there was revolt against budget balancing—an essential part of the President's recovery program—if economies are at the expense of road-building. Observers anticipate that much the same revolt of special groups will break out every time that specific economies are mentioned.

Likewise, it seemed unlikely that the Administration would get enough signatures in the House to get the wages and hours bill out of the rules committee. Failure of this bill, however viewed by supporters of the Administration, may be taken at least as a temporary encouragement to business.

The national bituminous coal commission issued a schedule of prices today, to become effective Dec. 16, lowering prices for coal most used in the home, and increasing rates for coal used industrially.

Leading representatives of the nation's railroads continued their testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission, pleading for an increase in freight rates, and several officials yesterday pledged that the roads, granted the increase, could spend $900,000,000 a year for several years in improving plant and equipment.

Defends Power Program

In a brief presented to the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice strongly defended government power activities, charging that private utilities were seeking "to convert a temporary and fortuitous de facto monopoly into a legal monopoly."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney's bill to license all corporations in interstate or foreign commerce, in which Senator William E. Borah now joins, was introduced in the Senate yesterday. The bill would give the Federal Trade Commission authority to withdraw the license of any corporation which it adjudged had violated fair labor and trade practices.

In this galaxy of events, several main lines stand out. First, the administration itself has reversed two familiar New Deal policies, and is pressing to lower costs (as in housing) and to balance the budget rather than prime the pump with federal funds.

Second, the economy program is faced with vested and group interest in Congress, obstacles which observers know may prove insuperable. Many a previous economy drive has foundered on these very reefs.

But, third, the congressional restiveness not only stands in the way of items which may be regarded as encouraging to business, but blocks other items of a discouraging nature. Hence, on balance, the legislative obstruction is by no means altogether deterrent to the Administration drive.

Aim to Stimulate Activity

On the other hand, the activities of various outside agencies—the coal commission's price scale, in some cases even exceeding what private operators had asked, and the I. C. C. rail-rate hearings—seem to aim at economic recovery in the main. The promising legislative progress of the new housing proposals also points in the same direction.

Thus today, on the three fronts where economic activity is most acutely desired—housing, utilities, and railroads — the Administration is definitely pressing for steps to stimulate activity, with the cooperation of leaders of all three major fields.

The railroad presidents, who are building up a powerful case before the I. C. C. were virtually invited to do so by the commission. Yesterday Ralph Budd, president of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Fred W. Sargent, president of Chicago & Northwestern; Hale Holden, chairman, Southern Pacific; and Fairman H. Dick, finance consultant, Association of American Railroads, erected the following impressive set of arguments, necessarily much summarized:

1. The railroads, granted the increase, could spend nearly a billion dollars a year for several years.

2. The only alternative to increases rates would be to slash expenses, meaning many lay-offs of employees and a shrinkage in transportations.

3. Trusteeships and receiverships in great number seem inevitable, because of declining income and increasing expenses, unless the rate increase is allowed.

ICC Seen Amenable

4. New money, badly required in the railroads, can only be attracted by net earnings sufficient to support credit.

5. Increased costs and dropping revenues, not bad management, have been responsible for present difficulties.

There is a general feeling that the ICC, having already allowed one rate increase, is inclined to go the rest of the way. The commission stated itself, a month ago, that new expenses "have tended to decrease rather than increase the net revenue from operation." Testimony given as the railroads seek their 15 per cent freight increase, shows that the lines have been earning only 2.38 per cent on investment, whereas the transportation act of 1920 optimistically described 5½ per cent as a fair minimum return.

Meantime, in the utility field the chances of peace were still hopefully present, though the utilities' suit against TVA, in federal court at Chattanooga, Tenn., still concentrated on bitter attack against the Government experiment, while the Department of Justice in its brief filed with the Supreme Court made equally bitter reply on a related issue.

The tenor of Mr. Wilkie's peace memorandum, which the President is now studying at his leisure, breathed compromise. This leading utility executive made the following proposals:

That the utilities eliminate from their capital structures all write-ups heretofore claimed by the FTC (although Mr. Wilkie gave his personal view that some of the write-ups were unjust).

That utility valuations, either in future or beginning with Mr. Roosevelt's first term, be based on the "prudent investment" method proposed by the President, instead of on the "cost of reproduction" theory sanctioned for 40 years by the courts.

Basis of Possible Program

That the Public Utility Act of 1935 be clarified by (a) retaining all its regulatory provisions over financing and accounting, issuance of securities, relationship between operating companies and holding companies, etc., (b) modification of the "death sentence clause" to eliminate all intermediate holding companies within three years but to confirm other existing holding companies in their present ownership of property, making future acquisitions subject to approval of SES and FPC.

That policies of the TVA be fixed on the following bases: power to be sold either to present private utilities on to public systems at a price arrived at under cost accounting methods prescribed for private systems by the FPC, with construction of duplicating transmission lines avoided, rates of these distributing agencies to be fixed by FPC; any municipality wishing to start its own system must buy existing systems, and this purchase be made without a gift or grant from the Federal Government "to avoid stimulating the disintegration of existing utility systems"; that areas for rural lines and cooperatives be definitely decided between the Federal Government and private utilities; that disputed questions be settled under rules of the FPC, not by "capricious determination . . . of individuals." This peace basis certainly is broad enough, authorities feel, to continue present negotiations, and for the first time in years, it throws light into the gloomy-looking future of private utilities. At the same time, the utilities leaders are not surrendering, but insisting on a real compromise.

All together, this day's immense variety of politico-business news marks the intense activity that is going on, reveals hope, and indicates difficulties.

Decline in Steel Production About Halted, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The possibility that the decline in steel ingot production has been checked at about this week's estimated rate of 30 per cent is seen by the course of operations in various districts, with some minor ups and downs and unchanged output elsewhere, according to Iron Age.

A sidewise movement, continues the report, is indicated for December followed by an upward trend in January, but of less than seasonal proportions.

Despite the efforts being exerted at Washington to revive business, it is generally believed that the entire first quarter, at least, will be required for the period of convalescence from the drastic decline that has been experienced in most lines of metal-working production. In his advocacy of lower prices for materials as a stimulant for housing construction on a large scale, President Roosevelt his injected a fresh uncertainty, it being axiomatic in the steel industry that buying is withheld pending any downward adjustment of quotations.

The question of steel prices is so tightly bound up with high wages and prospective advances in freight rates that no easy problem is presented by the President's suggestion, considering that much of the present steel-making cost is directly traceable to the Administration's labor and taxing policies.

Of more immediate promise than the Government's housing program is the prospect of large-scale railroad buying, provided freight rate advances are permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission with reasonable dispatch. In hearings at Washington the prospect was held out of purchases of 100,000 cars a year and up to 2000 locomotives a year for several years if railroad revenues are made sufficient.

Meanwhile, railroads continue to enter orders for rails and track supplies, though their purchases of other materials are inconsequential.

The automotive industry is still buying lightly, but December schedules should show improvement, despite reduced operations at some plants, as Ford swings into volume production. Ford suppliers are expected to place steel orders soon.

Chase Bank Opens New Offices

The Chase National Bank is opening two new offices in Rockefeller Center, in addition to its present office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, in the R. C. A. Building. One of the new offices will be in the International Building at Rockefeller Plaza and Fifty-first Street; the other at Rockefeller Plaza and Forty-eighth Street.

Budd Says Rails The Key to Large Spending Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—A railroad executive told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the industry could release $900,000,000 a year in plant and equipment construction if its credit were restored.

Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, said the expenditures would continue over several years and total billions of dollars. He declared, however, that earnings first must be increased to a point high enough for the roads to pay interest and dividends. They then could borrow to finance the improvements, he added.

$800,000,000 Needed

Previous witnesses have testified that the roads needed more than $600,000,000 in new income to make annual revenue match rising expenses. (The roads are asking a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.)

Mr. Budd said the industry could replace cars at the rate of 100,000 a year for the next 20 years, purchase 2000 locomotives annually for several years and spend about $300,000,000 a year in plant improvements.

Hale Holden, chairman of the Southern Pacific, testified that the railroads must have additional revenue if they are to give "adequate and efficient service" in the future.

The testimony coincided with a statement by the Association of American Railroads that operating income for Class 1 roads in October was 32.4 per cent below the income for October last year. The net operating income for October, 1937, was $60,747,445 against $89,809,372 for the same month of 1936.

The first 10 months of 1937, however, produced a slight operating income margin over the same period a year ago, the total being $3,547,567,402 compared with $3,320,665,488.

Earlier, shippers opposing a flat 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates had contended that some lines are making a profit on present revenues.

Wilber LaRoe Jr., attorney for the American Paper and Pulp Association and traffic conference, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to require reports on the financial condition of all Class 1 railroads before it acts on their request for the rate increase.

Shippers Divided

J. K. Hiltner of Burlington, N. J., representative of the iron and steel interests, said shippers were divided into three groups; those unalterably opposed to the rate increase, those who favor it, and those who are for it "in principle," but want it handled more on a basis of the need of each individual road.

Fairman R. Dick, finance and credit adviser of the Association of American Railroads, said that present impaired credit of railroads is not caused by too much debt, but by too narrow a margin between income and operating expenses.

"The real difficulty," he said, "is not in an increasing burden of fixed charges, nor in overexpansion of plant or capitalization. The true cause of today's impaired railroad credit is in the constantly narrowing spread between revenues and expenses. As far back as 1901, the railroads earned enough net income to have met today's fixed charges. But, while gross revenue has increased only a little more than 2½ times since 1901, wages and other expenses have increased nearly 3½ times, and taxes have gone up eight times."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

October Business In New England Generally Lower

BOSTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reports that during October the level of general business activity in New England "was substantially lower than in September, after allowances had been made for customary seasonal changes."

"The declining rate of activity which was prevalent in practically all major industries in this district," the report continued, "was similar to the decrease reported for the entire country. Freight car loadings and department store sales in New England were smaller in October of the current year than in the corresponding month a year ago.

Shoe Output Drops

"Production of boots and shoes in New England during October was estimated to have been 9,299,000 pairs, with a decrease in the output of about 21 per cent having occurred from the September production level and a decline of about 34 per cent from the October protion in this district during the first 10 months of the current year was slightly larger than in the corresponding period of 1936.

"Total value of new construction contracts awarded in New England during October was $14,101,000, as compared with $15,428,600 in September and $20,151,200 in October a year ago. Residential building contracts awarded in this district for October, however, were approximately 11 per cent higher than in September and 4 per cent larger than in October last year.

"The cumulative value of new construction contracts awarded in New England during the first 10 months of 1937 was $167,824,000, which was an amount 8.2 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period last year. Increases of about 11 per cent and 9 per cent in residential building and non-residential contracts during the 10 months were more than offset by decreases in public works and public utilities, amounting to 41 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively.

"Between September and October the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries reported a decline of 2.7 per cent in the number of wage earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts and a decrease of 8 per cent in the amount of aggregate weekly pay rolls. In October, 1937, as compared with that month a year ago, employment in Massachusetts was 1.8 per cent less, but the amount paid in wages was 1.4 per cent higher.

Less Cotton Used

"The amount of raw cotton consumed by New England mills during October was 62,934 bales, as compared with 74,378 bales in September and 83,721 bales in October a year ago. Raw wool consumption, on a daily average basis, in New England, decreased about 28 per cent between September and October. Usually both more cotton and wool are consumed in October than in September and the declines this year were contra-seasonal.

"The sales volume of retail establishments in Massachusetts during October amounted to $22,885,230, as compared with $22,801,176 reported by these concerns in October last year. Sizable gains of 19.1 and 11.9 per cent were reported in the automotive and miscellaneous groups, respectively, and small increases occurred in the food and coal groups, while decreases were reported in the other seven major classifications."

Business Personals

James S. Baker has been appointed manager of the United States Government bond department of Brown Harriman & Co., Inc. Jerome Thralls will be Mr. Baker's principal assistant. Through the department which has been placed under Mr. Baker's direction, the company carries on an active business as a dealer in United States Government securities, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds, Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds, Federal Land Bank bonds, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank debentures, Federal Home Loan Bank debentures and other instrumentalities of the United States, and in securities of the United States territories and insular possessions.

Secretary Morgenthau has announced the appointment of John Eardley, for many years assistant appraiser at New York in charge of the textiles division, to be Deputy United States Appraiser of Merchandise. Mr. Eardley in his new post will have supervision over technical valuation decisions under the tariff laws and will also be responsible for the training of personnel in appraisal methods.

Allan Wallace, for the last 23 years general traffic manager for Johns-Manville Corporation, has been named director of traffic, Lewis H. Brown, president, announced. Raymond J. Newberry, formerly assistant general traffic manager, was appointed manager, general traffic department, at the same time. Director of traffic is a new position at Johns-Manville. Mr. Brown said, to permit Mr. Wallace to carry on a wider scope of activities.

J. Stephen Oppe has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. Recently admitted to partnership in Smith, Fairbanks & Co., members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market, Mr. Oppe entered the securities business in May this year after serving with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in various capacities for a period of five years.

Carl Raymond Gray, vice-chairman of the board of Union Pacific Railroad and former president of that road, has been elected a director of the Maine Central Railroad, succeeding the late Gov. William T. Cobb of Rockland.

Harry A. Howard has been made general manager of the Boston Oil Company, Inc. He was formerly manager of the company's Buffalo division.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	3¼s '43-45	107	106.28	106.30
7	3¼s 46-49	106.24	106.22	106.24
	4s 54-44	111.30	111.30	111.30
3	3¼s '47-45	103.10	103.10	103.10
1	3¼s '50-46	110.12	110.12	110.12
1	3s '46-43	106.28	106.28	106.28
	3¼s '52-47	116.16	116.16	116.16
1	2¾s '52-49	105.13	105.13	105.13
20	2½s '53-49	99	98.29	99
5	2¾s '54-51	100.23	100.16	100.23
1	3s '55-51	103.16	103.16	103.16
35	2¾s '60-55	101.12	101.8	101.12
2	2¾s '59-56	100.12	100.12	100.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

9	2¾s '47-42	102.8	102.8	102.8

Home Owners' Loan

25	2½s '49-39	101.6	101.6	101.6
1	2½s '44-42	100.24	100.24	100.24
2	3s '52-44	102.25	102.25	102.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4	Alleghany 5s '44	78½	78	78
1	Alleghany 5s '49	84	84	84
13	Alleghany 5s '50 st	30	30	30
8	Allegh Val 4s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
12	Allis Chalmers 4s'52	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Am&For P 5s 2030	57½	57	57
3	AmIGChem 5½s'49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅝	112⅝
11	Am T&T 3½s '66	100½	100	100⅛
10	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100 13-32	100	11-32
10	Am T&T 3½s '61	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	93½	93½	93⅛
4	Arm Del 4s '57	86	86	86
9	Arm Del 4s '55	86½	85½	86¼
40	AT&SF 4s '95	108¼	107⅝	107⅝
83	AT&SF cv 4½s '84	105½	105¼	105½
9	A C Line 1st 4s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
38	B&O rfg 6s '95	50¾	49½	50
13	B&O 1st 5s '48	83¾	83	83⅜
1	B&O rfg 5s '95	46½	45	45
18	B & O 5s '96 F	45	44½	44½
21	B&O 5s 2000 D	44¼	44	44
54	B&O cv 4½s '60	40½	39¾	39¾
1	B&O 4s '48	79½	79½	79½
	B&O&LE&WV '41	71¼	71¼	71¼
16	B&O 5s S W '50	59⅜	59	59⅜
3	B&O 4s T C '59	56	56	56
6	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	117¾	117¾
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126¼	126¼	126¼
10	Beth St'l 4¼s '65	100⅛	100	100
5	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92¾	92¼	92¼
29	Boston&Me 5s '67	50	49¾	50
2	Boston&Me 4¾s JJ'61	46	46	46
	BstConM 6½s '34ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
22	Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	102¼	102	102¼
21	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	57½	57	57½
2	Bklyn UnElist 5s '50	78	75½	75½
1	Bklyn U Gas 5s '45	106	106	106
5	Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	95¼	95¼	95¼
3	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Buf Bel El 4s '51	111½	110⅝	110⅝
4	Buf R&P 4½s '57	48	47	47
4	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	10	10	10
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¼	114¼	114¼
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
1	Can Pac 5s '54	102½	102½	102½
	Can Pac 4½s '46	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	96¾	96¾	96¾
14	Can Pac 4s perp	86	85⅞	85⅞
5	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	73	72	73
1	Cen Foundry 5s '41	69½	69½	69½
11	Cen Pac 5s '60	73¼	73¼	73¼
5	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	96⅛	96⅛	96⅝
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	74	74	74
25	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	27½	27	27½
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
8	C&O 3½s '96 D	94½	94	94½
16	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94½	93¾	94⅛
1	Chic&Allon 3s '49	26¾	26¾	26¾
13	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	105	105	105
5	CB&Q 4½s '77	101¾	101½	101¾
18	CB&Q gen 4s '58	108	107⅞	108
20	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105¾	105⅝	105⅞
23	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	105	105	105
11	Chic Gt West 4s'59	18½	18	18½
3	Chi I & L 6s'6	6½	6½	6½
3	Chi I & L 5s'66	6¾	6¾	6¾
40	CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10½	10⅝	10⅝
11	CMSP&P 4½s 200	4	3⅞	3⅞
3	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	30½	30½	30½
1	CM&SP 3½s'89 B	26	26	26
6	Chi&NW gm 5s'87	21½	21½	21½
12	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	7	6¾	7
19	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10⅛	10½	10½
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Chi & NW 4s'87	20	20	20
6	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	9½	9¼	9¼
1	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5½	5½	5½
5	C R I & P 4s'88	20	19½	19½
25	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	9⅞	9¾	9¾
11	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	73¾	73¾	73¾
5	Ch Un Sta 4s'63	106	106	106
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	104½	104½	104½
12	Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	94¼	94	94
2	Childs Co 5s'43	64½	64	64
1	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	CinUnTerm 5s'34 C	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	CCC&StL 4½s'77	68½	68½	68½
92	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	103	103	103
17	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	101½	100¾	101½
18	ClevUnTerm 5s'73	98	97	98
7	ClevUnTerm4½s'77 C	90½	90¼	90¼
5	Col F & I 5s'43	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Col Gs & 4½s'80	43	42½	42½
1	Colombia G 5s'52 Ap	92¾	92¾	92¾
11	Colombia G 5s'52 May	94½	94¼	94½
13	Colmbia G 5s 1961	92	91½	92
1	Col Hock V 4s'48	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Col Ry P & L 4s '65	106	106	106
1	Com'l Cred 2¾s '51	95½	95½	95½
	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99½	99½	99½
6	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102¼	102⅛	102⅜
1	Conn Riv Pr 3¾s'61	105	105	105
1	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Con Edis 3¼s '58	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
8	Con Oil 3½s '51	95½	95¼	95½
2	Container Cor 6s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9	Container 5s '43	90	90	90
1	Crown Will 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
1	Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	37	37	37
2	Cuba RR 7½s '46	45	44½	44½
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	43¾	43¾	43¾
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62	62	62
1	D G & E 5s '51	108	108	108
1	D & R G 4s '36	14	14	14
	D & R G West 5s '55	5½	5½	5½
12	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5½	5⅜	5½
15	D & R G West 5s '78	10½	10½	10½
1	D Moi & Ft D 4s '35 ct	3½	3½	3½
5	Det Ed 3½s '66	105	105	105
5	Duluth SS & A 5s '37	23	23	23
6	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	99½	99⅜	99½
11	Erie rfg 5s '67	46¾	46	46
27	Erie rfg 5s '75	46½	46	46
2	Erie gen 4s '96	57	56¼	57
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	105	105	105
4	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	96	96	96
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7	7	7
19	Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
4	Fort St Un De 4½s'41	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Gen MotAccept3½'51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	48½	48½	48½
1	Goodrich cv 4½s '56	94	93½	93½
11	Goodrich 6s '65	95¾	94	94¾
9	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102	101	101½
2	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	88	88	88
3	Gt Nor 5s '73	97	97	97
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87	87	87
15	Gt Nor 4s A G	106	105½	105½
11	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95½	95¼	95¼
11	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77¾	77½	77⅝
2	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	32	31¾	32
3	Huds Co Gas 5s '49	119½	119½	119½
32	Ill Cen 4s '55	48½	47	48
11	Ill Cen 4s '66	40½	40	40
17	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	47	46¼	46¾
42	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42	41¼	41⅞
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106½	106½	106½
5	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103	102¾	102¾
13	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	57	56½	57
21	Interlake Iron 4s '47	71¾	70½	70½
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	20½	20½	20½
14	Int Hydro El 6s '44	64¾	64½	64½
1	Int Paper 6s '55	82	81¾	81¾
1	Int Paper 5s '47	90½	90½	90½
1	Int Paper 5s '47 ct	86½	86	86
2	Int T & T 4½s '52	56	56	56
1	Int T&T 5s '55	60½	60	60
14	K C South 5s '50	62	61⅝	61⅝
5	K C South 3s '50	72	71¾	71¾
2	Keith B F 6s '46	85½	85½	85½
9	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
4	Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Las Gas 6s '42A	52	52	52
7	Lac Gas 5½s '53	67¼	67	67¼
13	Las Gas 5s '39	92	92	92
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	28	27½	28
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	30	30	30
13	Leh Val 5s 2003	38¾	38	38
23	Leh Val 4½s 2003	33¼	32½	32½
15	Leh Val 4s 2003	30¼	29⅝	29⅝
25	Liquid Carb 4s '47	102	102	102
5	Loews 3½s '46	97½	97½	97½
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72	72	72
2	Lou G & E 5s 2003 B	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Louis N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
6	Louis & N un 4s '40	104½	104	104½
7	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80½	80½	80½
30	Manhat Ry 4s '90	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2	McKesAndRob 5s '50	97	97	97
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	97½	97¼	97½
5	Met Ed 4½s '68	107½	107½	107½
4	Mil El Ry&L 5s 'B1 B	98½	98	98
8	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	97½	97½	97½
2	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15	15	15
1	MidSL 4s '60	3	3	3
6	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	12⅜	12⅜
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	47½	45¾	45¾
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	25½	25½	29½
8	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	30½	30½	30½
1	Mo Pac 5½s '49	6	5⅝	5⅝
57	Mo Pac 5s '77F	22¾	22⅜	22⅜
3	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22¾	22½	22½
20	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22¾	22½	22½
20	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22¾	22½	22½
56	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7½	7½	7½
3	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	19½	19½	19½
10	Mob & Ohi 5s '38	15½	15	15¼
10	Mob & O 4½s'77	15¼	15	15
9	MonWPaPSv4½s'60	103¾	103½	103¾
10	Mont Pow 3½s'66	89	89	89
1	Montreal Tr 5s'41	99¾	99½	99¾
22	Nat Dairy 3½s '51ww	98½	98	98
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	101½	101½	101½
4	Natl Steel 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	NEngT&T 4½s'61B	120¾	120¾	120¾
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	22	22	22
1	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	23¾	23¾	23¾
9	N Y C rfg 5s 2013	74	73½	74
24	NYC 4½s 2013 A	68½	67	68½
10	NYC3cn 4s '98	81½	81½	81½
10	NYC 3½s '46	86½	86½	86½
11	NYC 3½s '52	84½	84½	84½
2	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90¾	90¾	90¾
1	NYC & HR 4s '42	93¾	93¾	93¾
3	NYC&HR 3½s '97	92½	92½	92½
8	NY Ch & St L 5½s '74A	74½	74½	74½
8	NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	63¼	63¼	63¼
2	NY Conn 4½s '53	107¼	107¼	107¼
9	NY Edis 3¼s '65	102	101¾	101¾
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	102	102	102
23	NY NH & H cv 6s '40	23	22⅝	23
31	NY NH & H 4½s '67	23	22⅝	23
8	NYNH&H 4s '55	21	21	21
18	NYNH&H 4s '56	21	20½	21
6	NYNH&H 3½s '54	19	18½	19
23	NYNH&H 3½s '56	19	19	19
3	N Y O & W rfg 4s'92	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
3	N Y O & W gnnts'55	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
2	N Y Prov & Bos 4s '42	88	88	88
1	N Y & R Gas 6s '51A	99	99	99
1	NY Steam 4s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	N Y Stl W rfg 5s '37	15		15
3	NY Tel 4½s '67	106¾	106½	106⅝
1	NY Tel 3½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5½	5½	5½
13	Niag Falls P 3½s'66	104⅞	104½	104½
2	Norf Sou 5s '61A	13	13	13
1	Norf & W 4s '96	116¾	116¼	116¼
9	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101½	101⅜	101½
6	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	99⅛	98⅞	99
6	Nor Pac 6s 2047	88¾	88½	88½
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	77	77	77
7	Nor Pac 3s 2047	61	61	61
15	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101½	101	101
1	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	96	96	96
15	Okla G&E 4s '46	101½	100⅝	101¼
6	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	111⅝	111¼	111¼
1	OreRR&Nav4s '46	107½	107½	107½
1	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	115	115	115
1	Or-WashRR&Nav'61	104½	104½	104½
9	PanGas&El3½s'66	100	99¾	99¾
3	Pac G&E 3½s '61	104½	104	104
3	Pac T&T 3½s '66C	102	101¾	102
2	Pac T&T 3½s '66B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Panhandle ELP 4s '53	97½	97½	97½
3	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	3	3	3
1	Para Pict 6s '55	90	90	90
4	PenOh&Det4½s'77	101	101	101
1	Pen P&L 4½s '68	107	107	107
7	Penn RR gen 4s '65	107¼	106⅝	107¼
3	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	101¾	101½	101¾
8	Penn RR 4½s'84 E	97¾	97	97¼
1	Penn RR 4s '48	111	111	111
13	Penn RR 3¾s '70	91½	91⅜	91½
16	Penn RR 3½s'52	87⅜	87	87⅜
5	Pere Marq 5s '56	78	77¾	78
3	Pere Marq 4½s '60	89¾	89¾	89¾
23	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Phila Co 5s '67	91	91	91
5	Phil Elec 3½s '67	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
6	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	5½	5⅜	5⅜
3	Phil Read C&I 5s '73	16	16	16
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	11¼	11	11¼
1	PCC & SL 5s '70 A	110	110	110
1	PCC & SL 4½s '77	102	102	102
3	Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	61½	61½	61½
6	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	56½	56	56
9	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12	11½	11½
2	Prov Sec 4s '57	78	78	78
6	Readg 4½s '97 A	89	88½	88½
10	Readg 4½s '97 B	89	89	89
5	Repub Steel 5½s '54	105½	105½	105½
10	Repub Steel 4½s '61	79½	79½	79½
1	Repub Steel 4½s '56	79¾	79¾	79¾
3	Repub Steel 4½s '50	112	112	112
10	Rio Gr W 4s '39	10	10	10
1	Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109	109	109
40	Safeway Strs 4s '47	101¾	101¼	101¼
4	StLIM&S4sR&G'33	58¾	58¾	58¾
14	StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	59	59	59
12	St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12½	12½
7	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	11	11	11½
11	StLSF 4s '50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
4	St L SW 5s '52	28¾	28½	28½
10	St L SW rfg5s '90	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	8½	8½	8½
3	StP E Gr Trk4½s'47	10	10	10
47	Seab A Lcn 6s '45	3½	3½	3¾
20	Sea A L 4½s'41 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	Sea A L a1 5s'49	4¼	4¼	4¾
12	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7	7	7
4	Sea AL rfg 4s '59ct	6½	6½	6½
9	Sea-AllPla 6s '35A ct	4½	4½	4½
6	Shell Un 3½s '51	97½	97¼	97¼
3	So Cal Gas 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	99½	99½	99½
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	94½	94½	94½
1	Sou Pac 4½s '68	61½	61½	61½
14	Sou Pac 4½s '81	61½	61	61
26	So Pac 4½s '69	61¾	61½	61½
27	So Pac rfg 4s '55	88¼	88¼	88¾
3	So Pac clt 4s '49	69½	69½	69½
3	So Pac 3½s '46	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜
5	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	71	70½	70½
11	South Ry 6½s '56	63½	63	63
3	South Ry gen 6s '56	60¼	59½	59½
1	South Ry cn 5s '94	81¾	81¾	81¾
22	South Ry 5s mtg 4s '56	51	50	50½
1	South Ry 4s M& O '38	77½	77½	77½
15	S W Gas & El 4s '60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9	Staley Mfg 4s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102½
12	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
4	Studebaker 6s cv '45	70	69	69
5	Tex Corp 2½s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	114	113	114
9	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	82½	82	82½
5	Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	83½	83	83
11	Third Ave al 5s '60	6¼	6¼	6¼
12	Thipd Ave 4s '60	32	31¼	32
6	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	105	105	105
14	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105⅝	105	105½
10	Un Pac 3½s '71	93	93	93
10	Un Pac 3½s '70	93¾	93¾	93⅞
5	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106	106	106
4	Unit Cig Wh Strs 5s '52	52½	52½	52½
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	77	76	76
8	U S Rub 5s '47	102½	102	102
17	Utah P&L 5s '44	87	86½	86½
1	Util P&L 5½s '47	51½	51½	51½
16	Util P&L 5s '59	51	50½	50½
1	Vanadium 5s '41	81½	81½	81½
12	Vertient Sug 7s'42ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
17	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104¾	104½	104½
19	Wabash 5s 60D	13	13	13
10	Wabash 5s 76B	13	13	13
1	Walker H 4½s '45	101½	101½	101½
6	Warner Bros 6s '39	86	79½	80
4	West Md 5½s '77A	95	94½	95
3	West Md 4s '52	90	90	90
3	West Pac 5s '46 asd	18½	18½	18½
21	West Un 5s '38	99	99	99
2	Western Un 5s'51	71¾	71½	71½
2	Western Un 5s'60	69½	69	69½
2	Western Un 4½s'50	67	66	67
2	West Shore 4s 2361	70½	70½	70½
1	Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	85	85	85
1	Wick-Sp cv 7s'35 ct	19	19	19
4	Wilkesb & E 5s'42	7½	6¾	7½
8	Wilson & Co 4s'55	93½	93	93
2	Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	12	12	12
4	WisCen4s S&D 36ct	1½	1½	1½
57	Youngstn&T 4s'61	96¼	96¼	96¼

Foreign Bonds

2	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	61¼	61¼	61¼
1	Akershus 5s '63	101	101	101
33	Argentine 4s '72	86¼	84⅞	86
21	Argentine 4s'72 new	86	85	86
9	Argentine 4½s '71	93⅞	93	93½
15	Australia 5s '55

LaGuardia Plaint On Housing Gets Retort by Straus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Mayor LaGuardia's impatience with the program of the United States Housing Authority had its rebuke today in a suggestion by Nathan Straus, federal housing administrator, that if the New York City Mayor had not refused to participate in the Authority's Washington conference last week, the LaGuardia policies might have prevailed.

"I cite this only as an example of the value of consultation," Mr. Straus said, replying politely to a stormy telegram in which Mayor LaGuardia demanded immediate action on housing projects for New York City.

It was the second such message to issue from City Hall here, but Mr. Straus, although remembering the previous curt refusal, renewed his plea for co-operation by inviting Mayor LaGuardia to send a representative to a second meeting of housing officials, to be held in Washington on Dec. 8.

At the same time Mr. Straus told Mayor LaGuardia that the Mayor's office must have been misinformed regarding the status of an application by New York City for a housing project. Contrary to Mayor LaGuardia's claims, he said no such petition was pending in Washington.

Asking for action on his request by Dec. 15, Mayor LaGuardia had telegraphed Mr. Straus that "as soon as you are ready to consider New York City application, we will hop on an airplane and get down there in 80 minute." To this offer, Mr. Straus replied:

"If you inquire of the New York Housing Authority, you will learn that no such application has been filed with the New York Housing Authority and that your statement has been made in error."

Under the Public Works Administration, the municipal government had asked for another housing project, but this petition could not qualify under the Housing Authority Act because the estimated costs per room were too high to comply with the law, Mr. Straus explained.

Part of Mayor LaGuardia's demand was that officials "build houses immediately and not chicken coops for Thanksgiving of 1938." At project dedication exercises in Brooklyn, he threatened also to "get rough, if necessary," in order that the housing program be started promptly.

"If there is delay, all that we will have at the end of the year are blueprints, and one cannot move a family into a blueprint," he told Mr. Straus.

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

ternational law, is conquest, and that is an end of it.

On the side of non-declaration of war is the practical consideration of the American Neutrality Act, which presumably will not be applied unless Japan does formally declare war. So long as it is not applied Japan still has free access to American munitions producers and easier access to American raw material resources.

In the field of abstract considerations Japan is not technically in violation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact in the absence of a declaration of war. Therefore she would have a case, albeit a legalistic one, for denying a violation of that pact or an improper responsibility in the event that the northern provinces of China are separated from the control of the Central Chinese Government under some local government of their own inspired by Japan.

This abstract consideration may weigh heavily with the Japanese foreign office.

Moderates vs. Extremists

However, Washington observers familiar with the Far East are satisfied that the real decision lies between the moderates in Japan who feel that all immediate objectives have been achieved, and the extremists who see the present as an ideal opportunity to finish the job and assert absolute Japanese domination over all of China.

Washington, obviously, does not want to aid the extremists in Japan either by antagonizing them into a mood of even greater intransigeance or by encouraging them in the belief that there is more to gain than lose by pushing ahead.

In fact, the major concern of the State Department at the moment is to avoid any step or statement which would influence the Japanese decision and therefore by implication make the United States partially responsible for that decision.

The ultimate Japanese decision is of extreme concern here. The possibility that Japan may attempt to slam the open door shut once and for all is believed more imminent and threatening than ever before. America's traditional rights to equality of treatment in China are obviously in danger. Washington feels that the crucial moment has arrived.

'Patronage Senators' Face Civil Service Showdown

(Continued from Page 1)

was expressed in Senator Brown's support of the old patronage system as he has a reputation as a reformer. His reputed view however, is that Republicans have held patronage appointments for many years in New England and turn about is fair play. This is typical of many representative senators.

A realistic view of the situation shows the historic drive for reform now advanced further than at almost any previous time through passage of the Ramspeck bill in the House, but the same old patronage forces centered in the Senate. The Ramspeck and other principal reform bills are bottled up in the Civil Service Committee, presided over by the inactive William J. Bulow (D) of South Carolina. Senator Bulow is a crony of Senator McKellar.

Most opponents of civil service are veteran politicians, many of them sincere in their views that the best way to handle federal appointees is by patronage. They have not felt the force of the modern reform wave beat against them personally, and rarely have they been threatened with a record vote in the matter.

This threat is implicit in the action of Senator O'Mahoney. He has served notice he proposes to introduce his own bill, giving first, second and third-class postmasters permanent appointment, as an amendment to the McKellar patronage bill, on the floor of the Senate. More than that, he is drawing up a stinging minority report, to be signed by the three other McKellar bill opponents, for immediate submission. This brings the fight into the open where the personal letters of constituents and efforts of reform pressure groups will be most effective.

Senators Face Fight

While it is too early to say so finally, the prospect is that the old-school patronage senators will know that they have been in a real fight.

Senator O'Mahoney modified his original reform bill in an effort to placate opponents on the committee; while McKellar Senators responded with a half-hearted overture toward compromise on their own account. The bills however remain vitally different.

The chief distinction is that while the O'Mahoney bill would give presidential postmasters permanent tenure after appointment beyond the reach of politics, the McKellar bill would give them only a four-year term, so they would be ousted with every change of political complexion at the White House in presidential elections.

Senator O'Mahoney, however, capitulated on another point which is not likely to be acceptable to reform organizations. He originally proposed to have postmasters named without requiring confirmation by the Senate, thereby taking them out of the legislative patronage field altogether. This is also a strong provision in the House Ramspeck bill.

In the effort to salvage the permanency of appointment as against the present four-year term system, and take one reform step at a time, Senator O'Mahoney dropped the idea of omitting senatorial confirmation. Even with this concession, however, his bill was defeated 9 to 4.

The McKellar forces made a gesture of reconciliation on their own part. This referred to fourth-class postmasters, who have been under civil service by executive order for years. Fourth-class postoffices are small agencies doing business of only around $1000 a year. Although these small offices have been under civil service since President Wilson's time, their safeguard rests only upon presidential executive order, which, theoretically at least, could be upset at any time by a counter-order of some other President. The McKellar bill would put them permanently under civil service.

Seen As Confession

Senator O'Mahoney charged that this offer in itself was a confession of the need of civil service reform. "The salary of fourth-class postmasters is so small, and their work so hard, it is necessary to have protection in this field," he declared, in order to secure efficiency. That is why they have been put under civil service. Civil service would produce the same efficiency in first, second and third-class post offices."

Both Republican and Democratic party platforms, he pointed out, demand civil service for all postmasters.

With the Ramspeck bill, passed by the House 269-109, bottled up in the Bulow-McKellar-dominated Senate Civil Service Committee, it is agreed this most drastic of all reform bills has slight chance of passage this session, and the one hope of progress is the O'Mahoney bill. The Ramspeck bill not only would make appointment without term, but would eliminate Senate confirmation entirely; it also would eliminate the old "joker" giving the appointive authority option to choose from the three highest in an examination and substitute instead automatic selection of the applicant with highest grade.

The O'Mahoney bill retains the "three highest" feature. The Ramspeck, O'Mahoney and McKellar bills all make possible re-appointment of incumbents, or the promotion of civil service postal employees to the rank of postmaster, but the first two place greater emphasis on promotion within the service.

Distinguishing Features

Following is the text of distinguishing features of the O'Mahoney bill, on which the showdown is expected:

Postmasters of first, second, third and fourth classes shall hereafter be appointed without term . . .

Provided, that in the cases of postmasters of the first, second, and third classes appointment shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate:

Provided further that in the case of post offices of the fourth class, postmasters shall be appointed by the Postmaster General, by whom all appointments and removals shall be notified to the general accounting office:

Provided further: That whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of postmaster in the first, second or third class as the result of (1) death; (2) resignation; (3) removal; (4) retirement, or (5) expiration of term of present incumbent, the Postmaster General may recommend to the President the appointment of the incumbent, if there be one, or the appointment by promotion of a classified-civil-service employee in the postal service in the vacancy office and the President may appoint the person so recommended.

Postmasters of the first, second and third class, or "presidential postmasters," are now under civil service by an executive order of President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's successor, however, could rescind this order at any time. As of July 1, there were 14,202 such postmasters. Fourth-class postmasters numbered 31,031. For a generation the post office has been the biggest patronage pie counter of the Federal Government.

Use of the Royal Mounted

Any province in Canada may enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the services of the Royal Mounted Police upon payment for its services.

4-H Champions Named

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Mary F. Thompson of Durham, N. C., has been proclaimed national 4-H Club canning champion.

The national committee on boys and girls club work, announced in connection with the International Livestock Exposition, that she won the title with an eight-year record of canning 9356 pints of fruits, vegetables and meats. She will receive a $400 college scholarship.

Susan Micka, Easthampton, Mass., is the eastern sectional champion and won a $200 scholarship.

Franklin Spore, Kildare, Okla., was chosen national 4-H meat animal champion, having completed 48 projects and will receive a $200 scholarship. Isabel Kern, Cuba, N. Y., was fourth.

Doris Sullivan, Magnum, Okla., was named national kitchen crafts champion, receiving a $400 scholarship.

Blue ribbon winners in the various other contests include:

Best children's garments—Shirley Swanson and Doris Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.

Best cotton school dress—Fern Kolb, Binghamton, N. Y.

Five jars of food for an emergency meal—Hilda Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.; Natalie Corelli, Cranston, R. I.

Best units for active girl's own bedroom—Evelyn Bailey, Blodgett Mills, N. Y.

Best window treatment for club girl's own bedroom—Eloise Clor, Warsaw, N. Y.

French Borrowing Hinted

PARIS—Decision of the finance ministry to repay the entire sterling credit in interpreted as reflecting extensive accumulation of gold by the stabilization fund, but it is considered probable that if 6,000,000,000 francs are drawn from the fund some additional credit from Switzerland, Holland and elsewhere will be raised by French railways to replenish resources after New Year's.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

OWNER [illegible] Queen Anne [illegible] chest [illegible] Peraghan carpet. Write Box T-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAHOGANY [illegible] drum Dutch desk [illegible] ball feet; satinwood chest, curly maple six drawer chest [illegible] dealers. Call 9-10 a. m. or 3 p. m. Long. [illegible], Brookline, Mass.

BOOKS

SAID to be most helpful book ever compiled. See advertisement NEW ANALYTICAL BIBLE, PAGE 3. Agents desired. O. Edgar Allen, 35 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.

CARPETS AND RUGS

HOLIDAY specials. Broadloom carpeting, room sizes; attractively priced to clear overstock; samples submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 177 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 776 6th Ave., N. Y. MU 4-4942.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 960 Boylston St., Boston. [illegible] Com. 4049. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
15 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-3318

CORSETIERE—Examine Katherine-K foundation at your convenience in your own home; see Kellogg Corset Co. advertisement on Women's Page today. A post card stating day and hour will receive my immediate attention. Mary B. Hartfield, 546 2nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-3660

MRS. E. O. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-3734

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM Employment Agency, Inc., 575 Madison, N.Y.C. PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Fear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3813.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Beautiful hand crocheted bedspread (Swedish popcorn design). For appointment Tel. KENmore 0132 (Boston).

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 3971

GIFT SHOPS

THE LITTLE SHOP New Hope, Pa., next P. O. [illegible] and Maine [illegible] Pictures, Linens, Gifts, Books. E. and J. MINCHMAN.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN with [illegible] Christian Scientist preferred [illegible] N. Y. C. [illegible] W-31, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

PALM BEACH COUNTY [illegible] Write Nancy G. [illegible]

FURNISHED [illegible] Cape Cod cottage; all heat, elect. refrigerator, garage [illegible] section, Wellesley, Mass. [illegible] 1245-J.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 6-April 15; 7 rooms, 3 baths; 3 minute walk Christian Science church and subway; $100. Bou. 8-[illegible]

INSULATION

HOME INSULATION—Quickly and inexpensively applied by insulation experts; for free estimates call or write [illegible] Corp. [illegible] Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. CEN. New. 4000.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES Arthur W. Fiel, 36 West St., Boston.

LAMPSHADES

EXCLUSIVE lamp shades for the better homes; all hand made and decorated; we choose and [illegible] Sherman Rose Lamp Shade Studio, 1464 Beacon St., Brookline. [illegible]

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE [illegible] storage, packing [illegible] local and interstate moving [illegible] R. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALbot 5400.

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA—Leisurely [illegible] for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $30 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance; on Cape Cod until after New Year's. Address MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal, Sea Pines School, Brewster, Mass.

TRUEX HOME
"A QUIET RESTING PLACE"
134 Chester St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 1676

PICTURES

FOR CHRISTMAS
A PICTURE TO LIVE WITH
Monitor Readers in search of a really admirable gift will find a selection of recently completed oil paintings by
ROBERT ATWOOD
At his studio at 354 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J. Res. Phone, Orange 5-0228. Fifteen to one hundred fifty dollars.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

PLYMOUTH
In the south part of the town, one of Plymouth's finest residences. This property is within a few minutes' walk from the center and in a select neighborhood. It is situated on the shore with private beach, having a splendid view of the Massachusetts Bay. Handy to golf course, beach club and summer colony. Commuting distance from Boston 38 miles. The property consists of an all-year-round house of 15 rooms and three baths, shower and dressing rooms in the basement. Spacious grounds, including lawn tennis court and pergola, also three-car modern garage. Plans on request. Priced reasonable for quick sale. For further details consult
EDWARD C. WARNSMAN
65 Main Street (Tele. 140 W-140 R)
Plymouth, Mass.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

ALLSTON, MASS., FACTORY
Corner Franklin and Braintree Streets; wooden building; nicely finished; 18,000 ft. floor space; sprinkler system; low rate insurance; oil steam heat; modern plumbing; electric current, lights; sale on easy terms; brokers protected. Owner, H. W. HEATH, Natick, Mass. Tel Natick 318. Open daily 10 to 12.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1500
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre Cen. New. 3252

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AGE 38, 15 years' experience traffic, credits and collections, correspondence, marketing, sales promotion. Box T-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED, middle-aged woman desires position as housekeeper for elderly couple or small family; Brockton, Mass., or vicinity preferred; references. Box T-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED colored maid, day work, cleaning apartment or offices; good cook and laundress. MRS. MAUD MACK, 78 Holworthy St., Roxbury, Mass. GAR. 9979.

WOMAN of refinement and culture unexpectedly must support self; American, Protestant, college, age 48, good appearance, excellent health, experienced careful driver, good cook and homemaker, enjoys social contacts, can type, good disposition, artistic talent; enthusiastic to be of service in some field; no children, one infant excepted; does not consider self a domestic; must be excellent living conditions; near Boston preferred. Write R-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

DEL FLORE APARTMENTS
Singles and Doubles, $60 up
Colored tile bathrooms. Subterranean garage. Exclusive West Hollywood District, Los Angeles. Bessie Mae Terry, Manager
1236 N. FLORES ST. OL. [illegible]

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DELICIOUS home-made fruit cakes filled with finest quality fruit and nuts; weight about 2½ pounds; dark cakes $1.00 each; white cakes $1.25; plus 17c postage per cake. ELIZABETH ROSS, 121 So. 8th St., Olean, N. Y.

GIFTS

SUGGESTIONS for Christmas: adjustable metal flower holder, $1.10; hand-loomed woolen neck scarfs, $1.35. Postpaid. THE DUTCHESS CRAFTSMEN, Box 1, Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

ORLANDO, FLA.—FOR REAL ESTATE SERVICE, WRITE GEO. F. KRASS REALTY CO., 19 E. CENTRAL AVENUE, ORLANDO, FLA.

SPECIALIZING IN EXCHANGES
SUBMIT YOUR PROPERTY WITH DETAILS
ESTABLISHED IN LOS ANGELES 12 YEARS
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

PASADENA, CALIF.—Lovely home in choicest location; 6 bedrooms; also 20 acres in Altadena; Pasadena suburb; ideal for country place close to city; Balboa beach house, bargain; bay or ocean swimming, sailing, fishing. P. O. Box 1063, Los Angeles. Courtesy to brokers.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN
Outstanding greeting card manufacturer has an opening for experienced salesman to call on variety, department store, gift shop and stationery trade. Our expansion program presents an unusual opportunity made possible by consistent sales increases during the past year. We offer exclusive territory, substantial commissions, weekly drawing account. If you have a car and can furnish references, you can join an organization which provides permanent and profitable employment with a definite bonus arrangement for those who make good. Give age, complete business experience and other information on which a fair opinion of qualifications can be based for confidential personal interview. G-8, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG married man, experienced as property manager and secretary, with legal and bank experience, desires permanent connection; will go anywhere. LEE, 3065 Third Ave., San Diego, Calif. Hillcrest 9473-W.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707, New York City.

GENEROUS commission to agents; select territory. See advertisement NEW ANALYTICAL BIBLE, PAGE 3. State qualifications, territory desired. O. Edgar Allen, Eastern Manager, 35 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Homelike apartments in a dignified building; fireplaces; 2 to 6 rooms; $55 to $120; 3½ minute walk to Christian Science church and subway. Forest Arms Apartments. 1 Ascan Ave. Bou. 8-10461.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

COLONIAL VILLAGE, VA., 1704 Uhle St., Apt. 1009—Will share attractive apt. with one or two ladies. Walnut 7700.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CHARMING furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths; Beacon St., Brookline, Mass., 10 minutes from Boston shopping district; Oriental rugs, grand piano, radio, linen, silver; rent $250; excellent maid will remain if desired; please give references in first letter. Box R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 137 W. 81st—Newly renovated 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, Electrolux, Venetian blinds; owner's management; references. Trafalgar 7-6800.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—[illegible] special weekly rates. TROY, 2109 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; [illegible] COM. 9191, 151 Huntington Ave. [illegible]

BOSTON, 205 Commonwealth Ave.—Rooms vacant [illegible] hot water. Tel. COM. [illegible]

BOSTON—Furnished [illegible] room with large bath, dressing room [illegible] for one or two professional people. CAP. 6071.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 160 Bay State Rd.—Sunny, front room [illegible] single room with kitchenette [illegible] hot water; [illegible] parking space. COM. 8881.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive, quiet rooms; modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. KEN. 4262.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A true home for those desiring quietness; charmingly furnished; 1 blk. from cars; $8 up. 223 Babcock St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single or double rooms; light, sunny, home atmosphere; plenty of heat and hot water; good transportation, board optional. HYATT, 480 East 28th Street (Flatbush). BUckminster 4-0630.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 38 Mitchell Place—Large room, 4 windows; blk. to Main St.; 5 min. to Grove St. Station. Miss Matthews, OR. 3-3478.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Bright, quiet room, running water, $5.50; kitchen privilege; convenient transportation. AC. 4-2384 (Mitchell).

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th (Apt. 31)—Large, front room; refined home; well furnished, reasonable; transportation; near Columbia University. UN. 4-0500.

N. Y. C., 564 W. 160th (Apt. 33)—Clean; privacy; elevator; convenient all transportation; large closets; private family; reasonable. Tel. WAdsworth 3-8041.

N. Y. C., 427 W. 121st St. (Apt. 52), Columbia University Section—Attractive, light, quiet room, electric grill, running water, elevator business man, woman or student.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-3343. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, in private apartment, attractively furnished, $12 weekly; on Washington Square. GR. 7-7883.

N. Y. C., 104 East 31st St. (Apt. 4)—Delightful quiet, sunny single, comforts, refinement, business person. Telephone mornings, CAL. 5-0094.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108 St. (corner Broadway) (10-A)—Redecorated front, homelike, twin beds, river view, $4 each; single room with private bath, $6. Tel. AC. 2-2815.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2111 O St. Rambler Rose Guest Home—Walking distance points of interest; permanent, tourists. West 2047.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bright, sunny room, nicely furnished, with private bath. 1623 Lanier Pl., Apt. 302. ADams 9250.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men, tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel. 28186.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST-TEACHER-ACCOMPANIST
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. En. 2-8301

KENNETH HUMES
Westfield, New Jersey, and Vicinity
Pianist and Teacher
Theory and Harmony included during course of lessons. Active as accompanist.
514 E. Broad Street Tel. West 4674

Voice Process, Singing, speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
[illegible]

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0879-0934-W. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ARLINGTON

Expect Service BEAUTY PARLOR
BETTY ANN BEAUTY SALON
NEW HAIR STYLES FOR MILADY
TELEPHONE KEARNY 2-0200 828 KEARNY AVE. ARLINGTON, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY

The Christmas Store of South Jersey
From the magnificent gold-and-white decorated street floor with its majestic columns of gold, all the way up to the 8th floor, which has been given over in its entirety to a mammoth Toyland, M. E. Blatt Co. is a Christmas Store bulging with a million gifts for you and yours.
Wise shoppers are buying now and avoiding last minute rushing.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

HERMAN LEON
Upholstering and Remodeling
Living Room Furniture Custom Made. Slip Covers Made to Order
2612 Atlantic Ave. Phone 4-1471

Dorothy
Hats of Distinction
Formerly Designer French Shop
1301 Atlantic Avenue
Room 203, Chelsea Bank Bldg.
Atlantic City, N. J. Telephone 4-6804

Telephone Dial 5-3204
SEAMAN & MARTENS INC.
Coal and Fuel Oil
Yard: Corner Vermont and Melrose Avenues

CRANFORD

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

REEL - STRONG COAL CO., INC.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL - OIL - COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571 8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Authorized Dealer of General Electric and Philco Radios
WIRING AND REPAIRS
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
15 WASHINGTON PLACE OR. 3-[illegible]

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For the Christmas Cards you will send visit POST'S in East Orange
Post's

Have your RADIO Serviced for the Fall and Winter Programs—Call
M. B. ROSS, Inc.
Or. 3-3300 621 Central Ave.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Keep your Hair LOVELY with our SMART, MODERN PERMANENT WAVE
Guillaume's Dainty Deb Shop
84 No. Walnut St. Or. 5-9750

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL {SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE} 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9890

Interior Decorators
DRAPERIES UPHOLSTERING VENETIAN BLINDS SHADES
FRANK G. CURRID CO.
LILY KROBOTH
Interior Decorator
Or. 3-9339 42 Central Avenue

COME—
Let us serve you
Our new equipment and decorations are inviting.
MARIE'S BEAUTY SALON
8 Washington Street Or. 3-0615

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D

Give a WATCH for a Christmas Gift
A deposit now will secure it.
C. A. LUND
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9

LUCY E. JOHNSTON GIFT SHOP
Christmas Cards - Wedding Gifts
Bridge Gifts, Costume Jewelry
Renting Library
86 No. Walnut St. Or. 4064

John P. Pinto
Antique Furniture
Art Objects
Furniture Restored
Cabinet Work to Order
50 Brick Church Plaza Or. 5-3815

Afternoon and Evening
DRESSES
for the Holiday Parties
Sanford Dress Shop
Anna L. Moore
591 Central Avenue

Gifts for Him
We Recommend
ARROW SHIRTS
Lomar's Men's Wear
534 Main Street

PHIL'S RADIO SHOP
Philco—Grunow—Emerson—Stewart-Warner Radios
G. E. Bulbs, Sunbeam Mixmaster and Electrical Appliances.
Time Payments
568 MAIN ST. OR. 4-1545

ELIZABETH

Neureiter & Horre Coal Co.
COAL—Double Screened
Fuel Oil and Koppers Coke
Free delivery service to all towns within fifteen miles radius.
Phone Elizabeth 2-9797
328-336 East Jersey St. Elizabeth, N. J.

Telephone ELIZABETH 2-3877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1180 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

You and your friends are invited to my Christmas Display
HAND PAINTED CHINA
Oil Paintings and Novelties
• GIFTS •
that are distinctively different and reasonably priced.
L. HASTE'S
STUDIO OF CHINA PAINTING
702 RAHWAY AVE. ELIZABETH, N. J.
Phone EL-3-2297

SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
at Hilgendorff's
Bros., Inc.
1166 E. Jersey St. Elizabeth

NEW JERSEY

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED HABERDASHERY
Lafayette Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng. 3-4120

EDITH KERR
Tel. Englewood 3-[illegible]
12 Dean St., Englewood, N. J.
EARLY WINTER TWEED COATS

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS, Jewelers
Budget Payment Plan
will help you solve your Christmas Gift buying problem. Nationally advertised watches, diamonds and jewelry on credit. Same price as for cash.
No interest—No carrying charges
We are authorized distributors for LONGINES, HAMILTON, GRUEN, ELGIN and BULOVA WATCHES
164 MAIN STREET

Famous Fair
Beautiful and Practical Christmas Gifts of Sportwear
228 MAIN STREET

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 Main St., near Library Hack. 2-8416

FEIST BAKERY,
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-218 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
HONOR BRAND FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

RUTH J. B. WORRELL
Beautician
Specialist in Permanent Waving and Hair Styling
25 KING'S HIGHWAY EAST
Phone Haddonfield 2853

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing - Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257
MAINES' TEXACO SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car

HOPATCONG

THAT SLUGGISH BOILER
of your Steam or Hot Water Heating System will have New Life and Original Pep if you clean its inner surfaces by using my safe, easy and guaranteed method.
(Miles ahead of Soda)
Price $2.00 Folder on request
WM. C. HESPE LANDING, N. J.

IRVINGTON

ESsex 3-4117
FLOWER SHOP
"Flowers for every occasion"
Irvington Flower Shoppe
Member of Florist Telegraph Del. Service
Wm. H. Schlecter 990 Springfield Ave.

PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
Starting at $39.50
(Weekly or Monthly Arrangements)
Waterman's IDEAL Fountain Pens
• Waterman's Low Priced A&L Line —$1.00 up
• Christmas Cards—50 Imprinted for $1.00
IRVINGTON COMMERCIAL STATIONERS, Inc.
Tel. ESsex 3-3388—1011 Springfield Ave.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
E. Horn FREE DELIVERY DELICATESSEN
Imported German Specialties
OPEN EVENINGS!
Tel. ES. 3-4593 16 Union Avenue

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10207

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

GROSS SIGN SHOP
Neon-Electric
Wall—Bulletin—Commercial
Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper
SHOW CARDS
136 Newark Ave. Phone Del. 3-[illegible]

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GROSS, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

The Christmas Store for Men
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose, Stetson Hats and other Standard Brands
LEO GOTTLIEB
96 Monticello Avenue

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. SO-2-7925

A. S. CAMPBELL
PLUMBING, HEATING and TINNING
Repairing promptly attended to.
AMERICAN RADIATOR OIL BURNING FURNACES
3 Highland Place SO-2-0537

"IT CAN BE DONE"
Good Business in Maplewood.
Guaranteed Wearables.
Same price as elsewhere.
"OLD WOMAN in the SHOE"
Children's Wear, one minute to 14 years.
Maplewood Ave., Near Theatre

SIRLYN'S
163 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
The Exclusive Men's and Boys' Shop
Haberdashery, Hats, Sportswear of Nationally recognized quality

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-[illegible] 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk Watson
Gorham Rogers, Lunt
Towle & Bowlen
and Others
Claridge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street Montclair New Jersey

Freed Anthracite Burner
Completely Automatic
Less than $300—Installed
R. H. SEE COAL COMPANY
116 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. MOntclair 3-2121

CHRISTMAS GIFTS for Everyone!!!
AT
Moore's Hardware Store
INCORPORATED
223 GLENRIDGE AVE., Montclair, N. J.
Phones—Mtc. 2-4210—2-3211

Ruth Fields
Montclair's Newest Gift Shop
38 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Christmas Gifts
Books, Stationery, Leather Goods, Occasional Furniture, Lamps, Frames, Pictures, Cameras, Christmas Cards.
Madisons
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Oriental Rugs and Plain Carpets
C. M. ARSLANIAN
25 South Park St. Montclair 2-6260
Washing, Repairing, Dyeing

MISS EVERETT, INC.
GOWNS
MILLINERY
SPORTSWEAR
Greatly Reduced
492 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

Claridge Book and Gift Shop
CHRISTMAS CARDS
GIFTS
BOOKS STATIONERY
LIBRARY
11-15 Church St. Montclair, N. J.
Mo. 2-0763

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

Bogart & Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors
and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Spinning Wheel, Inc.
Yarns *Blocking*
Needlepoint
27 Church St., Montclair 2-9818
Gifts Furniture
Always a splendid variety of useful items at reasonable prices
DAWTON'S LTD.
28 So. Park St. Montclair

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

"GOOD THINGS to EAT" at THE BROWNIE SHOPPE
Self Service Luncheon
from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.
14 GREEN ST., Opp. the City Hall
Market 3-3845

Exclusive Millinery
MARGARET HILLYER
Original Modes—Draped to the Head
28 New Street, Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
Dry Goods Company
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
We have added the new WIRELESS PERMANENT
No chemical heat — No discomfort
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
307 MAIN STREET OR. 3-3143
NEAR DAY STREET

REGAN'S
GENERAL HARDWARE
Paints—Housewares
Plumbing Supplies
307 Main St. Or. 3-5498—5499

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Holiday Toys and Gifts
350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

SAVE THE SALES TAX
Buy in New Jersey
New Portable Typewriters $39.50
with backspacer now
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

ELITE ART and GIFT SHOP, Inc.
75 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-2281
Place orders now for monograms on handkerchiefs and sweaters!
Christmas Cards and Gifts! Make Your Selection Early
MISS ALBERT, Mgr.

BELLIN'S
"A safe place to shop"
A Large Assortment of Desirable Merchandise and
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Men, Women and Children
81 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-3384

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

WEST ORANGE (Continued)

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-4364

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Formerly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
60 BROADWAY, Near Main

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 4-4270-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

30 Years of Quality Merchandising
M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
Gossard Front Lacing Combination
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold. B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0872

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
Serving Now in WESTFIELD
205 EAST 5TH ST., OPP. CITY HALL
PHONE PFLD. 6-8862

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS and GIFTS
Mail and phone orders filled
Phone Plainfield 6-0005, 6-0006
A. M. Griffen Hardware Co., Inc.
20-34 Somerset Street
"Plainfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware Store"

RIDGEFIELD PARK

205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
Hardware — Paints
House Furnishings
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"

R. L. MAHON FUEL COMPANY
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

The Quality Shop
J. P. STRAKOSCH, Mgr.
We offer a few gift suggestions to make someone happy.
Mark Cross Gloves Scarfs
Gordon Hosiery Evening Bags
Dainty Handkerchiefs Costume Jewelry
Children's Gifts and Novelties
Christmas Cards
Maple Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus Tel. R. 6-2721

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2702

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear Pajamas
Arrow Shirts Underwear Cravats
Interwoven Hose Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGWOOD AVENUE

Practical
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for the whole family
FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
30 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge 6-2033

RUTHERFORD

H. C. PURCELL'S
Sunoco Service Station
Licensed Lubrication
Accessories
1 Orient Way Ru. 2-4959

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD, Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

W. L. BAKER, INC.
Outfitters
for Men and Boys
426 Springfield Avenue
Summit, New Jersey

Amy McDowell Shop
CORSETS
Lily of France—Treo—Kabo—Gossard Lingerie
Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
WESTBURY FROCKS
COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
9 Beechwood Road Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-1881

Claudine G. Nicholson
Gowns for All Occasions
Evening Gowns—$19.95 to $59.50
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
387 Springfield Ave., Summit, New Jersey
Phone Summit 6-2071

The Marta Palmgren Shop
Distinctive Jewelry
Georg Jensen Silver
Arts and Crafts
Orrefors Glass
376 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.
Telephone Summit 6-3185

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-2700

A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

UNION CITY

The Christmas Gift
that only you can give
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
Materne Studio
140 48th Street Union 7-3043

WESTFIELD

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

GREETINGS
"The Old Gray Mare—She Ain't No More"
But there's interesting gifts behind the old barn door at
The Old Barn Studio
EVA T. DIETZ
Open Evenings 118 Ferris Place

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Packard Motor Cars
Fenstermacher Reim Co
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9434
Allentown, Penna.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

Fifth Anniversary Special $5.00
Edmond Oil Permagent $3.50, most other items 35c. Dial 6864
EVELYN HOOK BEAUTY SHOP
717 N. 7TH ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

KOEHLER BROS.
COAL
Anthracite
Bituminous
CHARCOAL—COKE
7th and Bridge St., Allentown, Pa.
Telephone Allentown 5230

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Blue White
Perfect Diamonds
Special Orders Executed
CHARLES C. VOGT
826 Hamilton St.

Appel JEWELER

ALTOONA

WOODWORTH'S
1115 Twelfth Street
We Always Consider It a Pleasure to Serve You

You'll Like
KEITH'S PROTECTED MILK
It's the kind of milk you should drink.
"IT'S PROTECTED"

BETHLEHEM

Spinets and other Pianos

STEINWAY, CHICKERING KIMBALL
Goodenough's
432 Main St., Bethlehem, Penna.
41 North 4th St., Easton, Penna.

Quiet May Oil Burners
WM. BORNSTEIN, INC.,
Plumbing and Heating Engineers
1000 West Broad Street Tel. 2033

EARL H. GIER
Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

THE MORAVIAN BOOK SHOP
Established 1747
Books, Gifts, Stationery, Christmas Cards
428 MAIN STREET TEL. 4312

CHESTER

For
Carefree Winter Driving
Let us drain and refill the transmission and differential, pull and repack the front wheels, properly lubricate the chassis, change the motor oil and give your car complete preparation for driving—
THE SAFE SINCLAIR WAY!
Service to the brim. Drive in.
1423 Providence Avenue

Edgmont
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

HARRIS & LEONARD
TIRE RETREADING
New Tire Safety Mileage
PHONE 2-9387
1301-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
DEALER BUSINESS INVITED

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN

Traut, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Nesco Enameled Ware and Japanned Ware for Gifts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
ARTISTIC DECORATIONS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 9685, 9686
906-912 Hamilton St., Allentown, Penna.

MURRAY AUTO CORP.
208 EAST HAMILTON STREET
Sales Ford Service
CADILLAC—LASALLE
BUICK—FRIGIDAIRE
Better Used Cars

Deitrich Motor Car Co.
942 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.
Visit our Gas Station
12th and Tilghman Street

Voice Teacher and Coach
Ernestine Hohl-Williams
SOPRANO
Radio—Oratorio—Recital
Pupil of Studio
Mme. Sembrich 513 N. 20th St.
Florence Page Kimball

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities
Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for your Convenience

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth St.

The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

HARRISBURG

In making out a list of Monitor Advertised Stores for your Christmas Shopping, be sure to include
THE GORGAS STORE
for Toilet Accessories for Milady and for her Gentleman, too.
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DAUGHERTY
SECOND AT STATE
Why not stock your pantry shelves NOW and be sure to have everything ready for the Holiday Festivities. This store carries a full line of table delicacies as well as staple foods.
PHONE 2274

REGAL LEATHER GOODS SHOP
Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods
110 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg
Next to Old Y. M. C. A.

HAROLDS
CLEANERS and DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 1407 Derry St.
Phone 2252

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
8 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

Plumbing and Heating
Harry S. Lutz
211 Broad Street
Harrisburg, Penna.
Phone 5486

HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decorations and Gifts
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 370

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
316 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Flowers
For every occasion

Idro Gardens
I. G. Chapman
Juniper Avenue Melrose 4809

The GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

GIFTS
Hosiery Bags
Lingerie
Negligees Scarfs

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR
613 West Avenue Ogontz 985

gift g for christmas
jewelry
evening daytime
rhinestones gold and silver
clips necklaces
bracelets clips
earrings bracelets
gift-wrapping service
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road ogontz 3760

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown (Continued)

J. HOWARD HAY
INCORPORATED
DECORATORS

- Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Upholstering
- Draperies

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
TEL. OGONTZ 154
675 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 2290

PHILADELPHIA

THE VALLEY FORGE TEA ROOM
1727 SANSOM STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Finest Quality Natural Foods direct to consumer—from scientific Farm, Dairy, and Grain Mill. Attractive meals served in a charming restful atmosphere. Home-Made Honey Breads, Pastries, Candies, Ice Cream to take home.

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—
3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Masters in Restoring
ANTIQUES
Repairing—Upholstering—Refinishing
Steger Brothers
FURNITURE
4818 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Greenwood 2870

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Pa. Tennessee 0909 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Sternol Shampoo Tint for:
Faded Gray Hair
Lotion—One Minute
Frederics Wave
68 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH

Unusual and Delightful Southern Pecan Candies, Delicious Chocolates
Agent for Silver Lady Hosiery
Christmas Cards—Beads Restrung
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
HEAD STUDIO
301 Diamond Bank Bldg. Phone
PITTSBURGH, PA. Atlantic 5868

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue Atlantic 9923

JONES BOOK SHOP
Complete Stock
Fountain Pens
Most Unusual and Beautiful Line of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
437 WOOD ST. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3143
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

ZE-WE'S
DELICATESSEN
Call us for your Holiday Needs
Tel. Lehigh 5903 Twice Daily
626 Washington Road Free Delivery

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843 9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPAREL GIFTS
of Good Taste for Men, Women and Boys
CROLL & KECK
ALWAYS RELIABLE 622 PENN STREET

Flowers
Giles, The Florist
123 South Fifth St., Reading, Pa.
Distinctive Service

"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
116 N. 5th Street Phone 4-8383

Pianos, Radios, Sheet Music and Books
Over Sixty Years of Piano Experience
HANGEN'S MUSIC HOUSE
47 SOUTH SIXTH ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
837-845 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

A World's Fair of GIFTS
will satisfy your every Christmas need
POMEROY'S

Kindly leave your order early for your Holiday Turkey, Chicken, Duck, Capon, Etc.
All poultry dressed ready for the pan.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 4383

LUGGAGE UMBRELLAS
GUTH'S
for Fine Luggage and Leather Goods at Popular Prices
Allentown Bethlehem Reading

The Ideal Gift—a Musical Gift
may we suggest
MUTES MUSIC STANDS
REEDS HARMONICAS
All Accessories
YORK STUDIO
528½ PENN ST. DIAL 3-3800
Open daily until 6 P. M.

You are always welcome whether you want a very small gift or an expensive one, and we can supply all you need.
Germaine
418 FRANKLIN STREET

SCRANTON

N. B. LEVY'S *for Gifts of Luxury . . . Diamonds, Watches, Silver, Handbags, Eye Glasses*
Deduct 15% savings for cash . . . except on price-restricted items. OR 90 days to pay—it costs nothing extra! Open a charge account.
N. B. LEVY'S, 420 Spruce St.

The Boston
Dial Scranton 8308
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.

PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
LUGGAGE
HANDBAGS UMBRELLAS
BRIEF CASES
Expert Repairing
211 North Washington Avenue

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

T. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

SEWICKLEY

Christmas Cards and Stationery
PENGUIN BOOK SHOP
434 Beaver Street

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Buick Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" Time to Service with "Eveready Prestone"
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461
Is It Time to Fill Your Coal Bin?
WALLACE COAL & COKE CO.
Champion Coal Disco
Neville Coke
"Cheap Coal is Cheap—Good Coal is Cheaper"
306 Meadow Lane, Edgeworth
Tel. Sewickley 321

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SUNOCO
"Regular gas prices"
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Pl. at Bridge Tel. Sewickley 9715

Colonial Flower Shop
Potted Plants
for Christmas Presents
417 Broad Street
Tel. Sewickley 545

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

Gifts of Utility
Electrical Appliances
Fancy Chrome Ware
Copper Ware
Toys
Sleds, Skis, Games

Quality Antique Shop

Repairing, Refinishing, Carving, Upholstering, Draperies, Slip Covers
A. L. Lewis
Tel. Sewickley 696 530 Blackburn Ave.

SWARTHMORE

NEW DEPARTMENT
Body Straightening and Painting
DODGE and PLYMOUTH
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
Sales and Service
RADIOS - REFRIGERATORS
WASHERS
Philco - R. C. A. - Westinghouse
Peoples Tire Store Co.
211 State St., Media — Open Evenings

Shop in Comfort
Large Stocks to Choose From.
Haberdashers
Ladies' Wear
BUCHNER'S
Open Every Evening

Gifts Housefurnishings
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
Distributors
MEDIA, PA.
Paints Hardware

2 Stockings for Christmas!
Fill them at SUPLEE'S

MARTEL'S
NEW BAKERY
9 So. Chester Road

UPPER DARBY

REYNOLDS
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
Greeting Cards *Rytex Stationery*
Fiesta Pottery
14 So. Lansdowne Ave, Lansdowne
MADISON 7791

MOSELEY'S
Valet Call Service
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING. ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL
Ph. Boulevard 1441 7402 Marshall Road

THE ORIGINAL YARN SHOP
107 FAIRFIELD AVE.
We Teach You To Make
Afghans, Hooked Rugs, and all Kinds of Knitted and Crochet Garments
Boulevard 2795 E. Ericksen and S. Fretz

TOYS — TOYS — TOYS
for Kiddies of Every Age
JONAS TOY SHOP
7028 West Garrett Rd.
OPEN EVERY EVENING

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. 420 LIBRARY ST.
PE 0844 BE 1553
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

HENRY'S
"THEY ARE DIFFERENT"
Homemade
CHOCOLATES
Creams 45c, Mixed 55c, Nuts 65c
Also Salted Peanuts and Noodles
211 N. Newberry Street Phone 38562
We are happy to deliver in City.

RAY MAE SHOP
146 East Market Street
The Finest of Everything in Candies, Quality Home-Made Cakes, Rolls and Buns

ANNA HERR FRANTZ
Distinctive Gifts
Our gifts have been selected with you in mind. After you have done your Christmas shopping here you will always have us in mind.
Yes, we have the suitable gift for each in the family, even the dog and the cat.
YORKTOWNE HOTEL

EMILIE HAT SHOP
"We Make Your Yesterday's Hat Into Tomorrow's Chapeau"
Millinery for Matron and Miss
Weddings given special attention. Remodeling done reasonably.
MATTIE G. KESSLER

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

The single letter and short words in today's cryptogram offer good clues. With no more hint than this, see how long it will take to solve it.

"MEHHMT DNHU RO AECJ-CTUU DBT UHRYTJ DYDV EC HWT WTDBH, MEAT SDXU RO MDLTCJTB EC D JBDYTB, HR UYTTHTC TLTBV RSGTNH DBRICJ HWTZ."

Forming a Square

Cut out 7 pieces of paper of the shape and size indicated below. Four of these should be 4 inches long and 1 inch wide, and 3 of them 3 inches long and 1 inch wide. Try forming a square from these 7 pieces:

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

C D E E R S U

What Are the Dimensions?

The length of a certain lot of land is 1 2-5 times its width. The distance around the lot is 120 rods. If the lot is rectangular, what are the dimensions?

Books And Authors

Can you correctly identify each book with its author as indicated by the example checked?

1	Iliad	Dickens	
2	Paradise Lost	Disraeli	
3	Life of Johnson	Homer	/
4	Ivanhoe	Eliot	
5	Vanity Fair	Kingsley	
6	David Copperfield	Boswell	
7	Ben Hur	Milton	
8	Westward Ho!	Scott	
9	Vivian Grey	Wallace	
10	Middlemarch	Thackeray	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Jes' Gimme Love

Love am sho' a pow'ful thing,
It make you happy like de Spring;
It make you feel so rich an' gran'
De way I jes' can't understan'—
But gimme love!

De good Lawd send us heaps of gif's
An' fo' dem all mah praise I lif's;
But Lawd nev' min' dem jewels dat shine
Dere's jes' one gif' I asks fo' mine:
Lawd gimme love!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

If You Could Reach The Foot of a Rainbow?

Even if the fabled pot of gold really existed, we could never reach the so-called foot of the rainbow to find it; for the center of the circle, of which the rainbow is a portion, is always on an imaginary line from

the sun through the eye of the observer. Consequently, as the observer moves, the rainbow moves with him.

Moreover, some rainbows (or, more strictly speaking, rain-circles) have no foot or end at all, and so could not possibly mark the location of any pot of gold! Such endless rainbows may be seen from a balloon or airplane when sailing above a shower. If the plane or balloon is between the sun and the falling drops of water, a lovely circle of rainbow colors may be seen below the plane.

It is interesting to note that the shadow of the plane on the clouds will always be in the exact center of the circle of colors, showing clearly that (as mentioned above) the center of the circle is on an imaginary line from the sun through the eye of the observer; and also that when the observer moves, the rainbow moves with him.

The Friend Who Understands

I think that God had me in mind,
And that He tried His best to find
The thing for me He best could do,
When He made such a friend as you;
My friend—you understand.

'Tis sweet to know you see the good,
And that I'm ne'er misunderstood;
That I can throw away the mask,
Just be myself, and do my task;
Of course you understand.

You understand each thing I say,
My meaning always clear as day;
You do not watch my q's and p's,
You do not make me ill at ease;
You always understand.

Somehow I feel the world would grow
Much better if each one could know
A friend who understands, who sings,
Who seeks the brighter side of things,
Like you—you understand.

—Frank B. Whitney, in Federal Employees Insurance News.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Authenticating Rules

Question: A special committee is appointed by the board to draft rules for a certain standing committee. The special committee presents the rules to the board and they are approved by the board. Should these rules be authenticated by the signature of the president or clerk of the board, or by any other official? If the rules are not to be signed, how may the committee which uses them know that they are authorized? Does Robert's Rules of Order, pages 237 and 247 apply in this case?

Answer: The rules mentioned in Robert's govern any case where there is reason for authentication of the acts of a parliamentary body. Many circumstances might arise requiring authentication of action. The proper place for authentication of rules, however, is in the minutes of the board, preferably by embodying the rules in the minutes together with the record of the action approving them, or at least by identifying the rules clearly in some manner.

If question should ever arise regarding the exact wording of the rules, it should be settled by reference to the minutes of the board. The letter from the board transmitting the rules to the standing committee, should be signed by the clerk. If the committee wishes a copy of the rules authenticated, there is no reason why it might not be done. If so, however, the clerk or president does not sign the rules, but signs a statement to the effect that they were adopted by the board on a certain date.

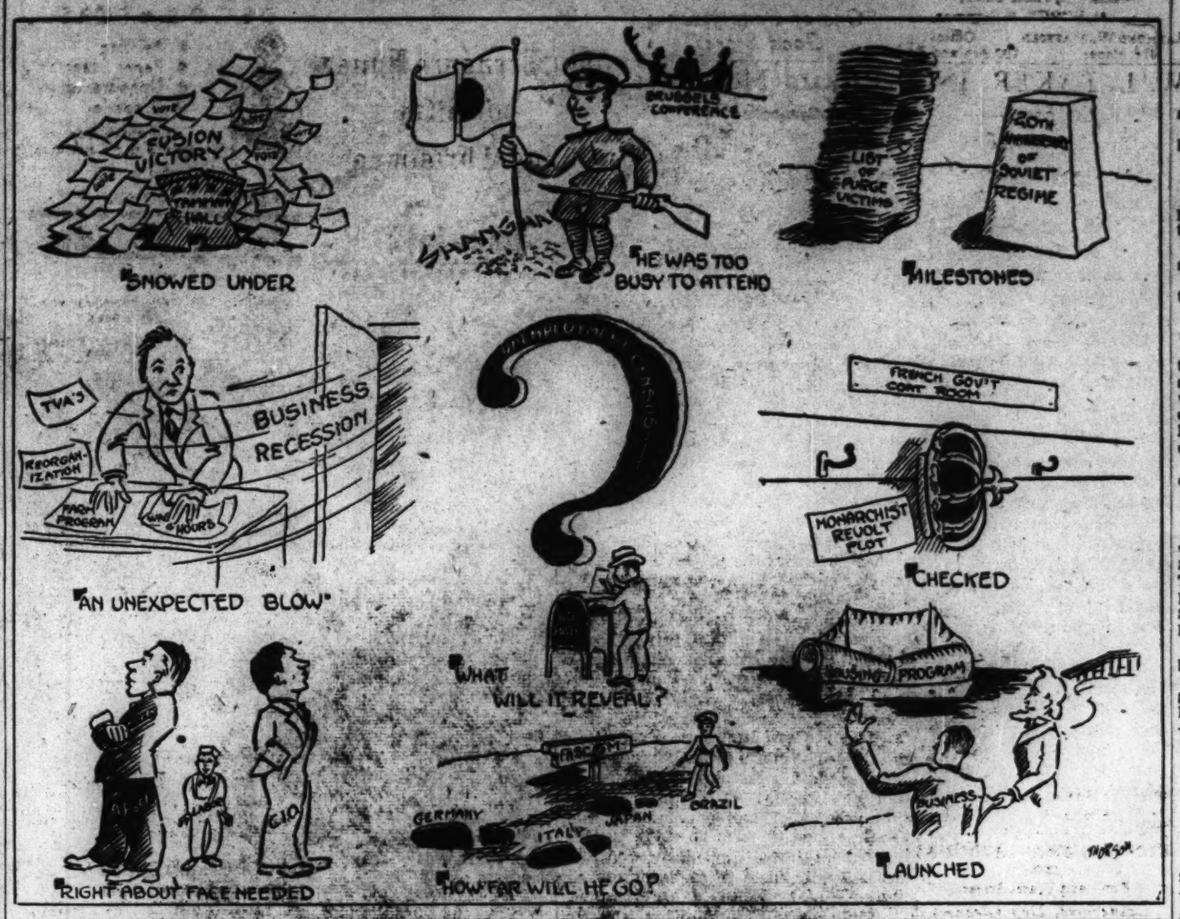
Long Bed

A new Admiralty order for providing tall men with long hammocks would have had the warm approval of King Edward VII, who on one occasion gave a marked indication of his sympathy with outsized humanity.

In the days when he was Prince of Wales he received a visit at Marlborough House from King Leopold of Belgium, who, on leaving, told him he had enjoyed his stay, except for the difficulty of disposing his six-foot-four length with comfort in an ordinary bed.

The next time King Leopold stayed at Marlborough House, he was delighted to find a seven-foot bed awaiting him. His host had gone to the trouble of having it specially made for his use.—Manchester Guardian.

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over November



Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Engraving Silverware

A young man, skilled in engraving, set out to find his own employment. He called from door to door, inquiring if the family had any articles of silverware which they would like engraved. He carried with him an electric engraving pencil which could be plugged into a light socket, and had samples of lettering from which were to be chosen the kind of lettering desired.

He found many jobs of engraving initials on silverware—knives, forks, spoons, etc., and on larger pieces.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Isn't That a Benefit?

"There is no such thing as the benefit of the doubt. If a jury has any doubt a person is entitled to be acquitted."—Lord Hewart.

No, Not Always

"Should a comrade slap thee in the face in his excitement, it is not always the right thing to hit back immediately."—From Bishop Mueller's version of the Sermon on the Mount.

Government

"There are too many people seeking something from the Government and not enough people willing to sacrifice for the Government."—Bruce Barton.

A Democratic View

"I think that if ex-Governor Landon makes another speech, President Roosevelt could carry Maine and Vermont."—Gov. Clyde Tingley of New Mexico.

Quotation for Today

O BE very sure
That no man will learn anything at all,
Unless he first learn humility.

—OWEN MEREDITH.

"Well, When Do We Eat?"

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Ruth Green, Sheffield, Eng.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Slipper Race

A Slipper Race is an exciting and laugh-provoking game both for participants and spectators.

The players, equally divided, sit facing one another in two rows a few feet apart. The leader of each line is given a pair of very large slippers which he has to wear while he races up the length of his row, around the end of it, and back to the starting point. If a slipper falls off during this journey, it must be replaced before the player can proceed.

When the leaders have returned to the point from which they started, they pass the slippers to the persons now occupying the end seats who, with the rest of their lines, have all moved along one chair. The original leaders then go to the vacant seats at the other ends of the lines, and the new leaders race.

This procedure continues until all players have participated. The race is won by the line whose players finish first.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Brevities

Des Moines Register: It takes all kinds to make up an electorate; including the silent vote and the noisy non-vote.

Los Angeles Times: The elimination of the gear shift lever will be a great convenience to the proud new car owner as soon as he stops reaching for it.

Milwaukee Journal: America—the land of infinite variety—not only carves its immortals on mountainsides, but squeezes 39 of them on a special postage stamp.

In Lighter Vein

School Note

Uncle: "And how do you like school, Johnny?"

Johnny: "Closed, uncle."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Not a Bank

A trolley passenger, apprehensive lest she pass her destination, poked the conductor with her umbrella.

"Is that the First National Bank?" she asked.

"No, mum," answered the conductor. "That is my stomach!"

Not Half Bad Enough

Dr. Johnson was very indifferent to music; so much so that when attending the concert of a famous violinist, a musical friend, to quicken his interest, explained to him how extremely difficult was that certain rendition.

"Difficult?" queried the learned doctor. "I wish it were impossible!"

A Wee Visitor

A little boy called on his aunt, who lived next door. "Hello, Aunt Sue," he greeted her, "nice day." Then, after a minute's embarrassed pause, he came to the point, "Aunt Sue, I smell something that seems like pie with raisins in it."

"Yes, Billy, I have some mince pies, but they're for company."

He pondered this and then suggested hopefully, "I came to make a little bit of a visit myself."—Judge.

Daily Anecdote

Pianist Turns Singer

Teresa Carreno, the great Venezuelan pianist, had already appeared with success in the United States and was giving concerts in Britain, when, at the age of 15, she met Colonel Mapleson in Edinburgh.

Mapleson was managing a season of opera. He was to present "Les Huguenots" on the Queen's birthday, but his prima donna was indisposed and he had been unable to find a substitute.

It was now Thursday, and the Queen's anniversary was on the following Monday. A bright idea struck the Colonel. "Teresa," he said, "you shall sing the part of the Queen in 'Les Huguenots' on Monday night."

"Me?" she exclaimed, "I cannot sing. I do not know the part; and I have never been on the stage."

"Nonsense," replied the Colonel, "you have all the qualifications—a beautiful voice, youth, good looks. You are just the person."

The idea appealed to her. She was to give a concert in London shortly, so she stipulated that if Mapleson would provide her with singers necessary for a London success she would take the part.

He agreed; so she set to work with her usual enthusiasm, and by Monday had learned the part. She sang under an assumed name, dreading a fiasco. But her success was instantaneous and complete.

Odds and Ends

In an Airplane

A three-minute egg would take 4½ minutes to boil at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

Changing Metals

Platinum has been changed into gold by the bombardment of the atom by powerful electric charges.

Needed

The United States has about one third of the world's 9,600,000 miles of highways.

To Protect Watches

A shock absorber for watches, to protect the balance wheel from injury, has been invented by a Swiss watchmaker.

Little Miss Webster

"Sadie, what is a gentleman?"

"A gentleman," answered Sadie, "is a man you don't know very well."

All-British

"Under the Red Robe" (British)—A swaggering adventure tale of the days of Cardinal Richelieu, produced by an American, directed by a Swede, photographed by a Chinaman, designed by a Swiss, and played by a German, a Frenchwoman, a Canadian, and a Mexican. Otherwise, an all-British picture.—Film note in London Observer.

Honest Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Scranton, Penna.

Last spring a mother and daughter left their home in the country and purchased a double house in the city in order that their property might provide an income as well as a home for them. Neither of them had been accustomed to business transactions, but, having been left in a position where it was necessary for them to handle their own affairs, they readily adjusted themselves to their surroundings, looking for and finding good in everything.

Some of their rooms needed renovating, but the work was postponed until this fall, when painters and paper hangers were employed to do the work. The mother and daughter determined not to admit any confusion or inharmony due to the upset condition of the house, but claimed a blessing for all concerned, realizing too that honesty, efficiency, and good humor governed all at work in their home.

The day the work was completed, the mother paid the bill, never questioning the charge.

The following morning the doorbell rang; and, to her surprise when she answered it, she found the painter there, eager to return $8, stating that he had made a mistake in his calculations. He wished to square accounts before he went to his next job.

It was an experience that strengthened the faith of the mother and daughter in the honesty of man. It also convinced them not only that the workman is worthy of his hire, but that he does not want to be overpaid any more than he wants to be underpaid.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Covering Luggage

I have found that a square piece of cheap ordinary oilcloth placed over the luggage on the running board, or over the bags tied on the rear of the car, will protect the luggage during rain, dust, and snow storms, and against the sun.

Covering the different colored leather bags with the oilcloth gives the car a neater appearance. It also gives added protection against theft of any piece of luggage. Black oilcloth looks very neat and doesn't show up dirt readily. I use a cheap black oilcloth that costs me 10c per square yard.—J. J. G., Philadelphia.

Fleeting Fame

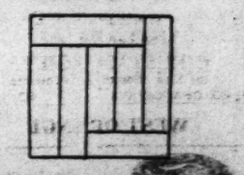
The publicity given the hobo who was discovered riding the blinds on the Presidential train in Idaho recalls another "bo" who also received much space in the New York newspapers.

John Murphy, no home, who had "worked" Fifth Avenue for a long afternoon, was tired. He needed a good night's rest. At the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria, stood the palatial mansion of Mrs. Astor, the recognized leader of the long forgotten Four Hundred. A side door of the mansion was open. John spied it and strolled in. Upstairs he found a bedroom, and lay down to peaceful slumbers. One of the servants found John in the morning. Mrs. Astor, as the writer recalls, did not press any case against John. But the publicity secured him a job as a "freak" in Fourteenth Street Museum, and a song was written about the incident which ended: "The tramp who slept the night at Mrs. Astor's."—Wall St. Journal.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Little acts of kindness are stowed away in the heart, like bags of lavender in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them."

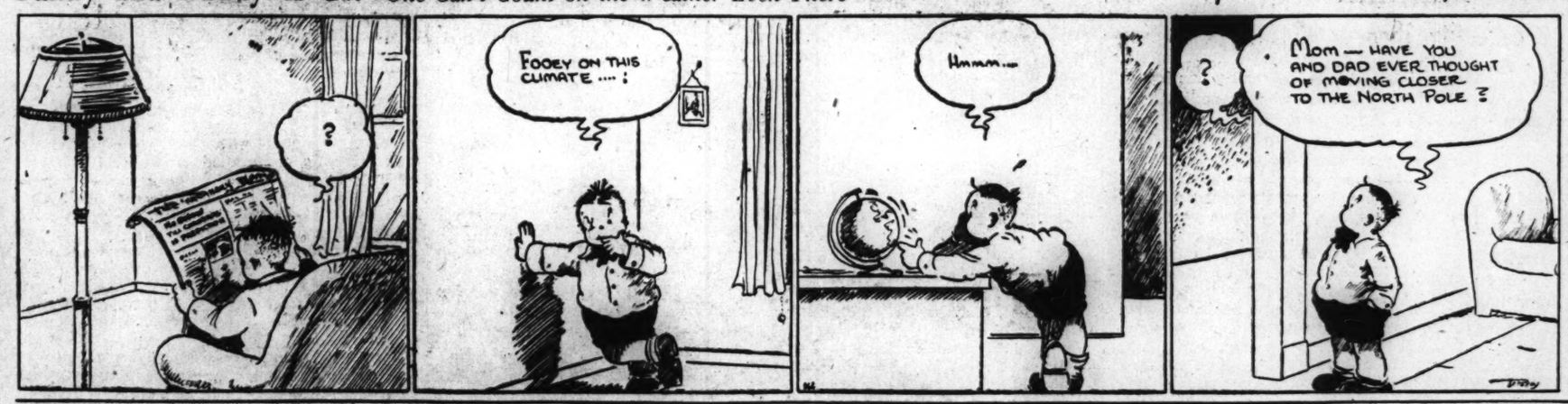
Forming a Square:



Letter Juggling: Rescued, Screwed.
What Are the Dimensions?: 24 rods long, 25 rods wide.
Books and Authors: Iliad-Homer; Paradise Lost-Milton; Life of Johnson-Boswell; Ivanhoe-Scott; Vanity Fair-Thackeray; David Copperfield-Dickens; Ben Hur-Wallace; Westward Ho!-Kingsley; Vivian Grey-Disraeli; Middlemarch-Eliot.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Can't Count on the Weather Even There*

By Le Pelley



Animal Town—*The Search for the Gems Starts*

By Dummer

DEAR ANIMAL AVIATORS. THE GEMS ARE GONE! I AM SOMETHING OF A DETECTIVE. I'LL GET MY CAP AND CLUE GLASS AND WITH BUSTER TO HELP ME, WE'LL SOON KNOW HOW THE GEMS DISAPPEARED
THIS IS TOO BAD. WE HAD PLANNED SO ON THEM
WITH THE GEMS GONE, OUR DREAM OF BUILDING THAT ANIMAL TOWN FIGGERIN GOES WITH THEM
I CAN'T APE YOU AND SAY I SEE ANY CLUES. BUT JUST A JUNGLE PATH
PLENTY OF CLUES YES SIR! PLENTY OF THEM
WHOEVER TOOK THE GEMS WENT UP THIS TREE. SO MY CLUE GLASS TELLS ME
TOO BAD THE TREE DIDN'T BARK AND TREE THE THING.
DUMMER
FUNNY, BUT THE CLUES STOP HERE!
I'M GLAD THEY DO, FOR WE'RE NOT BIRDS
STRANGERS! I'VE FOUND SOMETHING DOWN HERE
WHAT HAS FOUND WHOM? NO I MEAN WHO HAS FOUND WHAT? FULL ACCOUNT IN NEXT WEDNESDAYS MONITOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Instead of Farm Compulsion

TO THOSE who wish to see farm regulation kept on a voluntary basis in the United States the substitute offered by Senator Josh Lee to take the place of the Pope-McGill agricultural bill will be of interest. Senator Lee proposes, substantially, adherence to the original form of the domestic allotment plan without compulsory crop control.

In other words, the Oklahoma senator is interested simply in the first avowed purpose of farm relief: to give the farmer who produces an export surplus a pair of stilts comparable to those enjoyed by manufacturers who sell him their products under the benefit of tariff protection. His proposal is to allot to each producer his respective portion of, say, the approximately 6,000,000 bales of cotton and the 650,000,000 bushels of wheat ordinarily consumed in the United States, and pay him a price benefit on that many bales or bushels of his production. The farmer would be free to produce as much as he desired but on any surplus above his domestic quota he would risk receiving however little the world market might pay him.

Adherents of Secretary Henry Wallace's ever-normal granary plan as now embodied in the Pope-McGill bill assert the domestic allotment plan—which some of them helped to originate—has to be coupled with and protected by crop control; otherwise it may act as an incentive to unlimited production and result in unmanageable surpluses.

Hence the compulsory marketing quotas provided under some circumstances in the Pope-McGill bill with practically prohibitive and confiscatory tax penalties on any producers who attempt to sell an excess. It is to be noted that these do not come into effect until, first, a surplus exists of 10 per cent in the case of wheat or corn, or a carryover of 35 per cent of the normal consumption of cotton; and second, a two-thirds vote in a referendum of producers has authorized the compulsory quotas. This, it is urged, assures an adequate supply in the interests of consumers before crop limitation applies. And it would prevent compulsory action unless conditions had reached a point where a large majority were ready to accept it.

Nevertheless, the idea of impeding the freedom of economic enterprise, especially of setting limits around the opportunity to produce, is not attractive in any guise. Moreover, it would take a huge staff to enforce a marketing quota and prevent "bootlegging" of a useful commodity such as grain.

If the country is to stop somewhere short of this iron-clad restriction the Lee proposal for the simple domestic allotment plan apparently offers about the most feasible alternative. Its possibilities seem to warrant exploration. Could, for instance, the benefits be kept moderate enough to avoid encouraging an unwieldy and price-ruining surplus? Probably not if the Government were to guarantee prices up to so-called "parity" level, which in the case of cotton would be around 17 cents a pound. But if it should pledge instead a benefit of up to three cents on the domestic portion of the crop, as in the present cotton program, for whatever margin the market price might fall below 12 cents a pound, is there not a reasonable hope that this would meet the situation?

The actual figures might be somewhat different, and suitable scales would have to be worked out for wheat and possibly corn, tobacco and rice. Farm organizations doubtless would protest the payment was not enough, and consumer-taxpayers on the other hand would come only reluctantly to the concession that any long-continuing subsidy is necessary. But it seems that a compromise which should take both sides sufficiently into account in calculating the amount of the payments might succeed in adjusting the balances of farm income and production without resort to compulsory limits.

Noble Blood

POLITICS are often melodramatic; and sometimes they expose the misconceptions of melodrama. Old-fashioned romances, whether on the stage or in stories, are very fond of heroes in whose veins flows something which is referred to as "noble blood"; but recent press comments on the visit of Lord Halifax to Berlin have driven home the fact that, in England, "noble blood" is not merely something that appears in fiction; it is a fiction in itself. It simply does not exist.

It has been pointed out that Lord Halifax actually became a peer—Lord Irwin—some time before he succeeded to his father's title. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, a son of a former Marquis of Salisbury, rose to the peerage entirely through his own merits. From all this there flows the immensely interesting fact that in England no man is a nobleman merely because he belongs to a noble family. In short, there is no "nobility of blood."

In consequence, the younger children of peers are not, through their birth, noblemen at all; they are commoners. The peerage is thus constantly discarding from its family membership, and drawing new recruits from other ranks. This means that English aristocracy is not a closed caste, like that of some European nations, and this has resulted in a social stability and vigor that Britishers highly prize.

Priming the Budget

BY HIS message asking for curtailed spending on roads, President Roosevelt has definitely turned away from emergency pump priming. Coming at a time when business spending has slackened and there is fear of increased unemployment, this move is being attacked by those who say there is a new emergency. And since the largest share of federal road money, which for five years has averaged about $300,000,000 a year, is distributed in the West there is a man-sized revolt in Congress among representatives from the wide-open spaces.

The President on his western trip two months ago received urgent pleas from western governors for continuance of WPA and other federal spending. He was warned then that what has been called the "weaning of the West" would not be politically easy. He must have known that there would be a congressional flare-up over his request for a $175,000,000 cut in road building appropriations. That he went ahead in face of this political threat and in face of new demands for pump priming to offset the business recession indicates that he is resolved to balance the budget. There is every indication that he will stand on this decision as firmly as he did against the bonus drive.

This stand of the President's should encourage the business men who have been calling for a balanced budget. Yet it will take strong public support and plain words to members of Congress if such cuts in spending are to be made effective. It may even require some self-denial from congressional districts which have been greatly helped by road money and which may now have almost as much need for relief as in the depths of the depression.

Yet it should be evident that in some places at least roads have been built up to or ahead of present road needs. If federal moneys are to be used at this time for pump priming they can be spread much further through housing loans where the Government would need to contribute a much smaller proportion of the total expenditure than it has for roads.

Thus the Monday and Tuesday messages of the President were entirely consistent. For at the same time that he urged cutting of road money he put forward plans to encourage wide use of lubricating funds in the construction field. And his emphasis in both is on what might be called priming the budget. This seems wise policy at this time.

The Third Corner

THE London autumn theatrical season has provided a notable instance of the progress women are making toward cultural and economic emancipation. Three of the first plays to be put on after the summer lull were produced and directed by women. It has been remarked that such things would have been simply inconceivable in the days of the actor-manager system which the World War brought to an end.

Women have established their importance in the theater in every aspect of activity. Of celebrated actresses there has been no lack in England during the last 250 years. Women dramatists, too, have made their mark. Now that women have proved their worth as producers the last corner of the theatrical triangle has been occupied.

War on Gambling

PUBLIC opposition to race-track gambling in the United States is spreading over a wide front. Texas repealed its pari-mutuel betting law some months ago. Since then horse racing has bogged down in Rhode Island in a political row between the Governor and a race-track manager. At present the firing is heaviest in Massachusetts, where this week two sets of initiative petitions—each bearing many thousand names in excess of the 20,000 required by law—have been filed with the Legislature.

Will the reaction such as that manifested in Texas repeat itself in New England? Judging by the rising tide of protest in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, many people who voted for the pari-mutuels three years ago are ready now to repeal their permissive betting laws. And need one ask why? Does not the delivery of those initiative petitions in Massachusetts to the State House under heavy armed guard—to safeguard their thousands of signatures because of proffered bribes and threats—speak for itself?

A recent gang slaying in Revere, Mass., and the liaison between betting and racketeering which official investigation of the crime already has exposed, will rally public support for the drive against gambling in Massachusetts.

The inseparable partnership between race-track gambling and racketeering is documented by repeated exposures of horse-doping, political corruption, and sometimes more serious crimes. Many citizens who do not oppose commercialized gambling as an economic waste are now ready to join the ranks of gambling's opponents because the pari-mutuel system undermines law and order. Financially entrenched gambling interests are no match for an aroused public opinion. The people of Texas have already proved that.

Fame Via the Mike

Book News of the Day

VERNON BARTLETT might incorporate a microphone rampant in his crest. It was on the microphone that he rode to fame; though it did eventually unseat him. For six years, from 1927 to 1933, he was virtually Britain's sole commentator on international affairs. He had a freedom of speech which, he says, no London newspaper would have given him. Then came one of the dramatic incidents in radiocasting history. The backstage side of this story is told fully by Mr. Bartlett in his autobiography, THIS IS MY LIFE (London: Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d.).

Germany left the League of Nations in 1933. Mr. Bartlett had hurriedly to compose a commentary. He felt so strongly that the procrastinations of the other powers had forced Germany to take this step that he voiced a strong, if indirect, criticism of the British Government's attitude. Trouble was inevitable, seeing that the British Broadcasting Corporation is a semi-government organization.

Furthermore, Mr. Bartlett's talk was preceded by a recording of the speech at Geneva of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon. The contrast between the two views was thus further stressed. There were other incidents which helped to dramatize the situation still more. The storm broke. It is difficult for some continental countries to understand how the B. B. C. retains a considerable degree of freedom, and in this case it seemed to them that the British Government was hopelessly divided against itself. Some 90 per cent of the letters received by the B. B. C. supported Mr. Bartlett's talk, but he himself felt his radiocasting days were numbered. He was relieved at their ending, however, for he felt the responsibility too great for one man.

This book contains a number of entertaining stories about Mr. Bartlett's experiences of broadcasting from Europe. Few people have been more in the thick of post-war European affairs. Either as newspaper correspondent, League of Nations official or radio commentator he has been present at most of the important occasions and has had close contact with the majority of the leading characters.

What of Vernon Bartlett, himself? The self-depreciative remarks he makes about his capabilities will be taken with a large pinch of salt by his colleagues and his friends, of whom there are many. He appears sentimental and sensitive, with emotional reactions. It is not surprising, therefore, that he has suffered severe disillusionment over events in Europe and particularly at Geneva. Nevertheless he retains a firm faith in the fundamental ideals of the League.

P. L.

A Strong "Point"

Down-Easter's Return

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE

THIS is my first New England Thanksgiving in fifteen years. True, I have had many pleasant ones elsewhere. I have enjoyed as much of the New England atmosphere as it is ever possible to reproduce outside New England itself with my own kin on the Pacific coast, with Vermonters in Cairo and with Maine folk in Shanghai. I have dined with Americans in a Rome hotel where the eager manager did all he could to make his American guests feel at home, with little idea what it was all about.

Last year on Thanksgiving Day I was in Biskra, at the edge of the Sahara, far from anyone who ever had heard of Thanksgiving or even of New England. The year before I was staying on the island of Corfu, in the blue Tyrrhennian Sea; in 1933 at Auckland, New Zealand, where the hospitable American Consul, having the keen sense of the fitness of things that you find characteristic of the Foreign Service, gathered the few Americans present about his festive Thanksgiving board.

So it has gone. Other holidays have been in England, in various parts of Europe, in the Far East, in the Antipodes, in the South Seas. One that is especially memorable was in Tahiti where the carefree natives are but too eager to observe the holidays of any and every nationality, British, American, French, their own, even Chinese.

And who could forget the Thanksgiving of 1918, one of significance supreme? The vessel of the American Navy on which I happened to be serving lay in a little port on the coast of Wales. We dined at the local inn. It was primitive and the fare was more so. Yet I dare say few of us ever found more satisfaction in the most lavish New England feast with "home-grown" turkey the pièce de résistance.

But this year, only the second since then, I am back in Maine, down-east indeed, heart of Yankeeland and home of Thanksgiving's deepest sentiment. From my window I look down the village street and across the harbor in its setting of rocks and always-green firs and spruces. And full poignantly can I recall, today of all days, the delights that have been mine small-boating about that fair bay, tramping joyously through summer's warmth and winter's snow alike in yonder woods, greeting old friends on my return after long absences and wanderings in far lands along this village street, even as I greet them today.

A day or two ago the snow fell to the depth of some inches, the first snow I had seen in a number of years. I went out and walked for hours through it, in the spruce woods, along the dirt roads off the main highways, those old-fashioned winding country lanes whose very appearance seems to refute the passing of the years. The great white flakes of the year's first snow fell with a soft whisper among the firs and whitened the dun soil of the country roads and the still green meadows on either side. You heard the faint rumble of the fog-horn at the harbor's mouth as vision at sea grew obscured with the flying snow-flakes. And in the slowly gathering shadows of the short autumn afternoon the steadily whitening landscape seemed to partake of the character of those early Thanksgivings down-east.

So away with almanacs and calendars and all the record of the years! On this Thanksgiving Day, for one at least, we heed not time nor the turn and change of circumstance. We are back among the home folk, in a land that looks just the same, now as the northern twilight falls, as it did in those long-past yesterdays.

MARC T. GREENE

A British View of Anglo-American Co-operation

The Quest for Markets

By Leonard J. Reid

First of four excerpts from the book Together We Stand. Reprinted with permission of Cassells & Co., Ltd.

THE impression above all which I have brought back [from America] is the amazing change in the international trade policy of the Washington Government and the overwhelming support given to this change by American business men. . . .

The Government and the leaders of the business world in the United States, under the courageous lead and inspiration of Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, are convinced that America's old economic policy of prohibitive tariffs and isolation was wrong and harmful both to herself and to the world. Having come to this conclusion, Mr. Hull, who has been working for years at the successful arrangement of bilateral trade treaties, now wishes to arrange one with Britain.

His belief is that freer conditions of world trade must be established if the world is to escape another catastrophic depression and probably another world war. America, he and his followers believe, cannot lead the way to this goal alone. . . . America and the British Commonwealth, working in co-operation, could do so. They see the world, as it is at present, drifting inevitably into chaos, and envisage a British-American trade pact, opening up the door to a series of agreements on currency, gold and a host of other matters, as the only alternative to rapidly approaching world disaster. So they sincerely and honestly want it very much.

* * *

This complete and quick *volte face* in economic outlook is remarkable enough to seem a miracle. Britons are suspicious of miracles, but this one is there all right. . . .

Now, what is the motive force behind all this? Pure idealism? With Mr. Hull himself that plays some part. You cannot talk with him without coming away with a deep respect for spiritual qualities rarely encountered among statesmen in this world. But Mr. Hull's multitude of followers are practical, realistic, "hard-bitten" business men. . . .

The answer is in two parts. The first is this: The great unsolved problem of the United States is the problem of how to bring real aid to the very large, very hard-pressed agricultural population. Methods of restriction of production, coupled with subsidies, have . . . met with inadequate success, partly because various measures passed by Congress have been declared illegal by the Supreme Court. Also the view has gained almost universal acceptance that artificial restriction, plus subsidy, is not a satisfactory method. It offends against the laws of nature to pay farmers for not growing crops. The only visible alternative is that farmers should produce to capacity and find export markets for their surplus produce over and above the requirements of home consumption. . . .

* * *

From the United States point of view a cardinal point in any trade pact with Britain is that it must produce benefits for American farmers—must provide them with overseas markets. To gain this it is recognized that American industry must make big sacrifices.

But if Britain is to import more American agricultural produce, whose imports is she to cut down? This question brings us right up against the whole system of Imperial Preference by which the British market is opened on favorable terms to the produce of the Dominions. Is Britain to aim a blow at the Dominions in order to facilitate an agreement with America? The question is one of acute difficulty. But it is not insuperable. . . .

The fundamental difficulty is that in the past few years the trade policies of the United States and Great Britain have developed on completely divergent lines. . . .

There has in fact been a complete reversal of the roles familiarly played by the two countries, and we have the remarkable spectacle of the traditionally free-trade Britain bound by the shackles of exclusive tariff treaties, and the traditionally high-tariff United States preaching freer trade and trying to get Britain to help to lead the world back to it. It is an irony of fate that the American conversion to her new policy did not come a few years earlier. . . .

What Britain is asked to do is to recognize the principles which Mr. Hull advocates, to agree to seek, in spite of the different principles we are now following, for every means of co-operating with the United States in a joint effort to lower tariff barriers everywhere, to sweep away hampering restrictions and quotas, and to increase the total volume of international commerce in which we may all profitably participate.

The Wide Horizon

America's Business Men "Interview" Japan

By Lewis Rex Miller

SAN FRANCISCO

BUSINESS men on the Pacific coast, being more concerned with Far Eastern affairs than the general run of American citizens, have been firing one question again and again at the numerous emissaries from Japan who are now touring the United States and who for the most part have faced their first barrage of American interrogations upon their arrival in this port.

That question is, "What are Japan's peace terms?" The inquirers have yet to receive a definite and satisfying answer. From the inconclusiveness of the replies, it is assumed that the Japanese Government does not yet know exactly what it wants, or what it can get, and that fighting is likely to continue in China for some months to come, regardless of the fate of the city of Nanking, from which Chiang Kai-shek has fled.

In fact, it appears not unlikely, from the remarks of the Japanese emissaries, that fighting will shortly be extended to other areas, notably the southern districts around Hong Kong, Canton, Hainan and Yunnan, primarily for the purpose not of conquering new Chinese territory, but more effectually to cut off the flow of foreign supplies to the Chinese armies.

The nearest thing to a definite answer concerning Nippon's peace terms has been a declaration that Japan must be assured of uninterrupted opportunity to exploit economically at least the five northern provinces which have been occupied. This implies the establishment of a stable government friendly to Japan.

* * *

But when the question is asked, "How is such a government to be obtained?" there is significant silence on the Japanese side. The inquiry, "Does Japan expect to make northern China another Manchoukuo?" is always met with an emphatic denial. Yet it is hard to see what other arrangement would insure the fulfillment of Japanese demands.

Why does Japan hesitate to come out boldly and state that there is going to be another puppet state, or an extension of the existing puppet state, in northern China? Apparently the reason is that nobody has been entirely satisfied with the result of the Manchoukuan venture. There are Japanese who feel that a mistake was made when a separate regime, nominally independent, was set up in Manchuria. They think it would have been wiser to make Manchuria simply a Japanese dominion or dependency. And that is what *may* be done in North China.

Another reason for the temporary divergence from the puppet state ideal is found in this. Foreign industry and business has been so systematically squeezed out of Manchoukuo that foreign financial and industrial interests not unnaturally assume they will suffer the same fate in north China if it becomes a second state cut out of the Mandarin's coat on the Manchurian pattern. Japan would still like foreigners to think that there will be a place for them in the new north China. But Americans, British and others can hardly be expected to believe this if they are informed that another puppet state is in embryo. The Japanese explain that it was the Manchoukuo Government, not the Tokyo Government, who ousted the foreigners. They imply that they regret what has happened, and can give assurance that it will not happen again.

* * *

Whether the Japanese emissaries can convince American business men and bankers of all this in the face of recent history remains to be seen. A tremendous effort is being made to do so. If a new north China is to be built, American and European capital and industry will be needed to share in the task. It will participate only if it knows it is safe from Japanese coercion and confiscation.

In its simultaneous effort to win American labor to the Japanese viewpoint, the mission from Nippon has even more of an uphill road to travel, and progress in this direction can certainly not be discerned as yet. The gulf between Oriental and Occidental labor is wider than between eastern and western capital. An extraordinary skill in reasoning and rhetoric is requisite to make the Japanese point of view comprehensible to the American working man. And the choice of Japanese emissaries has not always been fortunate.

"What are Japan's peace terms?" They still await a few clear beams of light from the land of the Rising Sun.

Mirror of World Opinion

As Bread Prices Rise

ECONOMIST D. E. MONTGOMERY, consumers' counsel for AAA, has just announced the result of a study of bread prices in fifty-one cities that should be of interest not only to every housewife but to the custodians of our national economy. He finds that average bread prices have gone up 5 per cent in the last two years, and on August 17 were 8.9 cents a loaf, the highest in seven years.

Mr. Montgomery adds that the increased labor costs in these two years appear to account for only a 2½ per cent rise; that wholesale prices of white bread's ingredients have actually gone down in the past three years, except for three months in the summer of 1936; that the processing tax cost of a half-cent a loaf has been removed.

This rise in the cost of bread, it is estimated, is adding $50,000,000 a year to the consumers' food bill. If this added cost were going into labor's pockets in higher wages and into the farmers' jeans in higher wheat prices the new bread olll might be socially justified. But if, as AAA economists say, only half goes to labor and none to farmers, the picture is disquieting.

It suggests that either the consumers or the Government should try to do something about prices.—*New York World Telegram.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, DECEMBER 1, 1937

Philippine Question-Box

By H. H. Hilscher

NOW THAT THE Commonwealth of the Philippines has been in existence for two years, it is in order to review the accomplishments and the shortcomings of this experiment in self-government.

As the third year of the Commonwealth opens, it is gratifying to American observers to see the close cooperation existing between the Commonwealth Government and the official representative of the United States. President Manuel Quezon and United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt confer on many matters that are not within the closely defined limits of their two offices.

It is not beyond the realm of conjecture that out of the mutual confidence and respect which these two leaders have for each other will come an intelligent and satisfactory formula to guide the future relationship which will exist between the Philippines and the United States.

* * *

On the day before the Commonwealth came into existence on Nov. 15, 1935, and the Filipinos took complete charge of the internal affairs of their islands, only two Americans remained in important posts in the Executive Department—the Governor General and the Vice-Governor. The Philippine Legislature was wholly Filipino. The judiciary was independent of all influence and consisted of justice of the peace and municipal courts, courts of first instance and the Supreme Court. All were ably presided over by Filipinos. Only in the Supreme Court were Americans still represented, and here a Filipino presided as Chief Justice, the majority of the members being Filipinos.

* * *

Thus when Frank Murphy, as the last American Governor General, handed over the reins to President Manuel L. Quezon on Nov. 15, 1935, the change was smoothly executed. Frank Murphy turned over to the Commonwealth Government a balanced budget, an efficiency operating government and, equally important, a fine *esprit de corps* between all departments as well as between the citizens of the Philippines and the American residents in the islands.

Perhaps the most interesting subject in the two-year life of the Commonwealth can be summarized in, "Is Quezon a dictator?" That he is the unquestioned leader of his people no one can doubt. He is a man of attractive personality, an astute politician, an adroit molder of public opinion, generous in friendships, ruthless in oppositions.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth was drafted to permit of a strong central government, and the top of the pyramid is President Quezon. In a recent speech the Philippine Executive stated that the local constitution granted him more power than that exercised by President Roosevelt in the United States. Such power is understandable, as the unicameral Legislature in the islands is completely under his control. A recent fusion of the two dominant political parties—forced by Quezon—leaves no political timber in the islands or articulate support sufficient to form any opposition worthy of exercising an effective check and balance on the Administration. Thus in reality the ballot box and the legislative hall have become sounding chambers to vibrate the praise and efficiency of Quezon's leadership and intelligent administration.

It should be remembered that the Filipinos have

Ewing Galloway, © Harris & Ewing, Keystone View Co., R. Moulin From Ewing Galloway, Sun Studio, Manila

LEADERS AND LED OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Pacific Islands Have Seen Many Persons in the Seats of Authority Since the United States Flag Was Raised There at the Turn of the Century. Frank Murphy, Now Governor of Michigan, Is Shown (Top Left) at His Desk in Manila When He Was Governor General Some Years Ago

Paul V. McNutt, the Present United States High Commissioner, Is Shown (Top Right) Being Sworn Into Office Last February in Washington. Those in the Picture Are, Left to Right, Senator Sherman Minton, Indiana; Commissioner McNutt, Harry Woodring, Secretary of War; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, and Frank M. Hoadley, of the War Department. President Quezon and Commissioner McNutt Are Shown After the Ceremony (Lower Left), While Sergio Osmena, Prominent Filipino Political Leader and Tariff Specialist, Is at the Lower Right

The Other Pictures Are Scenes in the Islands, Two Women in Manila, and a Boatman Guiding a Raft So Heavily Loaded That Only the Coconuts Show Above the Surface of the Water. The Nuts Will Become Dried Coconut and Copra

been accustomed to strong individual leadership. This came down through their tribes. It was exercised by numerous Spanish governors covering 300 years of occupation by Spain. That the Filipinos have embraced, as well as they have, the major tenets of democracy should be a source of gratification to American citizens.

During his seven months' trip to the United States, Mexico, Europe and Cuba, Quezon ran the Philippines by telephone conversations between himself, wherever he was, and his able secretary, Jorge Vargas, sitting in Malacañang Palace, Manila. The office of the President went with the Executive wherever he chose to go, Quezon maintained.

Rather more severe indictments in support of the "dictatorship" charge are the presidential prerogatives, provided by the Constitution, granting the President the authority to remove officers of the Government at will. Governors of the 48 provinces and presidentes (mayors) of all towns may be removed and interim officeholders appointed. The postponement of elections for one year, authorized by the Legislature and approved by the President, led to a great outcry of "dictatorship." Directly through the skillful handling of this situation by Mr. McNutt, Mr. Quezon, shortly after his return to the islands, designated that elections be held Dec. 14, 1937.

* * *

All officers of the Philippine Army, State Police, National Publicity Board and the Census Bureau are appointed by the President.

When the towns of Iloilo, Cebu, Davao and Zamboango were raised to the category of cities, the citizens fully expected to elect their mayors. Their hopes were dashed when the President himself appointed the mayors. The strategy of Quezon might be that of an opportunist. His opponents have always carried these cities and by appointing their mayors Quezon could effectively block any growing or articulate opposition to his exercise of government.

Perhaps the severest indictment of the Quezon régime is his attitude on the judiciary. Today all judges are removed and appointed by the President, and frequent are his attacks on decisions made by the courts. Even more provocative are his public discussions of important cases pending in the courts. He expresses his views freely on what he believed justice should decide.

Americans and Filipinos alike point to the removal without notice of Judge Delfin Jaranilla as an unwarranted act. The personal opposition of Quezon to Jaranilla went back to the days of Governor General Leonard Wood. Jaranilla was the Attorney General in the Wood Cabinet and often had to decide against Quezon in his fight with the American Governor General.

* * *

In September of this year, Quezon issued a blast at the Court of Appeals for a "legal" rather than a "humane" decision on a labor compensation case. Judges of the court offered to resign. Some Filipino lawyers applauded the President and others censured his stand. Students of things Philippine pointed out further evidence of Quezon's opportunism.

The President has never carried the labor vote of the major cities of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu. By pillorying the court, which rendered a seemingly adverse labor decision, Quezon stole the sympathy of militant labor from under the nose of his opposition. Today, he stands as the champion of downtrodden labor, and his political control of the islands is thus much more secure.

Recently, the President also hurled an ultimatum at the sugar industry, demanding that it raise its wages or he would do it for it.

The Sedition Law of the Philippines, as passed by the Legislature and approved by President Quezon, is so broad that any criticism, stated or implied in any manner, of any public official in the islands can bring the person giving vent to his opinions under the purview of the law. The possibilities of the act in times of political expediency are beyond the realm of conjecture.

In the first year of the Commonwealth, 56 new offices, bureaus and agencies were established in the Philippine Government and 16 were expanded. The rapidly increasing personnel of the Government has two important aspects—political and fiscal. Because of the profitable fiscal year of 1936, when the revenues of the general fund of the Central Government were nearly 85,000,000 pesos, an increase of 17,000,000 pesos over the previous year, the rising cost of government is today not a problem. But there are those who are saying that there is an increase in patronage legislation which, if kept up, may result in a fiscal picture that will not be as satisfactory as the present one.

Unless the present provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law are changed, the revenue of the Philippine Government may tend to decline within the next two years. A flight of capital from the islands, due to severe restriction or abolition of free trade, would be reflected directly in the revenues of the Commonwealth Government. A declining revenue would prevent the Central Government from carrying out an extensive industrial, economic and social program.

In the important field of industry there has been a growing consciousness that if the Philippines are to be successful as a republic they must build a commercial structure worthy of the name. There has been much planning, but little has been accomplished. Gold mining and, in a minor way, iron, copper and manganese, have been the major developments of the last two years.

Toward a solution of the future economy, which is based on sugar and other duty-free products into the United States, there has been little progress. This is understandable, due to the unsettled Philippine policy within the United States. Now that the MacMurry committee is concluding its investigation of economic conditions in the islands, perhaps a definite plan may be advanced.

In the field of education there has been a slackening of intellectual vigor—if viewed from American standards. For nearly two years there have been insufficient schools and teachers to provide rudimentary education to the entire population. An attempt is now being made to correct this situation.

* * *

Despite an augmented police force, there is a decline of public order in Manila. There is a similar slackening, also, in the provinces.

On the other hand, there is general commendation for the value to young men of the newly organized Philippine Army, as a result of the program of five and one half months' camp training. Some 40,000 Filipino boys of today have received this training at 20 years of age. In a decade there is a promise of 400,000 youths thus trained. Yet this is not a sufficient guarantee of Philippine defense, after separation from the United States, many observers are saying, in the light of current events in the East.

Events and trends during the first two years of the Philippine Commonwealth should not be interpreted with finality. We must give just weight to the long racial heritage of individual leadership which has passed down through the centuries in the Philippines. Manuel Quezon was first the politician, but since his return from his recent trip abroad, a change toward statesmanship has been discernible.

The Commonwealth of the Philippines is being successful in the manner the Filipinos want it to succeed. Americans have no moral right to find fault with Manuel Quezon for his colorful, dynamic leadership of his people through the office of the presidency and as boss politician of the islands. If it were not Quezon, it would be Osmena—and a less spectacular, but equally rigid, control of the islands.

Brazil Turns to Fascism

Long Counted a Bulwark of New World Ideology, Another Banner Now Has Been Raised, With a Corporative State Formed by Vargas and His Band of Former Gauchos

By Saville R. Davis

A CRUDE, EXPLOSIVE demand for reform rode with Getulio Vargas and his hard-riding, liberty-loving gauchos when they galloped into Rio de Janeiro in the fall of 1930. They had stood enough, they said, of rule by the few; they would have rule by and for the people. And under the impact of their assault, the reactionary Government of Washington Luiz crumpled.

Today—a bare seven years later—the chariot of South American revolution has wheeled around to the opposite pole of its orbit. The new dictator, the defender of intrenched power against liberal protest, is the same Getulio Vargas. Demands made upon him before the censorship closed in were substantially those which he had urged on Washington Luiz. The reforms? Somewhere in the churning of Brazilian politics, most of them were thrown off to one side.

* * *

This man who has exchanged his revolutionary spurs and whip in seven years for the decree and the conveniences of the corporative state is now become the newest enigma of world diplomacy. He stands as policy-maker over a land which is one vast mine of raw materials, at a critical time when the "have-not" powers are restlessly seeking just such allies, and the "have" powers are maneuvering to head them off. His foreign policy must inevitably affect the delicate world balance of power.

Within Latin America, existing currents of leftist and rightist sympathies and prejudices already have been strongly polarized by the Spanish struggle. Should a frankly fascist régime emerge in Brazil with direct links to the Wilhelmstrasse at Berlin and the Palazzo Chigi at Rome, the voltage of this process might be substantially stepped up. And as for the Monroe Doctrine, as Senhor Vargas is surely well aware, any connivance by him in a "peaceful penetration" process directed from Europe could stretch at least the spirit of that newly extended policy of all the Americas beyond the limits of its elasticity.

President Vargas, in a word, finds himself the possessor of prized diplomatic wares in an international sellers' market at a time of intense diplomatic bargaining; and if the tradition of Latin-American "strong men" holds, he will not be apt to underestimate the possibilities of his position. As between the direct course in foreign affairs of Adolf Hitler and the skill of Benito Mussolini in playing both sides against each other, the latter is the strategy more suited to the Latin temperament.

The first days of the new régime have seen characteristically contradictory statements of intention put forth. The new Foreign Minister outlined details of a corporative state on the Portuguese and Italian models. President Vargas hastened to inform the United States, however, that "the new constitution is not fascist. It . . . maintains democratic dogmas within a social and nationalist framework"—the use of the terms, incidentally, having a curious resemblance to "National Socialist."

Senhor Vargas gave explicit assurance that Brazil "will respect her international obligations." Yet interest on the national debt was immediately suspended, and the Brazilian Ambassador at Berlin cryptically announced a policy of armament for Brazil of such magnitude as to "secure Brazilian influence" on the South American continent. The regime is to be strictly nationalist in character, but the Ambassador's statement at Berlin declared that the rights "and legitimate activities" of foreign nationals in Brazil will be respected. It remains to be seen whether "legitimate activities" will be defined in such a way as to perpetuate the semi-autonomous German and Italian blocs now living in southern portions of Brazil.

* * *

The would-be interpreter of these statements would find it best to remind himself that there is a dispute over the exact meaning of democracy, as between the voting democracies and the self-styled symbolic or "totalitarian democracies." And that as for the corporative state, its exponents concede that it is yet in a transition period and not subject to blueprint analysis. The only near certainty is that whatever the accepted definitions, and however the nation may be arrayed into national assemblies along lines of economic class and industry, the system will be arranged to concentrate the power of the Brazilian state in the hands of those now dictating its terms.

The facts of penetration in Brazil on the part of Italy, Germany and Japan up to the time of the Vargas coup, though but little known to the outside world, are not a matter for journalistic gum-shoe work, nor of whispered conversation by guttering candlelight. Propaganda has a stentorian voice and an exact statement of its immediate aims is to be had for the listening. Radio programs via the short wave, skillfully adapted to the Brazilian tongue and taste, have incessantly called upon German nationals to accept the patriotism and tenets of the National Socialist régime, and upon Italians in Brazil to place their Fascist citizenship and loyalty above all other.

Students and professors are exchanged with the home countries; special schools and churches maintained for the Brazilian "colonies"; a favorable press courted by advertisements and free news and feature handouts; native-language newspapers maintained in Brazil's large cities; trips to the homeland generously financed. Trade, what with special missions, exchange bargaining and political maneuvers, had reached the point where one American in Brazil ruefully remarked, "Business here is no longer business, but international politics."

The outsider can only guess at how effective this indoctrinization may be. To mention the substantial size of the Italian, German and Japanese population blocs in Brazil would be misleading; for who can say how many of them, under conditions of relatively free press which have existed at periods or under the suasion of anti-fascist émigrés, have built up a resistance to the clarion propaganda call? The only statement on which general agreement could be found would be a guarded one: that substantial minority blocs of loyal National Socialists, Fascists and Japanese do exist in such strength as to constitute a foothold for these nations in Brazilian politics and trade.

Conceivably, if the three groups could bury their latent antipathies and join forces under the new anti-communist agreement of their maternal countries, the international fascist front would have a powerful weapon with which to bring pressure to bear on Brazil. But the extent to which these miniature colonies can now be made effective in securing economic or military alliances for the fascist powers depends chiefly on Senhor Vargas's disposition to grant such favors, and on whether he is able to maintain himself in power without their domestic help.

It is not impossible that the Chief of State could draw on Fascist technique and tradition for the purpose of suppressing the Italian, German and Japanese local semi-autonomy. At least, it is reasonable to suspect that one aspiring to the dictatorial role would decline, if he could, to serve as vassal to a super-dictator abroad. But a powerful bond of military opportunism and necessity operates in a balance-of-power world to bind the totalitarian states together in foreign policy, whatever their domestic plans may be; and this in the end may prove the dominant influence in Brazil's orientation.

* * *

To the liberal, the educator, the democrat in Brazil's affairs, the Vargas coup came at a peculiarly disheartening time, for there were unmistakable signs of renaissance thrusting tender shoots above ground. In these last years, after Senhor Vargas had to defend by force what he gained by force, against rebellions from both right and left, it seemed that the truculent individualism of the Brazilian was beginning to gain its point; there was a disposition to recognize that only by the democratic process of valving steam through a degree of liberty could explosive pressures be avoided.

The Constitution of 1934 had been set up courageously, with at least the standards and machinery for a rule of law to supplant the traditional "personalized politics" of Latin America. The new Supreme Court of Electoral Justice in April of this year handed down a decision on a complex matter of recent electoral law which was hailed as a turning point in Brazilian history—standing against any fresh tampering with the vote for political purposes and thus bolstering political freedom at its foundation. There was a generous opening of new schools; a search for a new culture or method of life to embrace the needs of a day when communications and invention and education were slowly starting to break down regional and class isolation, and to quicken a sense of national as well as federal existence. A feeling in the air that a nation—at least, in its thinking portions—was struggling for cohesion and justice.

Not that these tentative anxious hopes were unmixed. When the friend of Brazil, the crusader, ceased during these months from wishfully watering the young national promise, he faced a scene whose high Latin turbulence could scarcely be overdrawn. A seething press raked every news event for hints of whether Senhor Vargas would seek to perpetuate his rule. There were a Parliament mingling subservience with occasional shock at a bold thrust of opposition; social nervousness; rumors and counter rumors of coup d'état; martial

(Continued on page 18)

BREAKING THE NEWS TO THE WORLD — International News Photo

President Getulio Vargas of Brazil, as He Made the Announcement by Radio, Decreeing Brazil a Corporative State. The Dissolving of the Federal Congress, State Assemblies and Municipal Councils Gives President Vargas Virtual Dictatorship Over Brazil and Places the Former South American Republic on a Par With Italy and Germany

Farewell to the Tramcar

With the Breaking Up of London's 2500 Doubledeckers, a Familiar Part of the Metropolitan Scene Will Disappear—Unless the Dealers in Scrap Iron Sell a Few as Objets d'Art

By John Allan May

With Illustrations by the Writer

"Shall We Send It, Sir, or Will You Take It With You?"

Trams are trams, and trains are trains,
And never the twain shall meet
While trains run on the railway lines
And tramcars in the street.
In spite of this they both are linked
By history's twisted chain.
For trains were built by Mr. 'Tram,
And trams by Mr. Train!
(With apologies to Kipling.)

WERE ALL INVENTIONS only named after a chosen pioneer, I would now be writing about the disappearace of London's trains, while powerful tramcars would be pulling out of London railway termini to roar at 90 miles an hour to the other end of the land. Instead, this article—despite the outstanding pioneer tramwork of Mr. G. F. Train from Boston, Mass., of whom more anon—is by way of a farewell to the London tramcar, two stories of history on rails, which has for 75 years been a part of the great London scene.

Disappearing trams are phenomena well known to every Londoner who has ever run to try and catch one. But now these streetcars are hurrying out of sight for all time, as one by one the 2500 cars pass through the gates of the central depot into history, to be broken up and sold for scrap and to reappear, maybe, in a new rôle as 2,000,000 pins or the bridge of a battleship.

But Londoners are not to be left standing. In place of the clanking, squealing trams, silent "Trolleybuses" are rolling up. These trolleys form one of the best examples of a really successful British compromise. Half tram, half bus, employing the tram's overhead electrical system and the bus's railless mobility, they are swifter and less noisy than either.

Already along just about half of London's 330 miles of tramway the lines have been taken up and the routes handed over to the trolleybus. In the western section of London you could not catch a tram nowadays even if you wanted to. The trolleybus carries all the former tram passengers.

At 55 Broadway, S. W. 1, headquarters of the London Passenger Transport Board, which controls the public conveyances of the capital, they estimate that the cost of the conversion (when all is done a few years hence) is to amount to £10,000,000, and four acts of Parliament.

Why are they taking the streetcars away at all?

Well, although some Londoners view them a little sentimentally, and are grieved to see them depart, it is generally realized that time has overtaken the trams. They are noisy. They complicate traffic direction. Pedestrians have found that walking out into the middle of the street to board a tram is an adventure. Motorists find them difficult to negotiate (both the trams and the pedestrians), although tramlines are no longer so fraught with difficulties for the motorist as they were in the days of certain solid-tired automobiles, the wheels of which just fitted the gauge of the tram rails and caused the unhappy automobilists to be unwillingly whisked off to the nearest depot.

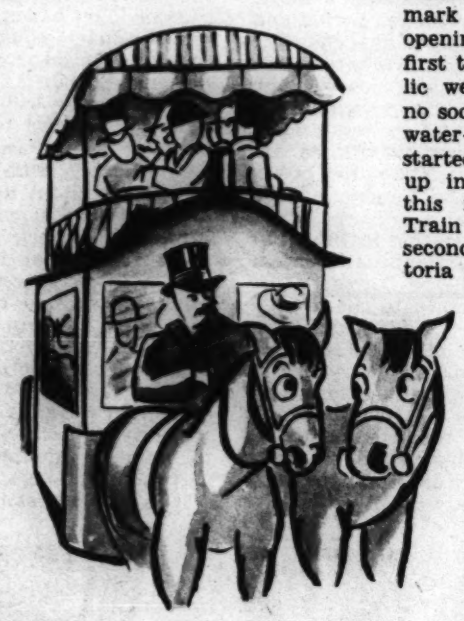
In 1930, a Royal Commission declared that tramcars cause "much unnecessary congestion and considerable unnecessary danger to the public." The Commission accordingly recommended that no additional tramways should be constructed in Britain and that existing ones should gradually give way in favor of other forms of transport.

The Commission's declaration is really a case of history repeating itself. It was roughly what was said to George Francis Train 59 years before, when the authorities told him to pack up his pioneer tramways in London, much to his secret chagrin and public protestation.

Perhaps, after all, Mr. Train did not get a square deal. In more ways than one. He obtained little credit at the time for introducing the tramcar to Britain, and he arrived in London to find that his street trains were called "trams." He could not have changed the name even if he had wanted to, for other vehicles, which had originally started life as "trams," had by that time taken over the title of "trains."

All very complicated. But then the history of "How the Tram got its Name" is just So complicated. So much so, in fact, that no one can say for certain how it did happen. Some historians will disapprove my statements about "trains" and "trams," but I think it is indisputable that Mr. 'Tram built trains and Mr. Train built trams.

Mr. 'Tram's real name was Mr. Benjamin Outram. He was an engineer who built railways using horse-drawn wagons to take coal from the pits to the nearest rivers. He built his first "tramway" in 1776, although it was not until 1801 that he made history by building the first London railway, a private line carrying chalk from Epsom pits to the Thames, a distance of 18 miles. In some nineteenth-century records it is declared that these railways were called "tramways" in honor of their designer. On the other hand, it is elsewhere asserted that the word "tram" was earlier than Mr. Outram. There is a record dating back to 1555 of an account for "amendinge higeway or tram" at Barnard Castle.



"It's a New One on Me!"

And so we come to 1860, a year of giants; of Garibaldi, Napoleon III, Gladstone, Palmerston and Lord John Russell—and Mr. George Francis Train, who was planning his first London tramway from Bayswater to the Marble Arch, alongside Hyde Park.

There is no doubt that Mr. Train expected to be hailed as a "George Stephenson of the Street." He had a firm faith in himself and his tramways, one of which he had already successfully built in Birkenhead, England, and another in Boston, Mass. In letters to his bankers, he referred in glowing terms to "the second great Railway Epock," which he believed was approaching, that of the street railway.

In the early spring of 1861, amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm, he gave a public turtle banquet in St. James's Hall, London, to mark the epoch-making opening of London's first tramway. The public were interested and no sooner had the Bayswater-Marble Arch line started than folk queued up in lines to try out this new novelty. Mr. Train at once built a second line along Victoria Street from Westminster to Pimlico. The trams ran every five minutes and were almost invariably full. Mr. Train was overjoyed.

Unhappily for Mr. Train, there were many others who did not share the pioneer's enjoyment. Chief among these were the passengers of cabs which braved the Bayswater and Victoria roads; to say nothing of the cabbies. The trouble was that it was almost impossible to cross the road, the tram rails being raised about a foot above the roadway. To cross without breaking the wheels off the cab it was necessary to charge the rails head on and hope for the best, although, from the passengers' point of view, it was a very poor best indeed. And sometimes it was decidedly worse.

Under these circumstances it is small wonder that Mr. Train one day received a letter from the authorities. He was asked to take up his tramways on or before Oct. 4, 1861.

Mr. Train went home. But the "second great Railway Epock," of which he had talked so jubilantly, could not be long delayed, and in 1870 trams got properly started in London, with rails that lay flush with the roadway. Like some of the tram conductors the writer has known, they never looked back. And with the growth of the trams grew the capital of the British Empire.

Mr. Train had a bad deal. So have the trams. Although an essential part of London life, the cheapest form of transport in the city, they have never received their measure of justice from writers. Literature has almost ignored them, which is a pity, for it is only in literature that they will be remembered.

There are, however, some writers who have noticed the trams and have seen, through the veil of noise and squealing clatter, something of beauty and of romance. Miss Maude Royden had seen it when she said:

"Has it ever struck you how beautiful trams are?"

She urged Londoners to go down to the Embankment at night "and watch them with their red and yellow lights flashing up and down."

Mr. H. G. Wells, in "Marriage," called the London trams "beautiful ships of light in full sail!" Mr. Arnold Bennett, perhaps ashamed for having referred to them in "Riceyman Steps" as making an appalling "noise and dust and dirt," wrote in "Life in London":

"They are enormous and beautiful. . . . There never was anything like them before, and only when something different and better supersedes them will their extraordinary gliding picturesqueness be appreciated."

Mr. Inglis Allen once wrote a short story, the entire action of which takes place in a tram, and which ended, "There is peace, save for the clink, clank of the tram, as it forges on down the slope towards King's Cross."

Mr. G. K. Chesterton likened trams to "flying hills" and said that to talk on top of such a thing was a fairy tale. And as no anthology, ancient or modern, is complete without Shakespeare, may I remind readers of these lines, without comment.

And sits aloft secure of thunder's crack
or lightening flash. (T. Andron.)
Though our silence be drawn from us
with cars. (T. Night.)

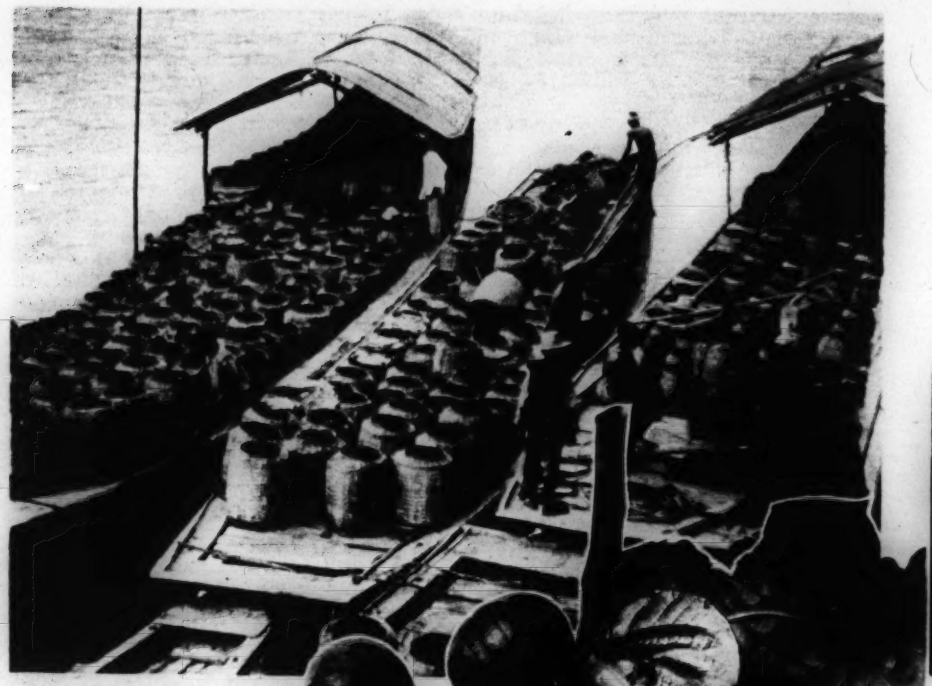
It is a pity that the London Transport is not selling their trams to private persons. Then there would be more than this meager crop of literary allusions to remind us of the past. Before the scrap-iron shortage several provincial towns sold their trams to farmers as poultry runs and to other citizens as bungalows and beach huts. Given a good offer to scrap, contractors would probably sell you a London tram if you wanted one. Then you could buy a St. Bernard to put in it.

"I'm Going to Be a Tram Driver When I Grow Up."
"But There Won't Be Any More Trams."
"I Know."

Chinawood Oil, Americanized

Long an Important Chinese Export, for Industrial Uses, Superior Grades, Called Tung Oil, Are Now Being Marketed From Southern States, Thanks to Government-Sponsored Experimentation

By Walter L. Winchester



ORNAMENTAL AS WELL AS USEFUL

The Flowers and Fruit That Bring Forth the Prosaic Tung Oil Are Highly Decorative. The Raynes Tree (Upper Right), Near Tallahassee, Florida, Oldest Tung in the United States, Produced This Mass of White Bloom in Its 29th Spring. Late in the Autumn the Nuts Turn Brown and Drop to the Ground, and After Drying They Are Harvested and the Oil Expressed at the Mills. The Tung Blossom and a Cluster of Nuts and Leaves Are Shown in Insets. (Upper Left). Casks of Chinawood Oil Are Loaded on Barges for Export at Wanhsien, China

Photos Courtesy Harry W. Bennett and by Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

IN WRITING OF HIS travels in the Orient, Marco Polo relates how the ancient Chinese utilized a binder of native wood oil in a mixture used to paint their odd ships. Down the centuries the Mongolians have continued to use this oil. What is more, they have taught the rest of the world to use it in many ways.

Today, the name tung oil still rings strange in the ears of many Americans, but in recent years it has become so essential a commodity that nations are scrambling for it. Their eagerness results in large degree, too, from the political unsettlement in the Far East which periodically threatens the world supply. For China has held a virtual monopoly of this oil for 5000 years.

* * *

Introduced in Europe by Portuguese spice traders in the sixteenth century, Chinawood oil, as it was first named, began reaching the United States nearly 70 years ago. But little practical use was seen for it until someone discovered its property of making varnishes especially resistant to water. Since then, it has been in growing demand, particularly by the United States paint industry. Authorities consider it the best-known quick-drying and waterproofing oil of vegetable origin, and industries have found hundreds of uses for it.

Still employing crude hand methods for extracting this oil from the fruit of the mu-yu-shu tree, or tung tree, China produces 300,000,000 pounds annually. The Occident comes begging at her door for two thirds of this output. Ever eager to pioneer new ideas, the United States has become her best customer for tung oil, taking in 1936 a total of 134,829,996 pounds valued at $17,838,114.

With Japanese complications in China, many nations have attempted to grow tung trees themselves, hoping to secure an independent supply, but they have encountered many obstacles. Prolonged experimentation in the United States has finally been rewarded in more or less adapting the tree to the soil and climate of the Gulf coastal states, and there is competent authority for the assertion that America's infant tung oil industry now appears to be definitely leaving the experimental stage. Indeed, the year 1937 promises to go down as a red-letter date in the industry's history, in view of a record production from its pressing mills and prices skyrocketing due to the situation in the Far East.

America's first commercial shipment was made in 1932, two tank cars of tung oil which left Gainesville, Florida, for New York arousing nation-wide interest. In 1934, nearly 400,000 pounds were produced. The bumper crop of 1936 was milled last spring and summer, yielding about 1,500,000 pounds of oil, the U. S. Department of Commerce reports. Federal estimates on the crop being harvested this autumn are unavailable. Growers, however, predict a much larger 1938 production.

Planting of new trees has been actively carried on in recent years. The Department of Commerce estimates a total of 100,000 acres in this country today, compared with somewhat over 40,000 acres in 1934 and 14,500 acres in 1932.

Federal agricultural and commerce experts have aided the new industry from the start. Its close student for 15 years, C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, declares the current record production is a definite answer to skeptics who doubted America's ability to establish a tung oil industry. He adds that it still is a long-range industry that requires caution and wisdom in its development.

Early in the present century, the American consul at Hankow, where 90 per cent of China's tung oil exports originate, shipped some tung seeds home to the Department of Agriculture. Many seedling trees produced from these seeds were planted in a narrow belt stretching across the southern United States from California to Florida —corresponding to the latitude of the fertile Yangtze Valley, where they grow wild. Today, six states comprise America's tung belt — Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Texas.

Some of the early trees still produce abundant crops. Probably the most famous is the Raynes tree, planted in 1907 at Tallahassee, Florida, standing as a monument to the pioneers. Another flourishes at Cairo, Georgia, and the Florida experimental station possesses several trees 25 years old, in fine producing condition.

Like many exotic trees, the highly ornamental character of the tung tree belies its utility. It grows rapidly, sometimes to a height of 30 feet, with a profusion of low-spreading branches. From the large, heart-shaped leaves, the modern trade name of the oil is derived, as "tung" is the Chinese term for heart. The leaves of a mature tree are shiny dark green in color and, as the tree is deciduous, it sheds its leaves late in the fall, remaining dormant all winter.

But in the spring, the tung trees attain full glory. They burst into a wealth of gorgeous white blossoms, often in large clusters, with pink and yellow tinges near the base of the petals. The great groves put on a vernal floral display that is one of the attractions of late-season southern travel. The six tung-producing states unite in a Tung Blossom Festival held in Gainesville.

* * *

After the flowers, a round fruit, or nut, olive-green in color, appears on the trees, resembling a small apple. Its tough, leathery hull covers a nutlike shell in which the oil-bearing seeds are found, usually five seeds in a fruit. When the fruit ripens, in October and November, it turns brown, and at maturity falls to the ground to be dried and harvested.

The horticultural experimenters, after many successes and failures, have learned much about these exotic trees and how to adapt them to scientific cultivation far from their native habitat. Hilly or rolling regions, well drained and with slightly acid soil, are considered most suitable, as the trees abhor "wet feet." The climate must be free from spring frosts that blight the blossoms, yet cool enough to insure complete winter dormancy, which makes for vigorous bloom the next season. The trees are singularly free from diseases and parasites.

Various methods of planting have been employed. Many planters have used the so-called reforestation method, setting the young trees out among the stumps on partially cleared land, which requires a low investment. Recently, however, the trend has been to more intensive cultivation by completely clearing the tract, careful soil preparation before planting, and scientific fertilization, the higher yield of oil offsetting the larger planting costs.

This latter mass-production method was employed in developing Tung Acres, a thriving 2000-acre grove near Gainesville, Florida, which has 120,000 trees planted on a rolling terrain. The owner is Harry W. Bennett, president of the American Tung Growers' Association, who studied the tung trees in their native China while on a world cruise in 1928. He decided that Florida,

(Continued on page 19)

Ladies of the Roving Foot

Adventure Beckons Women as Imperiously as It Does Men, and Many Have Penetrated New Realms of Knowledge

By Ann Hark

Acme

LADIES DO GET ABOUT

Gertrude Emerson Goes for a Ride on an Elephant in Northern India, While Gloria Hollister and Her Diving Helmet Sort for a Little Trip to the Bottom of the Sea During William Beebe's Bermuda Oceanographic Expedition in 1929

THE LURE OF THE far places and the beckoning finger of adventure—not to mention the roving foot and the gipsy trail—we've always had with us. The Red Gods calling and the wet spume flying have been celebrated in song and story for many a century past. But, somehow, the poets and other gentlemen—for it usually seemed to be gentlemen who painted these yearning word pictures—took one thing strangely for granted: the roving foot referred to was almost always masculine. It never seemed to occur to them that perhaps the ladies might feel the same way.

Well, during recent years especially, women have taken up adventuring as their favorite outdoor sport. Further, they've actually made a business of it. Not just a few scattered hardy individuals, either, but a large and lively bunch of them, whose members regard the crossing of desert wastes, the penetrating of tropic jungles and forbidding swamps, the climbing of frozen mountain peaks, as all in the day's work. Traveling the trails of the world has become one of the modern woman's ways of earning her daily bread.

* * *

Let me introduce to you the Society of Woman Geographers. What the Explorers' Club is in the masculine field, this organization is in the feminine. Its membership is composed of women whose business takes them adventuring in distant places—places, in many instances, to which no ticket can be bought. Their headquarters are in Washington, but their active roster is by no means limited to the United States. It includes women of Bulgaria and Brazil, of Sweden and Scotland, of Egypt, Lithuania, Estonia and Cambodia, of Norway and the Netherlands, of the Union of South Africa and Czechoslovakia—43 nations in all. And each active member, before gaining admittance to the society, must have made some distinctive contribution to the world's knowledge of the country or countries on which she has specialized.

It was 12 years ago that this group of interesting wanderers was organized by Blair Niles, Marguerite Harrison, Gertrude Emerson and Gertrude M. Shelby, all of New York.

It was natural that they should turn to the two women who had been the first in the field of exploration—Harriet Chalmers Adams, of Washington, and Annie S. Peck, of New York. The names of both had been well known for years—that of Mrs. Adams as a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a specialist in the various countries and provinces which, down through the ages, had belonged to Spain; and that of Miss Peck as a mountain climber who had reached the highest point in the Western Hemisphere attained by any North or South American at that time, and for whom the loftiest peak in Peru had been named. Enthusiastically, the six nomads joined together, and the Society of Women Geographers was born.

As a result of Mrs. Niles' articles, books and lectures on Devil's Island, the Salvation Army established a base in French Guiana. More recently, she has turned her attention to Guatemala and Peru, and two novels, devoted respectively to the sixteenth-century background of each country, have been the result.

Another feat accomplished by one of these lady adventurers was the trek across the Bakhtiari mountains of Iran made by Marguerite Harrison in filming the moving picture, "Grass," some years ago.

Living alone for a year in a village in India was one of the unusual experiences of Gertrude Emerson, who chose this way of studying at close range the daily life of the men and women typical of the inhabitants of India's 700,000 hamlets.

Besides the numerous visits to India which this independent woman has made, she has also traveled extensively through Sumatra, Java, Siam and China, and has worked with the William Beebe expedition in the jungle of British Guiana. In addition, between journeys, she held for years the position of associate editor of Asia magazine, with which she is still connected as advisory editor on India.

Another woman geographer who has been, and still is, associated with Dr. Beebe and his work is Gloria Hollister, research associate of the Department of Tropical Research, of which the famous scientist-explorer is director.

Since 1929, she has annually accompanied the Bermuda Oceanographic Expedition, alternately working in her laboratory on shore and going down to the bottom of the sea with a diving helmet on her shoulders.

A slight, blue-smocked young woman occupies an office in the American Museum of Natural History in New York, when she's not living in a palm-thatched native house at the end of the earth somewhere. Dr. Margaret Mead, assistant curator of ethnology, is the official title by which she is known to her colleagues. Dr. Mead, who specialized in psychology and anthropology at college, became impressed by the swiftness with which civilization is sweeping over the world, and decided to devote herself to the study of the primitive while there is yet time. Among the places she chose in which to carry on her observations were Samoa and the Admiralty islands, where she gave particular attention to children and young girls.

One of the most interesting careers in the annals of these geographic pilgrims is that of May Mott-Smith, traveler, sculptor, writer, artist and designer of jewelry. Miss Mott-Smith started her nomadic life as the result of a quite unpremeditated photographic "scoop" in Morocco during the Riffian War. Since then, she has made, alone, a circle of the coast of Africa—a two-year trip of 50,000 miles. In 1928, Miss Mott-Smith visited the "Forbidden Land" of Afghanistan, after three months of cajolery had at last brought forth the desired permission.

Wide World

ROVING SCULPTRESS

Miss Malvina Hoffman Has Been All Over the World on Artistic Missions Which Have Enriched Museums and Other Buildings in a Number of Countries

There is Millicent Todd Bingham, who, besides accompanying her father, David Todd, the well-known astronomer, on numerous expeditions to various parts of the world to view the sun's eclipses, has done no small amount of traveling on her own. Dr. Bingham is a geographer who has contributed more than a score of articles on Peru to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Theresa O. Deming started on her wedding trip to study the North American Indian at close range, with a view to preserving for posterity his customs and traditions, and has been doing it ever since. With her husband, Edwin Willard Deming, artist and sculptor of Indian life, she has lived for months at a time among the Crows and Sioux of the Dakotas, the Blackfeet of Montana, the Apaches, Navajos and Pueblos of New Mexico.

Sally Clark, whose husband, James L. Clark, is assistant director of the American Museum of Natural History, has made a name for herself as a big-game hunter, who shoots for science rather than for sport.

For Ruth Crosby Noble, zoologist and nature writer, a new species of tree frog was named. "Eleutherodactylus ruthae"—or, in plain English, "Ruth's free-toed tree frog"—was discovered during the course of her wedding trip, spent in Santo Domingo, where her husband had been sent in search of new reptiles and amphibians for the American Museum of Natural History.

* * *

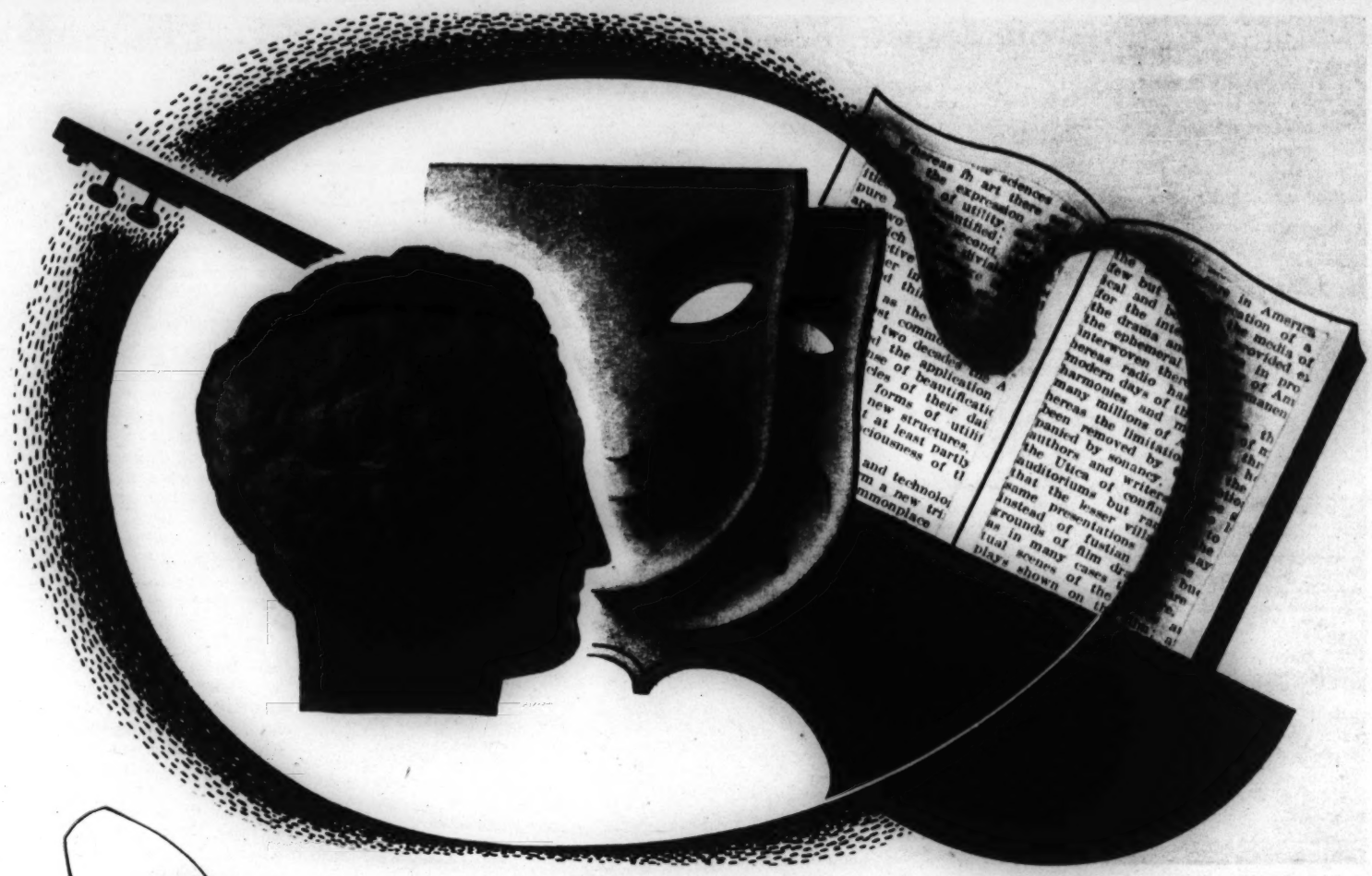
The roster of these women, whose business takes them roving to the four corners of the world, is a long one. It includes Della J. Akeley, whose specialty is the collecting, preparing and exhibiting of museum specimens and the study of natural history; Florence Ayscough MacNair, authority on Chinese culture and lecturer before the Royal Geographical, the Royal Asiatic and the Folklore Societies; Grace Thompson-Seton, whose particular field is the sociology of Oriental women; Lucile Quarry Mann, zoologist, author and president of the society, who recently went to Sumatra on an expedition sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution; Emma Mertins Thom, bibliographer of the United States Geological Survey, who has done geological field work in many parts of North America; Malvina Hoffman, well-known anthropological sculptor, and many others.

The foreign members of this unusual organization, too, constitute an impressive list of women whose experiences have been unique. Alexander David-Neel, of France, who traveled through Tibet in beggar attire, and was later made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, is one. Suzanne Karpelés, of Indo-China, the first woman admitted by the Institute de l'Ecole d'Extreme Orient, is another. Hettie Dyhrenfurth, of Switzerland, who in 1934 established the women's altitude record by climbing Queen Mary Peak in the Himalayas—24,370 feet—is a third; while a fourth is Marie Galenieks, of Latvia, who has recently prepared a book on the types and geographical distributor of post-glacial bogs in her own and other European countries.

There are also Her Royal Highness the Duchess Hélène d'Aosta, of Italy; Beatrice Grimshaw, of British New Guinea; Dr. Margaret Alice Murray, of England, Egyptologist and anthropologist, and Dr. Kaino W. Oksanen, of Finland, meteorologist and lecturer.

"ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT"

By Maurice W. Lee



FEW WORDS AROUSE more divergent opinions as to their exact application than the word "art." Mere mention of the word arouses in some people thoughts of intellectual mysticism; of a strange type of men known as geniuses who find that their presumed inheritance prevents them from living normal balanced lives. This is in part due to the fact that culture seems to wage an unending battle with snobbery. Many creative artists have employed intellectual snobbery as a short cut to notoriety. When self-advertisement and self-glorification are resorted to, sincerity is for the time being obscured.

The development of culture down the centuries presents many instances of genius misunderstood. Many have been the artists who believed themselves fated to possess eccentricities. Many others have believed that by adopting eccentricities they would sooner achieve their self-chosen goal and with greater personal fame. Others, lacking the perception of true mental balance, have pursued their activities with such fevered lack of discipline that tragedy has been their lot.

Often their failure to lead a balanced life has been due to a wrong idea of their identity; an idea that genius is a paradox.

* * *

The definitions of the word "art" given in Webster include: "skill in performance acquired by experience, study or observation," and "the general principles of any branch of learning or of any craft." The derivation is from the Greek root AR, which is contained in words meaning to fit together, excellence, valor.

These are wide definitions and from them it can be concluded that playing tennis and driving an automobile have equal claim with painting and sculpture to the title of art.

A modern authority, in his endeavor to clarify the confusion which exists, has stated: "A thing made is a work of art." Whether it is a good or a bad work of art depends upon the ideals and standards of the person making the decision.

* * *

In the light of Webster's definition, art cannot possibly be misconstrued as referring to an abnormal activity. It shows quite clearly that everybody, of whatever profession, has the opportunity of being an artist.

It also becomes apparent that the highest art is the art of living. The highest concept of the art of living has been provided by Christ Jesus. If he is regarded as the supreme artist, then a stable basis is at once established upon which to judge man's cultural activities.

The architect, for example, becomes the greater artist only as he strives to manifest in his buildings a greater unity of the qualities of truth. It is not sufficient that a building should excel in one direction while other qualities which it should rightly possess are not fully expressed. Neither is it good that a man should seek to express in his work personal prejudices motivated by the desire for self-advertisement.

True temperament is founded upon balance. It is a balanced manifestation of ideas ever unfolding in true progress. If a man strives to possess this temperament, he cannot help but serve his brother man to the utmost of his capacity.

* * *

The industrial age has now been in existence for close on a century, yet the latent power of the machine to produce beautiful things is only just beginning to be realized. In the early days machinery was set to copy hand made articles. That was imitation. It was also morally dishonest. The result was ugliness and lack of style.

Today it is at last being understood that beauty can only be produced by honesty. There has been a revolution in the world of design; most notably in architecture. The attempts of pioneers, who have devoted their lives to expressing truth, to ascertain the right foundation fo design have met with enormous opposition, ridicule and persecution. The first fruits are now becoming apparent.

* * *

The poets, painters, sculptors, architects and musicians who are most worthy of the title "artist" are those whose working principles are based upon truth; men of true humility who realize that their powers are not of themselves but are ever available from a Divine Source; men who realize that the more they strive to express truth, the greater will be their reward.

Genius has been defined as "an infinite capacity for taking pains." There have been men whose lives and works have been monuments to their industry in taking pains to give the world a true interpretation of the art of living; men who never craved the self-indulgent luxury of a surface appearance of artistic temperament, but, subduing personality, discovered their true selfhood. These men realized that the fundamentals of culture are ever available; that they are not just elements of the past to be held as an ideal for some future Utopia; but that they exist here and now and are ever waiting to be used.

Of the great masters of the past, some achieved more toward this ideal of art than others. Today, as ever, the world possesses similar men, though as yet their names have not attained lasting recognition.

"By their works ye shall know them."

The League Goes Forward

Despite Political Reverses and This Year's Glum Assembly Session, It Has Revealed Undoubted Value in Other Spheres, and Geneva Remains a Diplomatic Center of First Importance

By Godfrey Lias

Photos by C. E. Bosech, Geneva

WHERE NATIONS FORGATHER

The Court of Honor at the Palace of the League of Nations, Geneva, Is a Building of Classical Design (Above). The Council Chamber of the New Palace Is at the Right

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS the League of Nations' permanent buildings have been going up, while the fortunes of the League have seemingly been going down. Glum faces, and gloomy talkers, were accordingly more in evidence than ever before during this year's meeting of the Assembly. There should have been rejoicing at the fact that the Palace of the Nations, with its vast Assembly Hall, which seats some 2000 people, had at last become available for meetings.

Part of the gloom may have been attributable to the execrable weather. Much of it, however, was due to reaction from the exaggerated expectations of earlier years. But even in this year of apparent eclipse, the Assembly session brought together no less than 21 Foreign Ministers, including those of Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia. He would be a bold man who would write off the League as bankrupt in such circumstances, much less prophesy its early demise, as some rash people are doing.

In such spheres as economics, health and social services, the world pretty well realizes already that it can no longer do without the League. Geneva co-ordinates, inspires and to a large extent directs the world's efforts at improvement in an ever-increasing range of important activities. In these respects the history of the League's 18 years has been a record of continuous advance. Its setbacks have been confined to the field of politics.

During its early years, the League knew a number of political successes which encouraged League enthusiasts to unwise optimism. Perhaps the most striking of these triumphs was when the Council sent a telegram to the Greek Government in October, 1925, ordering it to stop invading Bulgaria, and the Greek Government obeyed. Idealists saw in this and other spectacular but minor successes an indication that the League had already found itself as an arbiter of international quarrels. They surrounded themselves with an atmosphere of make-believe which has now given place to a sense of depressed disillusionment which is not justified by the facts.

Probably the League could deal almost as successfully today with any small European power that tried to kick over the traces. But it never has been able to deal with a great power in this fashion. It was not really the League but the Conference of Ambassadors which forced a settlement between Italy and Greece after the bombardment of Corfu in 1923. The truth in 1937 is not that there has been a real decline in the League's status but that its supporters are at last realizing that the League did not spring fully armed into existence but has to go through all the normal processes of growth and development.

Consequently, if the business of this year's Assembly was transacted in an atmosphere of disillusionment, there was also much more actuality about the proceedings. Everybody had a lively sense of the League's limitations. They did not expect too much of it. There was even a tendency to expect too little. But at least the old idea of the League as a kind of Machiavellian superstate cunningly seeking to impose its will on individual members is no longer tenable, if indeed it has ever been held by anyone who has taken the trouble to examine the Covenant.

The League, in short, is now seen as a kind of co-operative organization whose ability to move as a unit is, like the speed of a fleet of warships, only that of its slowest member. The first-fruits of the League method can only be harvested as the sense of co-operation, to determination to work together for the maintenance or restoration of peace, is developed. As this year's Assembly clearly demonstrated, the League has still a long way to go before this ideal is fully realized.

Everybody at this Assembly knew that, for the time being, the prospects of the League trying coercive methods under Article 16 of its Covenant can be ruled out. Some people were unduly cast down at the fact, omitting to notice that, in spite of it, leaders of many lands came to the meeting. Why did they come? Because the Geneva forum is now an essential feature of world diplomacy.

As a clearing-house for exchanging information and ideas, Geneva is both unique and indispensable. In its *modus operandi* it is curiously reminiscent of a university. Addresses by the chief delegates have a remarkable resemblance to professorial lectures which journalists and other lesser fry in the rôle of student audience interpret both to one another and to the wider public beyond.

The lecture period over, students and professors commingle in private houses, in restaurants, in hotels and, above all, in the League Palace corridors and sharpen their respective wits on one another. They settle to their own individual satisfaction all the problems of the world. They discuss art, music, philosophy, as well as politics. They rub off the stiffness of formal intercourse. Christian names are on everybody's tongue. Geneva has, in fact, acquired the "old school tie" attitude.

* * *

It is all to the good that statesmen, diplomats, civil servants and journalists whose business it is to direct and write about the affairs of a nation should get to know what manner of men do the same kind of thing in other countries. For this, there is no place to compare with Geneva. When, say, Mr. Anthony Eden goes to Paris or Warsaw or Moscow to see M. Yvon Delbos, M. Josef Beck or M. Maxim Litvinoff, he is all the time conscious of the fact that every word he utters is likely to be taken down as evidence against the Government he represents. But, at Geneva, he does get moments of relaxation. He can, for example, go and play golf at Divonne without losing a premiership, as the late M. Aristide Briand did in 1922, when he played golf at Cannes on a historic occasion with Mr. David Lloyd George.

On the contrary, at Divonne other chief delegates will have no hesitation in shouting "Fore" at him if he takes too long over finding a lost ball. Which is just one example of the way Geneva does enable statesmen now and again to drop that imposing first syllable "states," and meet simply as men. How otherwise could Mr. Eden and M. Litvinoff, of all unlikely men, have learned to share a whispered joke together (as they often do) while sitting next to each other at the Council table?

A point of some interest which arises at the present stage of the League's history is the effect of the new League Palace on the Geneva atmosphere. In the old temporary buildings, where the Assembly sessions have been held in recent years, delegates and journalists were physically speaking much closer together than in the imposing new structure in the Ariana Park.

Town of Make-Believe

Denham, Quiet English Village, Is the Address of Great Film Studios Which Add a New Fascination to the Mellow Beauty of the Locale

By Harold Hobson

JOHN DRYDEN WROTE A FAMOUS POEM HERE Photos by the Writer

In This Little Country Hamlet, the White, Unornamented Rectangles of the Studio Buildings Strike the Only Modern Note. Main Street Is Bordered by Old Cottages of Mellowed Red Brick With Overhanging Eaves That Even in Summer Have a Deserted Air

OUTSIDE THE GREAT British film studios at Denham in Buckinghamshire, a score or so of miles from London, there is a long strip of grass. On this strip of grass sightseers congregate every day. They stop their motorcars; they prop up their motorcycles; they even get off or out of their vehicles, produce their luncheons, and lie on the greensward, gazing raptly at every machine that swings through the gates into the 67 acres of buildings within which are made many of England's best and most ambitious pictures.

There is little enough for them to see, except the long and comparatively low, white, and unornamented edifices of the studios, grouped in rectangular fashion around central courtyards. These buildings flash and gleam in the sunshine with a Mediterranean brilliance. So far as the spectators in the roadway can see, little or nothing ever disturbs the calm that broods over them, though inside all is activity.

The stars come to work from London too early in the morning to be caught motoring to this home of arc lamps and stages. Occasionally the uniformed attendant who guards the gates rushes out from his hut, and stops an entering car. The bunches of watching people manifest a sudden stir of interest, thinking that at last someone famous has arrived. They are wrong. It is only the unknown who are stopped at the gates. They have to show their credentials, for the right of entry is a closely protected privilege.

* * *

Every visitor to Denham knows the films that have made its name celebrated throughout the world. "Fire Over England," that pæan of Elizabethan patriotism, came from here; and so did "Knight Without Armor," from the novel by James Hilton, the first film that Marlene Dietrich acted in in England. Here Charles Laughton worked on "Rembrandt," and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer chose it for producing their initial venture into the English cinema industry, bringing Robert Taylor over from America to star in "A Yank at Oxford." A. E. W. Mason, Mary Borden and Rudyard Kipling have provided stories that have been made into films at Denham.

Yet it is not only in the last three years, since the studios have been open, that works of art—if the word may be used—have come out of this small Buckinghamshire village. At the other end of the hamlet from the studios is the massively towered church; and from the church there leads an avenue of lime trees to Denham Court, a country house of which John Dryden said, "Nature had conspired with art to make the garden one of the most delicious spots in England." He added that while at Denham he was writing a song in celebration of the "patroness of musick," St. Cecilia.

But to judge from the number of visitors that come to the actual village of Denham, interest in Dryden is somewhat low. Even in the heyday of summer the main street of Denham, bordered by old, red-brick cottages, with overhanging eaves, has a deserted, drowsy air. There is a narrow, high arched bridge, mellow with age; a small, clear stream; a water splash by the side of the road, sheltered by trees, and an ancient inn. It is all still and peaceful.

* * *

Perhaps the first thing that strikes one about Denham is its moderation and absolute lack of pretentiousness. The country round the village preserves the same traits. Nowhere does it rise to a height of more than 200 feet. The parish itself covers an area of only 3939 acres, which is, for example, only one fifth the size of the parish of Hartland in Devon. The same moderation of temper seems to be characteristic of its people.

A similar lack of excitement and extravagance also marks its history. It is true that in one house in Denham there are pictures of Charles II seeking refuge from Cromwell's men in the village, but that is apparently the only occasion on which its rural peace was disturbed, and the authenticity of even this little incident is doubtful. Otherwise the high lights in the story of Denham are a couple of bequests—one to the rector to preach a sermon an hour long every Lady Day, and the other a gift made in 1729 by one John Stanley, with the object of distributing the sum of four pounds annually among the poorest housekeepers of the village.

* * *

Such are the surroundings of Britain's most famous film studio, a studio that contains, it is claimed, the two largest stages in Europe.

There is no pretense at all about the village of Denham. But pretense is the very foundation upon which the products of Denham studios are built. On passing through the gates of the headquarters of London Films the visitor steps into a new world. The stones of the village houses are warm, red, mellowed English brick, but the box-shaped buildings of the cinema company have rather a Spanish air. Rising thus out of a typically English countryside, they seem for the moment almost unreal. There is the same air of unreality about the restaurant, where, in the middle of the day, elegant ladies in long, trailing evening dresses, and bronzed warriors in Scottish kilts can be seen unexpectedly making hay of sausages and mash. If this is odd, there is something even more surprising about the scale of charges. But to the visitor accustomed to the expenses of a London restaurant, the surprise is an entirely pleasant one, for a big dish of fish and chips and a glass of lemonade costs no more than ninepence.

In the workshops, too, an ingenious unreality reigns. Plaster litters the floors, and skilled workmen saw long pieces of plywood on immense benches. When the public sees the plaster in the next Denham production, it will be stuck on the front of some ancestral hall, looking like marble; a whole marble hall can be managed out of plaster and plywood. High up on some boxes against the wall are several model airplanes. These have already been seen by cinema-goers in Britain and America, flying through the clouds in "Thunder Over London."

* * *

Not far away is a small group of wooden elephants, each being the size of a large Teddy bear. These elephants were used in "retakes" of "Elephant Boy," which Mr. Robert Flaherty directed, the main production being carried out in India. On the opposite side of the room is a model of a magnificent steamer. It is about three feet long, and was last seen tossing on the waves of the Atlantic—represented by water in a bowl—in René Clair's "The Ghost Goes West."

All this pretense in the studios, however, is not really fundamental. Emotional sincerity is the thing that matters. And if that sincerity is present in the productions of Denham, they will show to the world the same qualities of quietness and peace and confidence that are evident in the village at the studio gates.

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HOW FILMS ARE MADE AT DENHAM

Town or Country, Water or Plain, It's All at Hand for the Taking. Tim Whelan Explains a Scene to Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier

A CYLINDRICAL VASE
One of the Pieces of Mayan Pottery Found in the Ruins of Uaxactum, Guatemala, and Discovered by Carnegie Institution Archaeologists

In America's "Valley of K

Archaeologists Are Excavating the History of a Great People, Whose Civilizat Centered in Yucatan Four Centuries Before Columbus Sailed Fro

By Herbert B. Nichols

SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS before Columbus sailed along Yucatan shores on his last voyage of discovery, a vast civilization had built its capital city inland at Chichen Itza. Here from a jaguar throne of flaming crimson, its spots fashioned of inlaid apple-green jade, with a seat of turquoise mosaic, a benevolent line of emperors ruled over an agricultural people.

Descendants of these ancient Mayans occupy the land today, but age-old cities have fallen to ruin and surrounding crop lands have been reclaimed by the jungle. Almost forgotten in the centuries that have passed since the Spanish conquest of Yucatan, it remained for the American diplomat-explorer, John L. Stephens, to rediscover some 44 ruined cities, publishing the results of his tramps around the jungle in 1841. Since then archaeologists by the score have found their way to what has truly been called America's "Valley of Kings."

For many years now a concentrated attack on solving the mysteries of Mayan origin and history, as well as a program of rebuilding ruined structures, has been carried on by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. More recently, the Mexican Government itself awakened to the value of its pre-Columbian relics and under the Mexican Bureau of Pre-Hispanic Monuments, headed by Señor Ignacio Marquina, distinguished engineer and architect, a comprehensive investigation of all known Indian sites, together with plans for reconstruction, is being consummated.

* * *

During the summer of 1936, Señor Marquina's men at Chichen Itza found that, like many other ancient temples, El Castillo, the most impressively dominant of all pyramid temples at the famous site, embraced within itself an older temple that has been completely concealed for centuries. When the chambers of this inner temple had been cleared of the rubble with which they had been filled, the ancient throne of the early Mayan emperors was uncovered, together with many other valuable relics buried within a stone box.

El Castillo, built to honor Kukulcan, one of the Mayan pantheon of gods, stands near the center of a 45-acre terrace of masonry raised a few feet above the level of a vast limestone plain which is the northern portion of Yucatan.

Also on the platform with El Castillo is a complicated array of temples, courts, arcades, colonnades, palaces and mounds not explored as yet. But the visitor is free to examine them all. In the years that archaeologists have been at work here, the jungle has been fully cleared away for three or four square miles. Occasionally one can find traces of the original cement with which this great platform of the sacred city was paved. When damp it takes on a brilliant red hue and gives some indication of the magnificence that was once Chichen Itza's.

The peak of construction activity here was reached during what is known as the New Empire period, a time which probably began soon after the middle of the eleventh century and continued well into the last half of the fifteenth century, almost to the time of Columbus. This was the period of Mayan renaissance, when local culture experienced a revival expressed in the designing of great buildings for religious and ceremonial purposes.

* * *

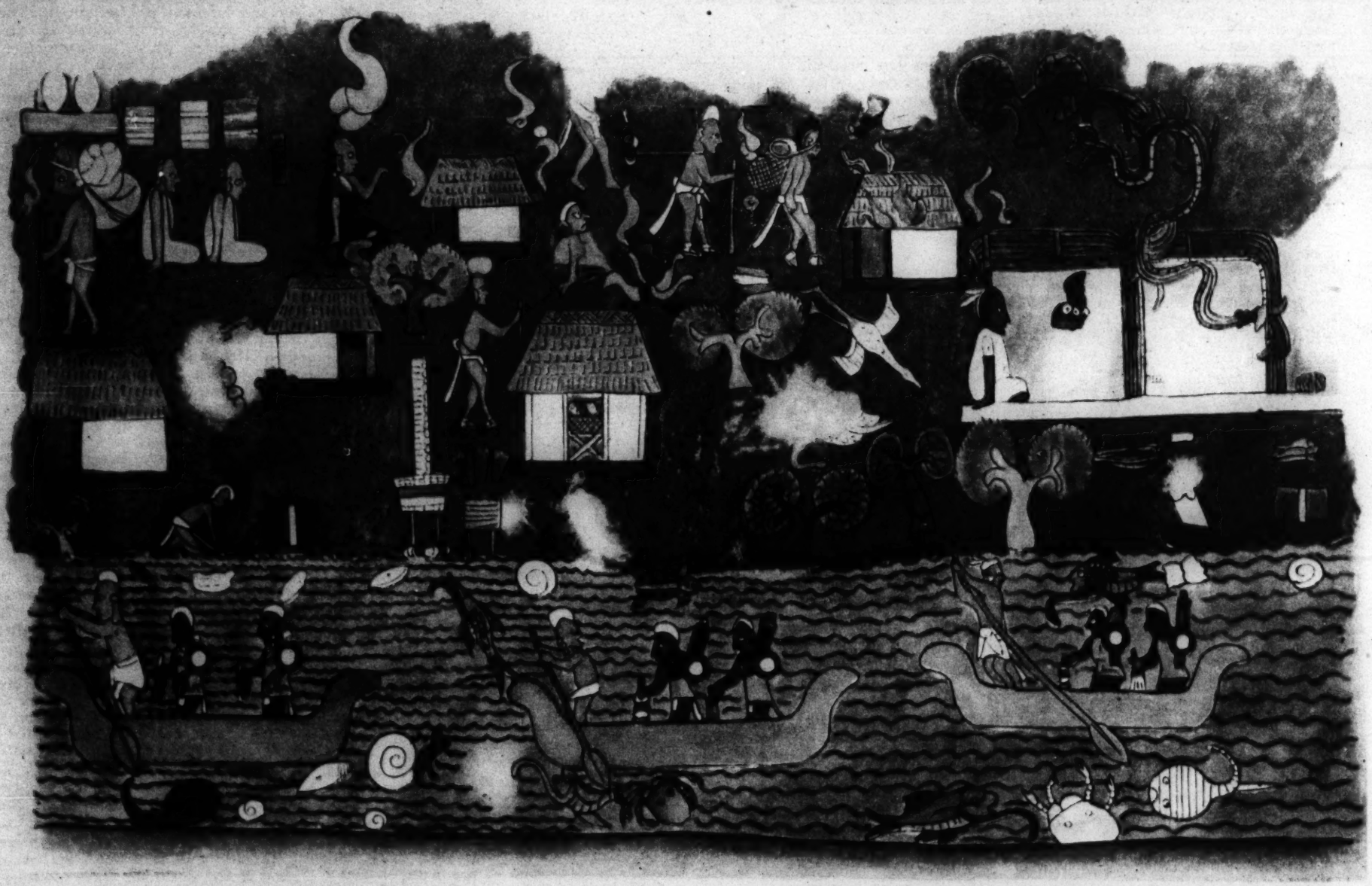
This awakening to great architectural activity appears to have been due in part to the influx of an alien people from the west who brought with them, for example, worship of Kukulcan, the feathered-serpent god represented as a rattlesnake having a body whose scales were replaced by the feathers of the sacred quetzal bird. They profoundly affected the art, architecture and religious life of Chichen Itza, Mayapan and Uxmal, the three city-states of Yucatan that formed the political "League of Mayapan."

Although Stephens described many of the important ruins at Chichen Itza, including the great pyramid, and Catherwood, the English artist who accompanied him, made excellent drawings of several, it remained for Alfred P. Maudslay, English explorer and archaeologist, to be the first to apply modern scientific methods to their study.

* * *

Maudslay cleared the bush from many of the ruins, surveyed and mapped the principal structures and made papier-mâché moldings of sculptures. But he did nothing to restore any of them or to prevent further collapse and disintegration. Not until 1925, when the Department of Monuments was formed in the Mexican Government, was anything done to the pyramid of Kukulcan beyond strengthening it here and there with dabs of cement.

The planning and executing of this work of repair and restoration were accomplished under direction of Señor Marquina with the aid of several other Mexican officials. In order to give some idea of the state of the pyramid before repair, one side, the south, has been left as it was. The Stephens and Maudslay pictures show how disastrous was the effect wrought by the forces of nature and by the inhabitants of neighboring villages who had removed much of the original facing for use in



All Illustrations by Courtesy of Division of Publications, Carnegie Institution of Washington

MAYAN VILLAGE LIFE AT THE SEASHORE: FROM A PAINTING ON AN INNER WALL OF THE TEMPLE OF WARRIORS NEAR EL CASTILLO, CHICHEN ITZA
Fragments of This Mural, Found in the Temple Debris, Were Pieced Together. The Above Copy Was Made in Faithful Colors by Ann Axtell Morris, of the Carnegie Institution. It Is an Example of the Art of the New Empire Period, Characterized by Interest in Depicting Scenes of Everyday Life and People in Dynamic Attitudes. The Original Was About 9 Feet High and 12 1-2 Feet Wide

f Kings"

Civilization Appears to Have ailed From Spain

their own "modern" home constructions.

According to Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley, director of Carnegie researches at Chichen Itza, it was in 1926 that Earl Morris, while working on the temple of warriors, discovered a sculptured column block projecting from a corner which suggested that chambers might exist belonging to an earlier temple that had been filled with rubble and incorporated in the pyramidal base of the later structure.

Such was found to be the case. Morris dug out the filling, shored up the walls with concrete piers to prevent collapse,

A FLAT DISH FROM ONE OF THE VAULTS
An Example of Mayan Pottery Also Was Discovered at Uaxactum, in Guatemala

and drove shafts to the surface for air and light and easy access. In view of this experience, history hunters among the other buildings scattered throughout the republic looked their reconstructed buildings over more carefully.

Similarly with the pyramid of Kukulcan surmounted by its "castle." In 1936 Mexican archaeologists completed their work of tunneling within the exterior pyramid and last summer saw an inner temple opened to visitors. Entrance is gained at the side of the western balustrade of the north stairway. Though a system of electric lights has been installed, flashlights are needed most of the time. Only on rare occasions does the Chichen Itza power plant feed the temple lines.

* * *

A few yards inside, one rounds a curve in the tunnel and walks south about thirty feet to the base of the inner pyramid. Here the tunnel widens and at its base can still be seen the depression where once was concealed a stone cache containing two turquoise disks or mosaics, intricate knives of obsidian, and jewels of jade and coral. This treasure is now on exhibition at the Museum of Yucatan in the city of Merida.

Ascending the stairway and passing through an ornate doorway (in pitch darkness if your lamp goes out), a handsome chacmool looms into view in an excellent state of preservation. Chacmool, or Chac Mol, was the Mayan rain god, shown in a reclining position with flexed knees. This one is particularly fine, having eyes, teeth and claws inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

Beyond is a second chamber within which is the jaguar seat, a magnificent piece of sculpture. The eyes are hemispheres of polished jade and the spots are marked by 74 inlaid disks, also of jade. The canines are apparently of highly polished flint and the teeth, painted white, are carved in the limestone. The tail contains six disks of jade and is in the attitude of motion characteristic of the tiger about to attack.

When this inner chamber was excavated, during July and August of 1936, the throne was found at the center within a great box of squared limestone blocks, the whole being covered with rubble. Inasmuch as the jaguar has been shielded within the pyramid all these centuries, the color is probably almost as brilliant as when originally applied.

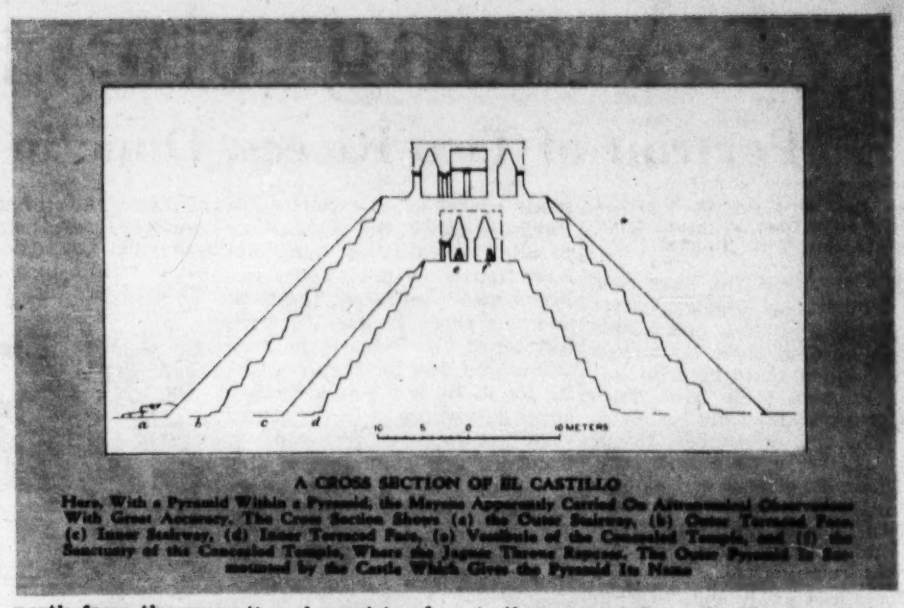
That it is a throne, and not a sacrificial altar, as was thought at first, is the opinion of Dr. Morley. He pointed out to the writer last summer that double-headed jaguar thrones have been found in the New Empire city of Uxmal, and paintings of them are to be seen on the walls of the inner temple chambers of the Temple of Warriors and on some of the sculptured columns at Piedras Negras, Guatemala.

* * *

The jaguar is the largest and most interesting of all new-world wildcats. It once occupied a wide area, ranging from Texas through Central and South America clear to Patagonia. It can still be found in middle America, where its typical coloration is a rich tan on head, neck and body, marked with black spots, except toward the end of the tail, which is ringed. The jaguar was held to be a strong and brave animal, fit companion of the eagle, a conventional designation of brave warriors.

Stepping out upon the short platform before the outer chamber, one finds an iron ladder by means of which visitors may climb to a concrete platform fashioned before the temple entrance and view at close hand the intricate architectural designs wrought in the stone of the older pyramid.

Nor is the outer pyramid, with its "castle" at the summit, to be lightly considered "more plain." The huge serpent heads gracing the foot of each balustrade must have taken workmen months to fashion with their crude stone tools. The main façade faces



A CROSS SECTION OF EL CASTILLO
Here, With a Pyramid Within a Pyramid, the Mayans Apparently Carried On Astronomical Observations With Great Accuracy. The Cross Section Shows (a) the Outer Stairway, (b) Outer Terraced Face, (c) Inner Stairway, (d) Inner Terraced Face, (e) Vestibule of the Concealed Temple, and (f) the Sanctuary of the Concealed Temple, Where the Jaguar Throne Reposes. The Outer Pyramid Is Surmounted by the Castle Which Gives the Pyramid Its Name

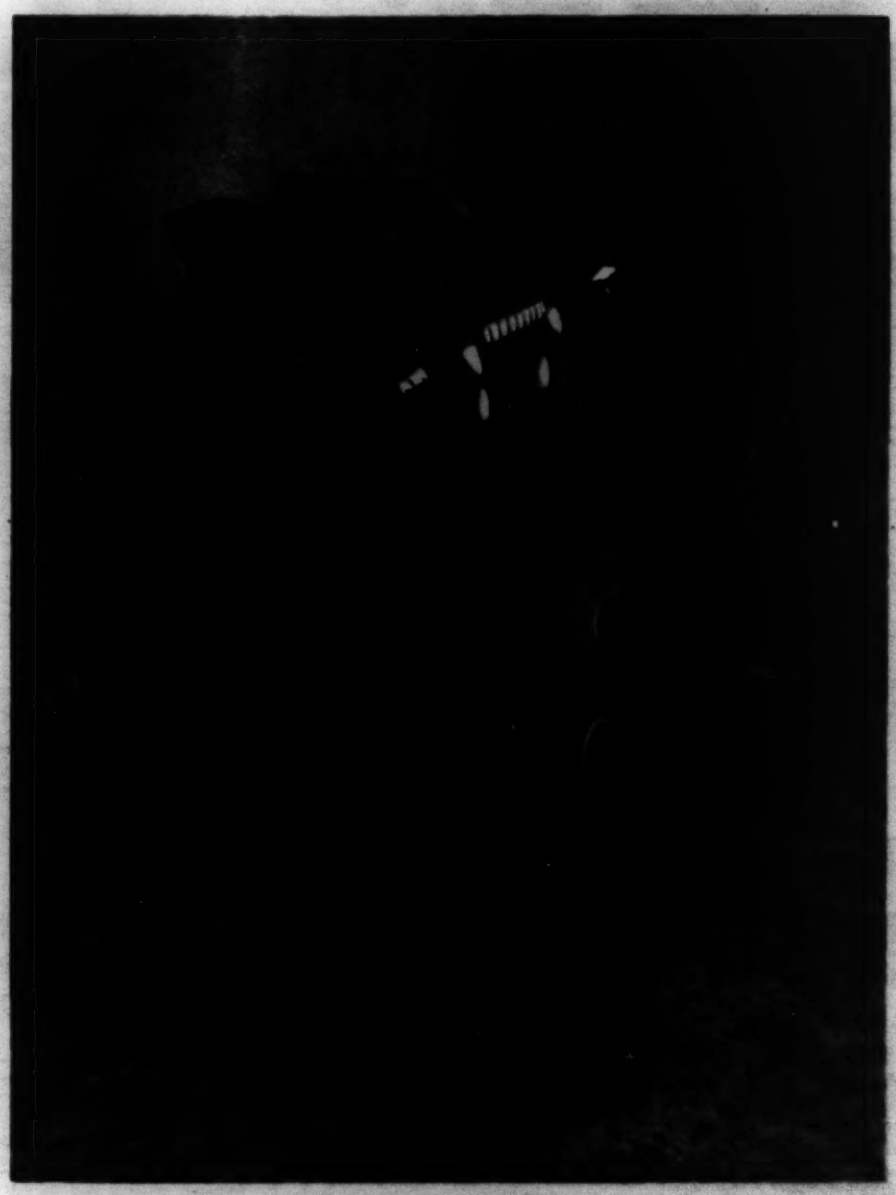
north from the summit and consists of a chamber with two ornate but serviceable serpent columns at the entrance. Like the inner temple, this one contains two chambers, the innermost reached by a door on whose frame carvings are to be seen, having for motifs dignitaries of the ancient city-state.

* * *

A study of this outer structure quickly demonstrates its calendrical significations. The Maya-Toltec cycle consisted of 52 years of 365 days each. There were 18 months of 20 days each to the year, and the five days left over pertained to no month. They were considered "days of misfortune."

By counting the platforms or terraces divided on each side by a stairway giving access to El Castillo, it will be seen there are 18 such terraces, a figure equal to the number of months in their solar year. Each of the first eight platforms is ornamented by three smooth panels and the last by two, likewise on each side of the stairway, thus making a total of 52 panels, a number equal to the years of the cycle. The four stairways each contain 91 steps, while the base of the pyramid forms a step common to all four, bringing the total to 365, a number equal to the days in the year.

All of which indicates the high degree of accuracy achieved by the Mayans in their astronomical observations. Their calendar was actually more nearly correct at that time than was the one in use in Europe. To call them "sun worshipers" because they wove their knowledge into architectural design, or "heathen," which has come to be a term signifying nothing good, simply because one finds graven images in their principal buildings, is distinctly unfair. Suppose someone should some day "unearth" the Capitol at Washington and, stumbling upon Statuary Hall, proclaim they had "discovered the gods worshiped by early residents of the United States back in the twentieth century." It would make a grand story and some people might believe it, but it wouldn't be true.



THE JAGUAR THRONE
Found in an Inner Chamber of the Buried Temple, This Figure, Carved From a Single Block of Stone and Painted a Vivid Red, Was Itself Bound in Limestone and Covered by Ponderous Stone Slabs. The Eyes and the Spots on the Jaguar Are Formed by Inlays of Apple-Green Jade. Teeth and Fangs Are of Hard White Stone. A Mosaic Turquoise Plaque Is on the Jaguar's Back, and on That Rested a Shell Necklace and a Jade Pendant Carved to Represent a Human Face

Among the New Books

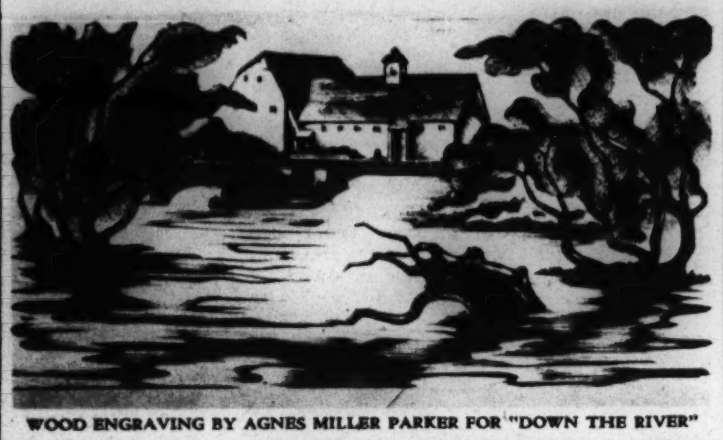
Portrait of Two Rivers, Done in Words and Wood Engravings

Down the River, by H. E. Bates. Wood engravings by Agnes Miller Parker. New York: Holt. $3.

FEW OF THOSE who have been brought up beside a river realize, perhaps, how deeply it has entered their consciousness, molded their favorite images, affected their lives. They take it for granted. As Mr. Bates well says, one of the best things about a river is its permanence. He who goes back to see a house or a tree or even a favorite stretch of road may find it has gone. But rivers, like hills and the sea, remain.

If you look at the map of England, you will find on the east coast, above the blunt peninsula which is Norfolk and Suffolk, a small pocket of the North Sea which is called the Wash. Two parallel rivers enter here, not more than a few miles apart. Between these two rivers, the Nene and the Ouse, it was the good fortune of Mr. Bates to be born and reared, and he is truly grateful for it. He is a young English novelist whose accomplished work has appeared from time to time in the columns of this newspaper. Hs is a man of imagination. Years of unconscious preparation have gone into the making of this book. The author as a boy and a young man, walked, swam, boated, fished, skated, courted and, perhaps most fruitfully of all, just sat by these two rivers, the navigable Nene and the unnavigable and hence more flowered Ouse. Years of experience were followed by others whose passing served to winnow what was permanent and precious from what was merely incidental. They also brought knowledge and wisdom with which to assay experience. The result is a beautiful book woven out of memories seen through the arches of the years.

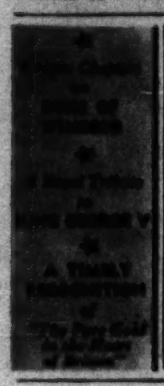
All rivers have birds and flowers and trees, mills and bridges and dams, floods and mists, and people along their banks the flow of whose blood is quickened by their rapids and quietened by the tranquillity which resides in bodies of water. What gives these two rivers individuality is the presence along their banks of the declining industry of lace-making. This minute art, Flemish and French in origin, as all our history books tell us, is now English by adoption. Like the passing of the miller and his mill, the gradual fluttering out of this beautiful and delicate craft is symbolical of the passing of a quieter and less hurried age. Mr. Bates writes of it with sympathy and understanding, as he does also of the almost vanished miller whose image is rooted in the folk memory of song and ballad.



WOOD ENGRAVING BY AGNES MILLER PARKER FOR "DOWN THE RIVER"

The reader's pleasure is much enhanced by the 81 woodcuts with which Miss Parker has illustrated this book. Fine as photographs may be, how they dim down beside the greater concentration of a more selective art! Miss Parker's cuts of river life and scene give an unmistakable giftbook touch to a volume eminently worth owning.

R. M. H.



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333 W. Adams St., Dept. 12, Chicago, Ill. London: Ed. J. Burrow & Co. Ltd., 130 Strand. (7/6, post. 6d.)

Indian Empire Builder

The Life of Charles, Lord Metcalfe, by Edward Thompson. London: Faber and Faber. 21s.

THE GLAMOUR of the Mutiny period—a glamour which has now almost disappeared—has drawn attention away from the generation of men who built up the Indian Empire in the early years of the nineteenth century. Yet in many ways this intermediate period between the days of Warren Hastings and the establishment of an orderly government was the most important and interesting stage in recent Indian history. To a great extent the tone and tradition of British rule were settled in the days of Bentinck, and of his great lieutenant, Metcalfe. The mutiny was a lamentable setback in what might have been a far more rapid development of India into a unified and self-governing state.

Metcalfe began his career in 1801, arriving as a lad of 16 from an England which still looked upon India as a land for adventurers to acquire a rapid fortune in, though China was already beginning to take first place in this respect. Most of India was still unconquered, and the young Metcalfe took his place with a storming party at Dig, and was sent on a perilous mission to Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Punjab. But he was to remain 37 years in the country, helping Bentinck in such reforms as the abolition of suttee, liberating the press, establishing paramountcy over the states and laying the foundation of an orderly government.

Students of Indian history will find this work invaluable, but it ought also to appeal to a far wider public. While Mr. Thompson has drawn on a mass of new material, he has also produced an extraordinarily readable life of an odd character. We watch the development of the ugly and rather difficult boy thrown suddenly into the corrupt Anglo-Indian society of the times. To some extent he became part of it. But he outgrew youthful indiscretions, and ended his 37 years in India as an individualist and a Radical, fighting a lone hand against abuses and the happy-go-lucky traditions of the time in which he had begun his service.

Metcalfe failed in his ambition of being Governor-General. He received some compensation in his later appointments as Governor, first of Jamaica and then of Canada. But his real work was in India, and the value of this book lies partly in the background which could be supplied only by someone with a deep knowledge of that confused time when "John Company" was nominally ruler of India, and there were still many ready to "shake the pagoda tree," or at least to pick up such fruit as might be lying about. One of Metcalfe's hardest tasks was the cleaning of what he called the Augean stable of Hyderabad, a center of corruption which spread its unsavory influence throughout the administration of India. He deserved and has received a first-class biography.

G. T. GARRATT

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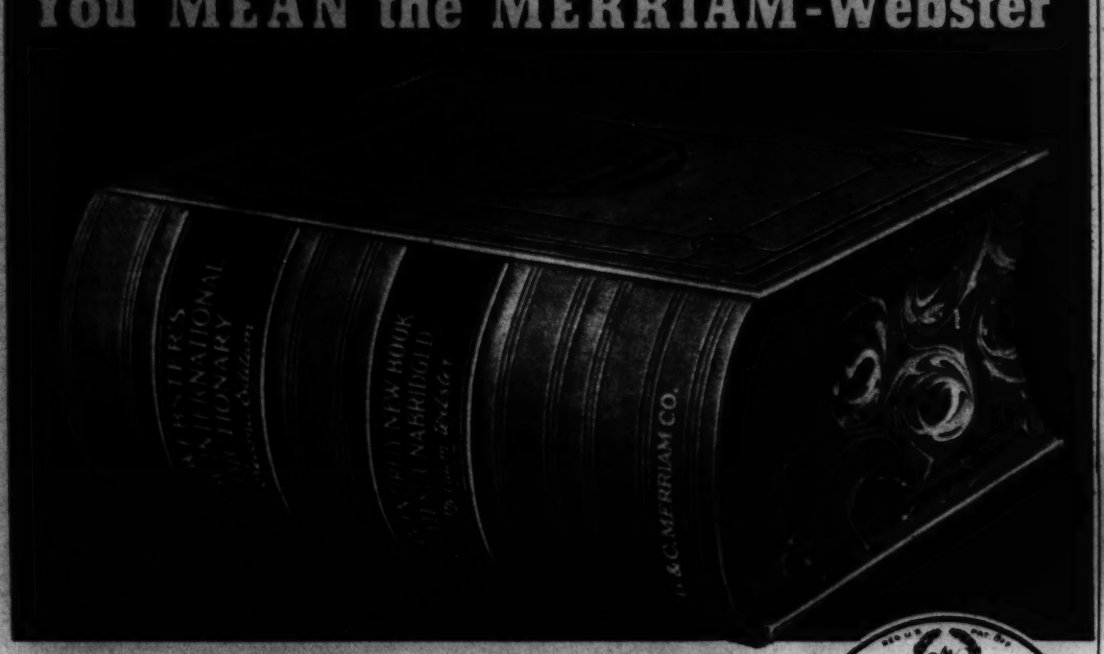

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The Winning and Disposal of the American Northwest Territory

Black Forest, by Meade Minnigerode. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50.

NO SINGLE EPISODE in American history has been of greater importance than the winning and disposal of the Northwest Territory. Whether that great expanse should be French, British or American, the property of the Federal Union or of the individual states, have been questions on which the very existence of the Republic has hinged more than once. It is this episode which Meade Minnigerode makes the theme, almost the hero, of his latest novel.

* * *

To be sure, the story focuses on the individual fortunes of one Angus Drumlin, packhorse trader to the Indians of the shaggy land beyond the Alleghanies, friend and employé of George Croghan, acquaintance of young George Washington, scout for Braddock and road builder for Sir John Forbes; but it is hard to escape the feeling that Mr. Minnigerode is sadly torn between love for his hero and enthusiasm for the complexities of the early American history which he knows so well.

Just at the beginning of the French and Indian War, Angus Drumlin had carried off Solange Monvel from under the very noses of a vicious set of forest rangers and Indian traders at Kaskaskia. He had built a home in a peaceful valley on the Pennsylvania frontier. But war reached even here; Indians and white renegades struck down Solange and carried off her baby daughter, and Angus's life became a search for the child and her abductors.

He was to find them in time. But then the girl would be grown and in love with young Patrick Burgoon, and many changes would have come over Angus Drumlin's world. Patrick would have made that heroic march through the drowned forest with George Rogers Clark; he and Angus would have met at Vincennes; Angus would have chosen between England and America; and the great question of whether the Northwest Territory should be thrown open to settlement, especially to veterans of the Revolution, or become a prey to speculators, would be settled by the Ordinance of 1787. The cloud on Patrick's identity would have been cleared, the Indians uprooted and the great forest well on the way to becoming the heart of America.

* * *

The novel is well peopled, a kaleidograph of colorful historical and invented figures against a heroic background. It reaches its climax of narrative power in the campaign against Vincennes, dominated by the whirlwind vitality of Clark. Although the rather transparent mystery element, the whiteness of the heroes and the blackness of the villains and the parallel between the love stories lean toward melodrama, they are not improbable, and the great wealth of detailed incident, soundly based in social and political history, makes for a sense of actuality throughout. A fine contribution to historical fiction.

K. C. K.

Evocation of Old Mexico

Mexico: Notes in the Margin, by Bess Adams Garner. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

MRS. GARNER'S "NOTES" are worth a hundred travel orthodoxies in their informal, unassuming evocation of a Mexico that does not meet the superficial eye. Mrs. Garner went to that provocative country with anything but idle purport, wishing to enrich her Little Theater of Padua Hills, Calif., devoted to Mexican handicraft and folk plays, with findings on the character, customs and culture of the nation south of the Rio Grande. Her preoccupation lends warmth and charm to her observations, which have been assembled handsomely as a sequence of thumbnail sketches.

* * *

Obviously apprehensive lest the emancipatory zeal now pervading the Mexican Republic too quickly erase the Old Mexico, she writes with the breathlessness of one who feels change ever at her heels, emitting distressed cries over Mexican weavers succumbing to tourist tastes, and the sewing machine making a lost art of the hand embroidering of dresses with flowers.

Hither and yon through the country where gardenias and azaleas grow wild and roses and camellias are equally common, from Mexico City to the remote wonders of Yucatan, she hastens with many a fiesta and folk glimpse in between. Her progress is not too swift to permit her to deplore the liking of North American visitors for "coarse, cheap, green, white and red striped serapes with Aztec calendars and idols in the center," and to plead with the weavers to listen instead "to the age-old voices in their artistic Indian hearts and make serapes with simple faith and clear vision."

* * *

There is also the heartfelt admonition to *los turistas* that, "because they (the Mexicans) are so kind, so unfailingly polite, is that much more reason why we, when we go to Mexico, should be especially careful not to be rude—or at least not any more rude than we can help."

This is essentially the book of one who knows why she likes her Mexico and is happily equipped to aid in the advance-acclimatization of others. Illustrated with imagination and supplemented by excellent photographic plates, it speeds on its way from the opening phrase: "One time I went to Mexico." If you have been to Mexico you will know the flavor back of that, and if you have not been, you may well want to go from this reading.

W. D.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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If Peter Pan Wrote Stories

A Pedlar's Pack, by Elizabeth Goudge. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.

TWO DELECTABLE NOVELS, "Island Magic" and "A City of Bells," have won for Elizabeth Goudge a very special niche among the story-tellers of our day. Her irrepressible gaiety, her facile prose and her devotion to beauty in all its aspects, tangible or intangible, are the chief characteristics of her work, which is always the articulation of her wide-eyed wonder in front of the profusion of gifts life offers to those who are receptive. Her new book of short stories, "A Pedlar's Pack," is brimful of this joy in living; each story is like a different lyric, wherein the envoi is always the same.

Such work, like Coleridge's, which would make ordinary the extraordinary, necessarily demands much of the reader. When Peter Pan steps up to the footlights and pleads with the audience to believe in fairies if they would save the life of Tinker Bell, he is expressing the need of every poet who departs from conventional matter-of-factness—the need for sympathy and imagination on the part of the reader, lest the magic of the book remain quiescent.

Elizabeth Goudge invokes a similar challenge in her work. Much more than in her novels, she here repeatedly demands a special credence from her reader, a faith like her own, that there is a powerful influence for happiness at work in the world, which in ways devious and sometimes seemingly magical brings delight to those in the way of it. Chance and coincidence play so prominent a part in the stories collected here that it may be assumed that Miss Goudge has employed them purposefully, in which case it would perhaps be out of order to cavil.

When Miss Gillespie unknowing returns the Shepherd and Shepherdess to their proper home; when Marygold wanders in the fog directly to her father's house; when Genefer and Robert meet in the manor house, the extraordinary coincidences involved point to the harmonious working of some inscrutable design in the lives of those who sufficiently believe in its ultimate effectualness.

Three of the stories bring back the du Frocq children, those obstreperous youngsters of "Island Magic." This reviewer looked in vain for "The Governor's Garden Party," but was recompensed by the exuberant "Picnic with Albert." "Rescue on the Island" concerns an adventure with Michelle and Peronelle, and "Doing Good" is the story of the amazing results which Rachell's amateur Sunday School teaching brought upon the du Frocq household. Of all the stories in the book, these three, and the one about Jane Austen, stand out most vividly, although Mr. Higgins's search for a disciple in "Rabbits in a Hat" includes some memorable passages.

All the stories bear witness to Miss Goudge's fluency of style and her talent for vivid imagery; they demonstrate again her originality and vivacity, and reiterate her wholesome outlook. Nevertheless, her word-pictures and excursions into practical philosophy, excellent as they are, are surpassed by her insight into the thoughts and emotions of youth. Her affectionate portrayal of children remains her greatest achievement. M. W. S.

The Book Window

Through the Years With Our Constitution, by Henry W. Elson (Stratford, $1.50), presents a readable account of the way the United States Constitution has been modified and adapted to changing conditions and an argument for a series of amendments which the author believes are needed to make it serviceable today.

From Zero to Eighty Years of Age, between 1920 and 2000 A. D., (Princeton: Scientific Publishing Co., $3) gives the reader an imaginative autobiography by E. F. Northrup, writing under the name of Dr. Pseudoman, relating the experiences of the first expedition to circumnavigate the moon. It contains the most reasonable scientific solution to the problem of escaping the earth's gravitational attraction yet presented.

The Sacred Bee, by Hilda M. Ransome (Houghton Mifflin, $3.50), is a carefully executed research project collecting all the references in literature to bees and their products.

Old England, by J. V. Barff (C. W. Daniel, 3s. 6d.). Sources of racial and cultural heritage.

The Great Adventure, by Edwin C. Parsons (Doubleday Doran, $2.75). The story of the Lafayette Escadrille.

Away From the Mediterranean

Letters from Iceland, by W. H. Auden and Louis MacNeice. London: Faber & Faber. 9s. New York: Random House. $3.

"ICELAND," said Pliny Miles, "is not a myth; it is a solid portion of the earth's surface." But a Viking, if Messrs. Auden and MacNeice are to be believed, added, "To that place of fish may I never come in my old age."

The present state of Europe is modifying this view. For some years, indeed, the southern route of the Grand Tour has been neglected by young Englishmen of brain, muscle and money in their purses. There has been a not unnatural neglect of the Mediterranean, the cradle of civilization, for the hand that rocks that cradle now bombs the world; and a consequent rise in the stock of the despised north. Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia and the northern tundra are beginning to show the advantages of being free from European barbarism. This freakish, impudent but often entertaining book indicates the kind of respite a pair of bright young English poets found in those parts.

* * *

Bored with the usual kind of travel book which is produced by a few weeks' holiday, Messrs. Auden and MacNeice have got together a mixture of letters home, brief extracts from the works of other travelers, poems, parodies, statistics, graphs and neatly potted information. Like a news film, the narrative never rests long on one subject and the whole is strung together on a "Letter to Lord Byron," in the Byronic stanza, in which Mr. Auden discourses wittily and ingeniously on politics, life and letters.

The letters home are the weak part of the book. Iceland is not, apparently, a very interesting country, except to the zealous Icelandophil and the man with a passion for the sagas. The tourist who does not know the language can merely remark on the high level of culture, the quantity of oil paintings, the visits to waterfalls which look like any other waterfalls, the habits of the famous geyser. And something might be said about whaling. (Messrs. Auden and MacNeice might have said a great deal more about that.)

* * *

For the rest, the one who writes home can only talk about the awful bus rides, wet clothes, formidable food, chilly camps, difficult ponies, the tedium of the midnight sun and such matters, and then hit off the other tourists as they click their kodaks. Overawed by the respectable body of travelers who have "done" their Iceland thoroughly in the past, the poet-tourists got their own back by getting the standard works for *sans commentaire* quotation. This is vastly entertaining. Miss Oswald romps home, as they say, an easy winner:

> Alone in Iceland you are alone indeed and the homeless, undisturbed wilderness gives something of its awful calm to the spirit. It was like listening to noble music, yet perplexed and difficult to follow. If the Italian landscape is like Mozart; if in Switzerland the sublimity and sweetness correspond in art to Beethoven; then we may take Iceland as the type of nature of the music of the moderns—say, Schumann at his oddest and wildest.

Useful—at least, I hope I shall find it useful—as it is to know the relative economic importance of agriculture and fishing to the Icelander, the state of his roads, condition of radiocasting, aptitude in verse and the state of art, morals and temperament, one turns with greater expectations to the Auden and MacNeice poems and parodies. The Byronic stanza turned out to be ideal for the conversational manner. Politics, art, literature, the modern man swim by:

> I'll clear my throat and take a Rover's breath
> And skip a century of hope and sin—
> For far too much has happened since your death.
> Crying went out and the cold bath came in,
> With drains, bananas, bicycles and tin,
> And Europe saw from Ireland to Albania
> The Gothic revival and the Railway Mania.
>
> * * *
>
> We're entering now the Eotechnic phase
> Thanks to the Grid and all those new alloys;
> That is, at least, what Lewis Mumford says.
> A world of Aertex underwear for boys,
> Huge plate-glass windows, walls absorbing noise,
> Where the smoke nuisance is utterly abated
> And all the furniture is chromium-plated.

Yes, Byron would find it very different, but with these two anti-Wordsworthians he would find some solace. It is a pleasure to dip into a book so unliterary and personal, and so serious in its implications under its free and easy frivolity. V. S. PRITCHETT

The Paisley Press has now published in America James Cleugh's "Prelude to Parnassus: Scenes From the Life of Alexander Pushkin." The English edition (Arthur Barker) was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 23, 1936.

Newest additions to the Modern Library Giants are Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov" and the Complete Novels and Selected Tales of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

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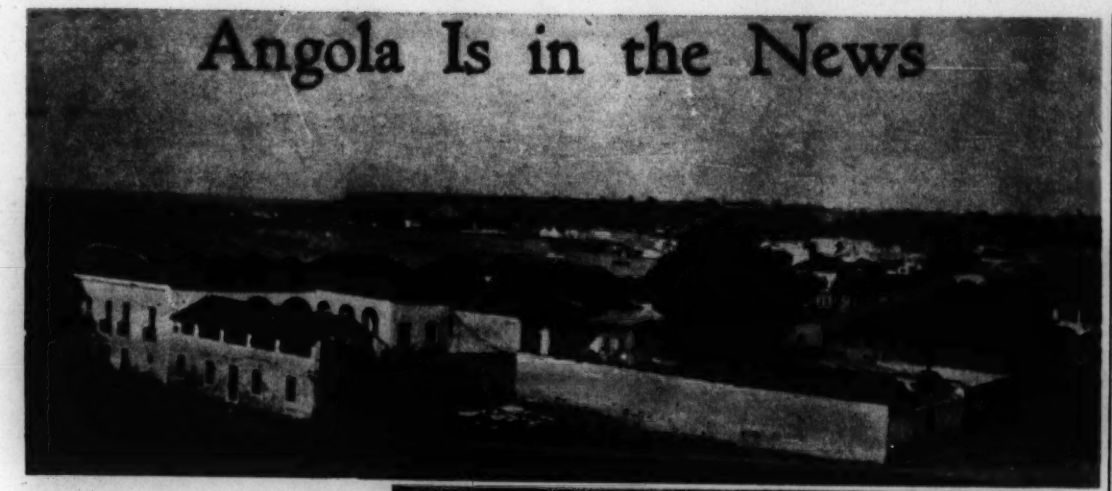
Angola Is in the News



Photos Ewing Galloway and European

PORTUGUESE COLONY

(Top), San Paulo di Loanda, Chief City of Angola, Has a Cathedral Several Centuries Old. (Center), Native Children Have No Need of a Schoolhouse in This Sunny Climate, But Are Taught Their Lessons Out-of-Doors by a Native Teacher Trained by White Missionaries. (Left), Dimzunda Falls, on the Lucalla River, Angola

LONELY HARBORS on the coast of Angola, so remote that they are difficult to reach at present, will soon become ports of call known to many travelers.

Two air lines, one French and the other South African, have decided to include Angola in their new schedules. Thus the last large African colony untouched by regular air liners will be linked with the north and south.

Tiger Bay, at present almost unknown, one of the largest and finest harbors of southern Africa, will come into its own when the flying boats alight on its calm surface.

Rhodesia is interested in Tiger Bay. That interest is still purely academic; but Mr. G. M. Huggins, the Prime Minister, has stated that Southern Rhodesia claims the right to a port on the west coast and would like one under its own sovereignty.

Some time in the future, perhaps, Rhodesia will attempt to acquire from Portugal a railway "corridor" from Livingstone through Angola to the coast. There are several good harbors in Southern Angola, but they are used solely as fishing stations and have not been developed in any way.

Tiger Bay is well situated geographically for a transfer to Rhodesia. It lies only 26 miles from the Kunene River, the boundary between Angola and Southwest Africa.

* * *

A cruiser from Simon's Town recently visited Tiger Bay, which has long been a recognized anchorage for warships patrolling the Africa Station. Apart from such callers and local fishing and coasting craft, however, Tiger Bay receives few visitors.

Bahia dos Tigers, as the Portuguese call it, was first surveyed by officers of H. M. S. Waterwitch in 1894, and was found to be the largest harbor on the Angola coast. At that time leopards and elephants were common in the neighborhood. There is an Elephant Bay further to the north, so this port was named (inaccurately, of course) Tiger Bay. An alternative name of Great Fish Bay appears on some maps.

Tiger Bay has a barren hinterland, similar to the coastal desert further south, so that it never became a modern port like Lobito Bay. Nevertheless, it is well protected by the Tiger Peninsula, a sandspit 20 miles long, only a few feet above sea level, and running parallel with the coast. The bay is six miles wide at the entrance, decreasing to two miles at the southern end. There are no submerged dangers, apart from sandbanks, along the margin, and vessels may anchor in almost any part of the bay. "You may lie in perfect safety, with one anchor ahead, all the year round," state the old sailing directions.

Fish are abundant, but no other supplies are available. Fresh water is brought to the fishing stations in casks. The fish are dried and salted on the spot. The huts of the fishermen and a beacon on Tiger Point are the only aids to navigation when entering the bay. Sandhills from 300 to 500 feet high—constantly changing in appearance when the strong winds blow—fringe the eastern shore of the bay. The beaches are littered with driftwood, and sponges are found on the rocks.

As far back as 1899 the Germans planned a railway inland from Tiger Bay to serve the copper mines in the north of Southwest Africa. At that time the frontier between Angola and the German frontier was not clearly defined; and apparently Germany hoped to seize Tiger Bay to replace Walvis Bay, already in the hands of the British. A sum of 3,000,000 marks was voted in 1914 by the German Government for the purpose.

Tiger Bay, with its area of 128 square miles, would be the most valuable of all the Angola ports if there was any natural water supply within reach. It could accommodate more than 5000 ships at the same time, while the much better-known port of Lobito Bay can provide anchorage for only 70 large vessels.

Among the fish caught at Tiger Bay is the "pungo," sometimes over 100 pounds in weight, a curious fish which presses its snout against the hull of a ship at night and produces a loud drumming sound, like an organ note.

Whaling was carried on in these waters some years ago, but the stations closed down when the hunt moved south to the Antarctic.

* * *

Elephant Bay, another good anchorage to the north of Tiger Bay, was also mentioned recently in the Rhodesian Parliament. Names of ships of the Royal Navy have been left in whitewashed stones near the summit of a high tableland above the bay. They can be read 15 miles off at sea, and form a conspicuous landmark. Oysters may be gathered on the rocks on either side of the bay. Here again, however, there is no water during the dry season.

Naval seamen always enjoy a run ashore at Elephant Bay to fish, bathe and wash their clothes. The climate is healthy, and the air so clear that the coast 45 miles away can be seen from the tableland.

The extension of the Rhodesian railway system to one of these lonely but excellent ports of the Angola coast would be an interesting enterprise. Portugal has shown no inclination to part with any of her colonial territories, however, and a concession will probably be difficult to obtain unless—like the Lobito Railway—the strip and harbor remain under the Portuguese flag.

LAWRENCE G. GREEN

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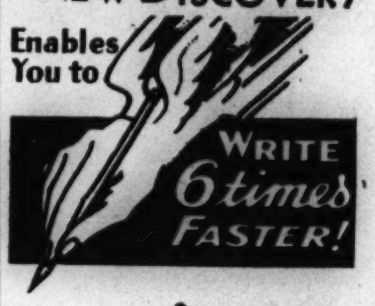

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Piano Tuning Pitch . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Having been in the piano business for the greater part of my life, I was naturally interested in the article, "Music on the Hearth," by Janet Mabie in the October 20 Weekly Magazine Section. I must call attention to an error made by the author where she says "Pitch C" vibrates 512 times a minute. This should read 512 times a *second* which, as you will see, makes quite a difference.

The old international pitch called for 512 C and 435 A, while the pitch mostly used today with orchestras is 517 C or 440 A, the A usually being used.

R. E. WATROUS
Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.

Today's Contributors . .

This issue of the Magazine Section has a distinctly international character. HERBERT H. HILSCHER, who is in business in Manila, and has written other articles for the Magazine Section, takes us to the Philippines. SAVILLE R. DAVIS of the Monitor's editorial staff, describes the background of events in Brazil, while JOHN ALLAN MAY of the London editorial bureau presents words and pictures in honor of the passing double-decker trams.

China, Florida and Mississippi, as well as the clipper ships of old, are saluted in the article by WALTER L. WINCHESTER. The very essence of world wandering is presented by ANN HARK in her roll-call of "roving ladies." As "artistic temperament" is universally noted, MAURICE W. LEE, actually writing from London, may be said to be writing about any or all parts of the globe.

Geneva has been a center for world affairs since the war, and GODFREY LIAS of the Monitor's London editorial bureau, takes us there for a look 'round at things as they appear today. HAROLD HOBSON, also of the Monitor's London staff, conducts a sightseeing tour of a British film center. And, finally, HERBERT B. NICHOLS, the Monitor's expert on natural science, made a long journey through Central America recently, and describes some of his observations relating to ancient Mayan civilization in Yucatan.

So this issue represents northern and southern hemispheres, eastern and western hemispheres, new world and old world, the past and the present. It is a hemispherical number.

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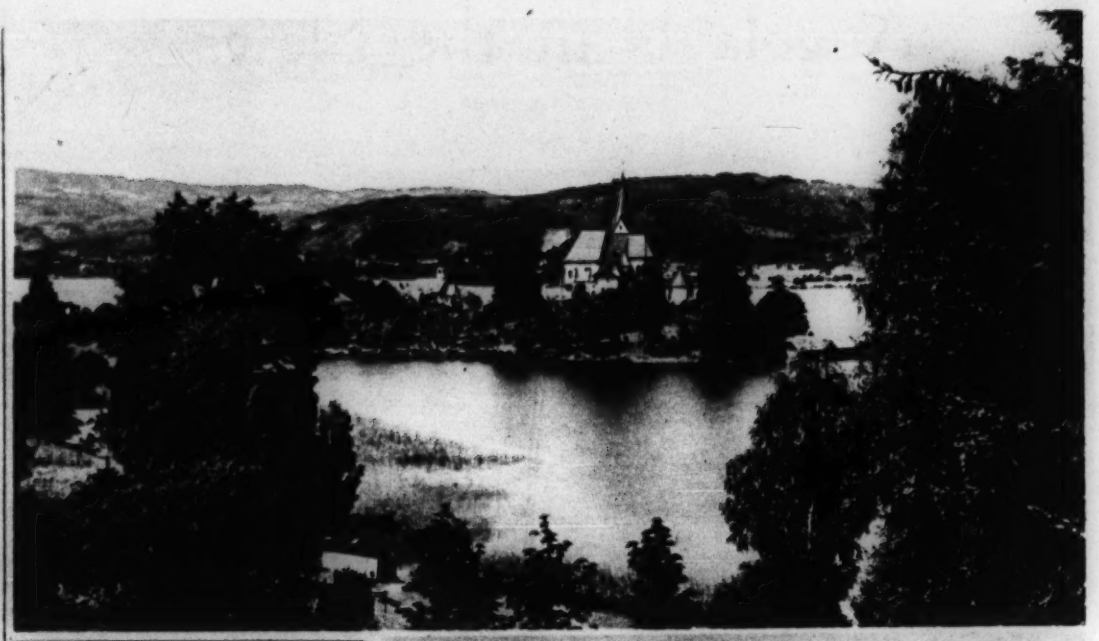

Österreichische Verkehrswerbung Photo

INLAND RIVIERA

This Bridal Pair From Carinthia, Austria, Took Part in a Peasant Pageant on the Wörthersee, Claimed to Be Europe's Warmest Alpine Lake. Above, Maria Wörth, Another Lakeside Resort on the Wörthersee

Austria's Substitute Seaside

Austrians, being cut off from the sea through the peace treaties following the World War, have discovered what they proudly call an "inland seaside" on the shores of their numerous lakes.

In particular, the southern lake district of Carinthia, which includes the "Wörthersee," one of Europe's warmest Alpine lakes, serves as a Riviera. Its distance from Vienna is no more than six hours by rail or one and one half hours by air.

Austria was near losing, after the World War, even this part of the country—the basin of Klagenfurt—but the plebiscite decreed by the allied powers in 1920 resulted in its remaining Austrian.

It is not only scenic beauty, though, that accounts for this season's added influx of western and eastern visitors to the picturesque villages and fine resorts lining the shores of the lake. This past summer, for the first time, an international sports festival was held on and around Wörthersee.

It comprised competitions in flying, horsemanship, motoring, golf, clay pigeon shooting and a Marathon race. There were, besides, theatrical and folklore performances, costume feasts and dance contests on the program.

Mexican Fisheries

The Mexico Government has established a fish hatchery at Almoloya del Rio, in the State of Mexico, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 fish per year. It is hoped that other hatcheries may be erected at other points, to keep the Republic's fresh-water streams stocked with game fish.

Boys' and Girls' Camps

New York State has no fewer than 1500 summer camps for boys and girls. Many are run by organizations like the Boy and Girl Scouts, religious and fraternal associations. There also are hundreds of private camps in all parts of the State.

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"HELLO? Is THIS MISS KERR? This is Miss Hayes—*Helen* Hayes. No, *not* her secretary; *this* is Helen Hayes (her lovely laugh rippled over the telephone).

"I telephoned to thank you for sending me a picture of that darling puppet of Queen Victoria. It looks just like her, doesn't it? May I have another copy? You will send it to me before I leave Boston? Thank you so much.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Where are the Yale Puppeteers now? Back in their New York theater! They are so delightfully clever. I did enjoy seeing the puppet of Queen Victoria walk as she did—stomping each little foot so determinedly and with such precision. (Her laugh bubbled again.) It looks just like me, doesn't it? (more ripples). And have you, too, heard the song they sing when portraying the Queen of puppets? It's called 'We're Not Amused.' Albert and I are supposed to be singing in heaven, and 'We're Not Amused' at what we see there, or are told, of the goings-on in the world today.

"Those boys *are* amusing. Have you seen one of their performances? Tell me about them."

Briefly, I answered her question—told her how these three gifted boys brought forth tears, laughter, and moments of beauty with their little wooden men and women adventuring a trail of humor to all boundaries in the United States. Finally the boys established their first theater in Hollywood and later another in New York City.

Portrait puppets brought famous folk to see themselves as they are seen. So like themselves are the little people, it would seem they had found Alice-in-Wonderland's magic to become as tiny as kittens. Nicholas Murray Butler, Anna Stein, Einstein, Alfred Hertz, Helen Hayes, Lawrence Tibbett, Ramon Navarro, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, George Arliss, Katharine Cornell, Walter Hampden, the Lunts, Mrs. Martin Johnson, John Barrymore, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin and many others came to their door to see the portrait puppets. No one loved their work more than lovable Marie Dressler, who hugged the little puppet of herself when it was not performing, and, like Colleen Moore, could be depended on to bring a group of friends to laugh with her at her idiosyncracies as they were portrayed in miniature.

♪ ♪ ♪

Then came the picture, "I Am Suzanne," in which scores of puppets of the leading characters, Lillian Harvey and Gene Raymond, and other members of the cast played important parts, made and operated by the Yale Puppeteers.

Being artists in search, always, of variety, stakes were uprooted to perform before lumbermen in barns in Michigan; before children and adults in New England, middle western and southern towns and mountains, as well as before parties in the homes of the wealthy and celebrated. This amusing story of excitement is told in "Punch's Progress" by Forman Brown, one of the Puppeteers.

Helen Hayes was still at the 'phone and proved she had been listening by asking, "Do those three boys do all the work themselves?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," I replied. "Harry Burnett makes the puppets and costumes, Forman Brown composes the music, lyrics and plays, and Roddy Brandon is business manager, electrician, stage manager and nearly everything. All three help each other and, of course, all "pull the strings."

♪ ♪ ♪

Here I could not resist telling Miss Hayes I was glad her artistry was again being expressed on the stage, although I was sorry it means that many thousands of persons who watched for her films will miss her. "Oh," she said quickly, "I hope to reach those friends on the radio."

She thanked me for sending her a picture of Queen Victoria as a puppet, asking me to be sure to remember her to "the boys." The last note heard was her laughter, recalling the antics of the puppet as portrayed for her by Harry after a performance in New York City.

G. M. K.

Van Damm Studio Photo

"... OURSEL'S AS OTHERS SEE US!"
Harry Burnett of Yale Puppeteers Shows Miss Helen Hayes How Queen Victoria Behaves When He Pulls the Strings

..Democracy

(Continued from Page 3)

law on, off and on again; censorship yielding one day to the irrepressible individualism of the people, and next day leaving its brand mark of vacant white space in a leading newspaper, where provocative comment had been "yanked" just at the make-up time.

And in the midst moved President Vargas, soft-spoken, considering the country's business strictly his own, and tending to it with masterly evasion and dissimulation. As one close student of Brazilian affairs plaintively wrote to a friend outside the country, one who had a nose for the political wind, "The trouble is that no one knows much of anything."

It was at the climax of this confusion that the Governor of Senhor Vargas's own State of Rio Grande do Sul, Senhor José Antonio Flores da Cunha, who was recently deposed by his one-time chief for building a private army and plotting another gaucho ride in the Vargas manner, claimed to have learned of a Vargas plot to overthrow the Constitution. He wrote a dramatic letter to the army and navy which was audaciously read in the Parliament; Senhor Vargas answered by proclaiming and exaggerating a communist plot in the familiar manner, denounced his rival as a "regional mobster," and sprang his coup. Thus was fascism on the new streamline model of the times introduced into a land long accustomed to dictatorships.

It remains to be seen how well buttressed is its foundation. The conservative army command, the large landowners, the Roman Catholic Church, the young, idealistic Integralista or Brazilian fascist party—these are the apparent units in the loose Vargas structure; some actively fascist, others willing to see dictatorship as the only alternative to a popular régime threatening to their intrenched privileges. These are virtually the only well-organized groups in a country where men and personal loyalties have counted for more than parties and where political machines are often nebulous. These are the familiar constituents of conservatism also in a country of huge disparities of wealth and poverty—where the coffee barons long operated the machinery of the Republic for their own purposes and reforms come slowly; where the latent power of the untutored, earthy masses is the cause of great apprehension among reactionaries lest they rise and utilize their strength. If a well-knit fascist structure is to be had, Senhor Vargas will have to construct it. And the ability of anyone to carry through such a project remains to be tested. The new techniques of persuasion and compulsion have not yet been tried in the raw and still undeveloped vastness of Brazil. The resistance of regions and disgruntled groups and liberals to the new methods remains to be seen.

If this picture of a democracy in retreat means anything, it is this: that a study of the record does not furnish categorical answers to the leading questions about the new régime, and the observer will do well to avoid oversimplifications. He will most profitably examine the acts of the governing group, reckoning that the strategies of propaganda call frequently for saying one thing and doing another; for covering what are considered the practical necessities of politics with a protective fleece.

But there remains the long view. Those who know Brazil, and South America in the larger sense, say that the slow awakening of the people themselves, the irresistible process of education which survives all setbacks, is even now, block upon block, building the conditions for the final solution of the problem of a particularized dogma versus liberty. Though he may greatly regret the necessity, the democrat in Brazil and among the friends of Brazil can afford to wait.

New Viaduct

New Zealanders evince pardonable pride in the new Mohaka Viaduct which opens up the section of the North Island East Coast Railway between Napier and Wairoa. This immense tracery of steel spanning the swift depths of the Mahoka River, 315 feet below the rails, ranks as the largest viaduct on the government railway system.

Some 40 miles beyond the new rail terminus at Wairoa lies the beautiful Lake Waikaremoana, the deepest on North Island. Its surface is over 2000 feet above sea level but its waters reach to a depth of 848 feet.

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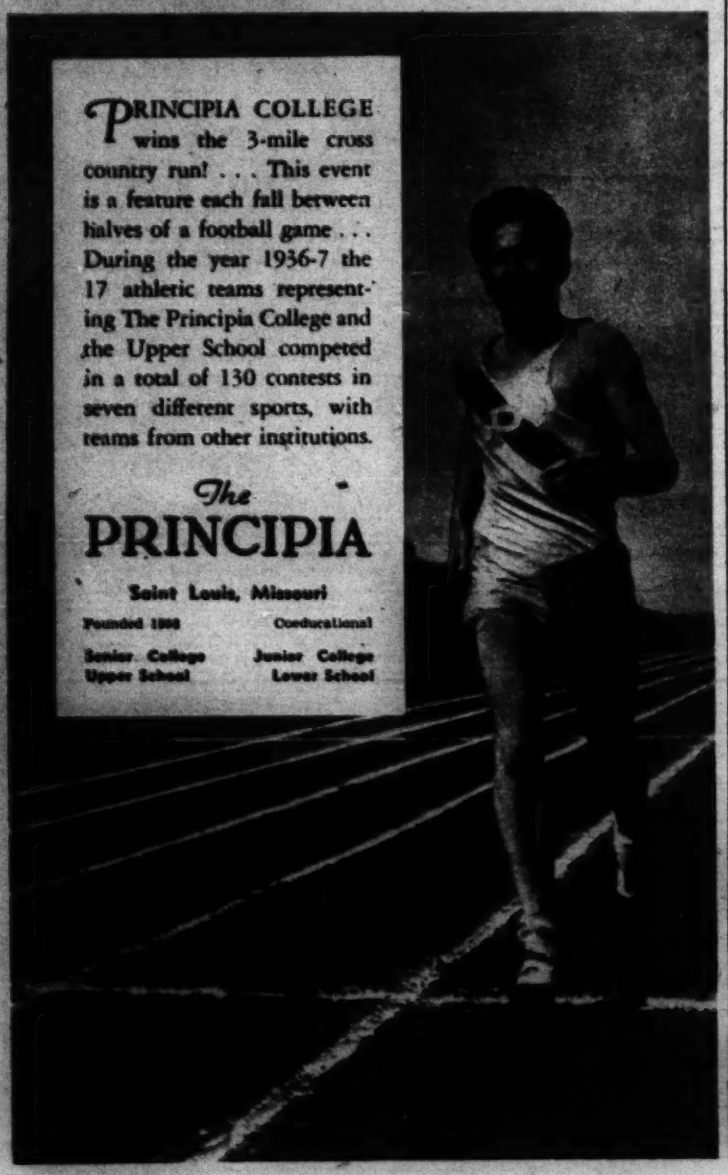

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START OF A NEW INDUSTRY

Tung Grove of 2000 Acres Near Gainesville, Florida, Shows Trees at the Age of Four Years, Spaced for Future Growth. This Tract Is Intensively Cultivated for High Yield

..Chinawood Oil, Americanized

(Continued from Page 5)

aided by the Gulf Stream, offers ideal conditions for tung trees. This winter he is expanding his grove to twice its present acreage, and contemplates 10,000 acres eventually.

Near Picayune, Mississippi, there is a 10,000-acre grove planted by methods that require a comparatively low investment, and with a lower acre-yield anticipated. Federal authorities see merit in both methods of operation. Mississippi, by the way, has the largest tung acreage of any state today, Florida ranking a close second.

It costs only 5 cents a pound to produce tung oil by intensive cultivation and efficient milling, according to Mr. Bennett. The oil brings 15 to 20 cents a pound normally, but the Far Eastern situation, which temporarily cuts off China's exports, has more than once forced the price to around 40 cents.

* * *

Mr. Bennett declares tung oil can be produced as cheaply, even more cheaply, in the United States than in China, where it comes from regions hundreds of miles up the Yangtze and its tributaries. Native junks and sampans carry it downstream and frequently are wrecked in the rapids. The boatmen, in the past, at least, have had to pay a tax at the borders of the various provinces passed through. The new Chinese Government also has been attempting to form a government monopoly of the industry, in the face of strong opposition at home and abroad.

America's superior methods produce an oil of greater purity, which brings a premium of 2 to 4 cents per pound. Native Chinese often knock the fruit from the trees before maturity, they resort to fermentation to make it easier to remove the husks, and they utilize ancient crushing apparatus. The resulting oil is dark colored and of high acidity, due to foreign matter. The purer American product is light amber color, lower in acidity and less odorous.

Growers here let the nuts fall to the ground themselves, where they dry naturally, though a steam drying method is being developed. The nuts are husked and polished before going to the pressing mill to be cracked, softened by steam, and put through a hydraulic press and filter. This process has a record extraction of 96 per cent of the oil, while the Chinese get 50 to 60 per cent, it is said.

The first crushing mill was built in 1928 at Gainesville, Florida, where Mr. Bennett plans to build another on his property this winter. Other mills are located at Bogalusa, Louisiana; Cairo, Georgia, and Picayune, Mississippi. The tendency is to erect small mills, handy to growers, much like cotton gins.

* * *

While America's infant industry has been developing, tung oil has assumed added importance to the paint and varnish industry, replacing considerable linseed oil, long regarded as standard as a drying oil for paints. The new oil increases the durability of the paint, gives a harder and smoother surface and dries more quickly.

It is used extensively, too, in insulating electric cables and motors, in the manufacture of linoleums, oilcloths, printing inks, paper products, automobile brake bands, to name but a few uses. The by-product seed cake has value as a fertilizer.

Research laboratories are constantly finding new ways to utilize tung oil. Not, however, until a more secure supply is assured is it likely that this product will entirely supplant other products. Mr. Bennett states that the laboratories have not been able to duplicate tung oil synthetically nor to produce a satisfactory substitute.

Orphan Nations Fraternize

FINLAND, IN THE PERSON of its Minister of Education, Dr. Uuno Hannula, visiting Hungary recently, was jubilantly received, for these two "orphan" peoples consider themselves long-lost brothers.

The Hungarians constitute a little ethnical island which somehow floated into a Teutonic-Slavic-Latin sea. Just where they came from, they do not know. They have not been able to rediscover with certainty their old homeland. They even dispute whether they are of European or Asiatic origin.

* * *

What they have long been sure of is that they are alone in central Europe, and that other ethnical torrents have threatened to swallow them up. Their language has been partially Slavized and a large proportion of their leading men are Germans or Jews. Their capital, not so long ago, was predominantly a German city. Their ruling dynasty was for centuries German. Some of their greatest heroes and poets have Slavic names, and so on.

So, tall, dark, wiry-mustached Hungarian horsemen have long wondered with a rather melancholic mysticism where they came from and where they belong. From time to time, indeed, romantic Hungarian scholars have set out to find brothers, uncles or cousins left on eastern steppes.

They didn't discover any relatives, but other Hungarian scholars were in time astonished and delighted to note that the Finns speak a language somewhat like theirs. And they proclaimed the long-sought brothers found.

To be sure, the languages are less similar than English and Norwegian, and an ordinary Hungarian who dropped into a Finnish inn would never guess that he was among lingual cousins. Still scholars can draw vast conclusions from meager data. So these peoples enthusiastically declared themselves related.

* * *

They once lived together near the Ural Mountains—or some place else, they say, and in the course of events went out to seek their fortunes, one group going northwest to a "land of 100,000 lakes," and becoming Finns, the other southwest to the Danube and becoming Magyars or Hungarians. On the east of them both lay massive Russia, on the west Teutons.

Finland was successively swallowed up by both, and Hungary fought against both with vacillating victory and defeat. Once the Russians combined with the Teutons to keep Hungary in subjection. Finally, Finland was freed and is now at the zenith of material and cultural progress, one of the most advanced of all European peoples.

Hungary, however, considers itself now on the lower half of the wheel of fortune, mutilated and wronged. In this state of discouragement, its people rejoice in relationship with their more fortunate brother Finns and feel heartened.

Dr. Uuno Hannula, who came to conclude a cultural pact, has been warmly received. Hungarian official and unofficial organizations endeavored to outdo each other in expressing their joy. Flowers, fruit and distinction fell on the visitors in showers.

Now Hungarian books, plays and poems will be translated into Finnish, and Finnish into Hungarian. Finns will come to bathe in the Blue Danube, Hungarians will go to sail on countless Finnish lakes.

R. H. MARKHAM

American Travel

The average American travels 2000 miles per year, in good times. This estimate includes travel by rail, motor, airplane and steamships. Fifteen years ago he traveled only 500 miles annually.

Argentine Prisons

Rapid progress is being made in replacing antiquated jails in Argentina with modern prisons. Six are under construction and two have recently been completed. It is hoped to build five more within the next two years. They will place the nation well in the front lines of prison reform.

The national penitentiary in Buenos Aires has long been considered a model in many directions. Every convict is required to learn a trade, for which a small wage is paid. Uniforms are about to be abolished. Neither corporal nor capital punishment is sanctioned, nor hard labor.

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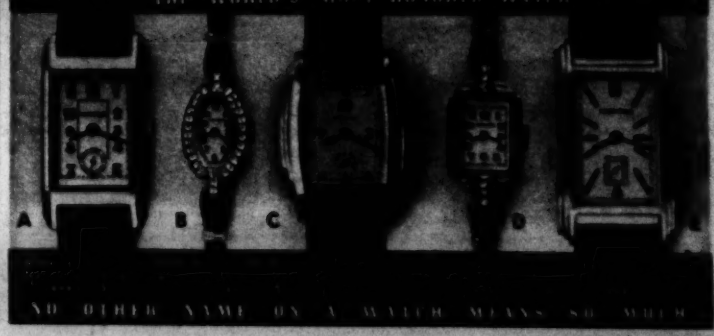

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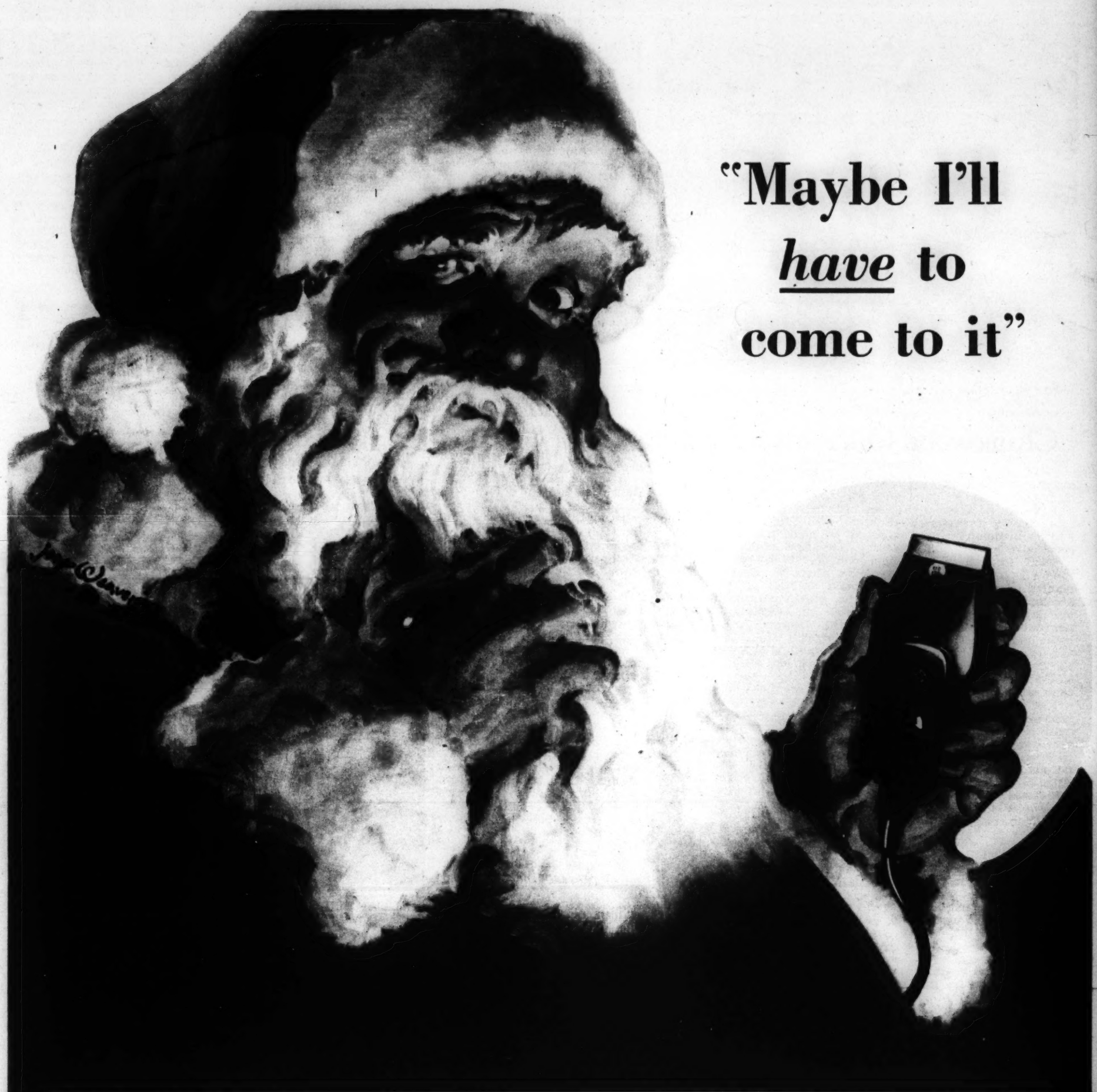

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